The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SEWALL IN TO STAY.

Says He Will Not Withdraw Under Any Circumstances.

INDISPENSABLE TO BRYAN

Realizes He May Be Beaten, but Stays to Help Silver.

MAINE ELECTION A VICTORY

Bath Man Asserts It Shows a Growth of Silver Sentiment.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

Bath, Me., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Sewall, the millionaire candidate for Vice-President, standing in his drawing-room tonight with the soft glow of lamplight on his strong countenance, answered the cry which has gone up all over the country for his retirement from the free silver ticket. It was a head and face fit for Rembrandt—solid, aggressive, unyielding, set on a short, sinewy neck.

"There is absolutely nothing to this talk about my withdrawal," he said. "The thing is absurd. I shall not retire under any circumstances. As for the statement that Senator Gorman or any of the Democratic managers desire me to retire or that the party leaders are bringing influence to bear on me for that purpose, it is pure falsehood. On the contrary, all the pressure on me has been the other way."

Bryan Needs Him.

Mr. Sewall threw his head back with a quick movement, and with never a shadow of evasion—the direct, shrewd glance of a hard-headed business-man, untroubled by sentiment. His voice is deep and organ like. You feel the vibration when he talks.

"Of course, I will not retire," he continued. "There could be no surer way of making Mr. Bryan's defeat certain, and our opponents understand it very well. Those who discuss the question of my retirement don't know the man they are talking about. There is absolute harmony in the Democratic party. I am in constant correspondence with the leaders, and they are in perfect accord."

It was suggested that with fusions between the Popocrats and Populists in so many States there is a prospect that even should Mr. Bryan be elected there would be enough Populists in the Electoral college to throw the choice of the Vice-President into the Senate.

Sees That He May Be Beaten.

Mr. Sewall was in evening dress and was smoking a good cigar.

"I know it," he answered slowly. "I see very clearly that Mr. Bryan may be elected and that I may not be. But I am thinking more of free silver than of Sewall. A change in the ticket now is out of the question."

"Can you see any way in which your resignation would help Mr. Bryan?"

"I have already said that it would insure his defeat. The matter is not even under consideration. When I wrote that letter to Mr. Bryan the circumstances explained it. Mr. Bryan was considering whether he ought to accept the Populist nomination, and had decided not to permit his name to be used unless my name was carried with it. He communicated with me at the time, and I wrote him that I did not wish to stand in his way or in the way of a perfect fusion."

"Is it true that you believe in a high protective tariff and in subsidies?"

"I believe in the Chicago platform, every word," replied the candidate. "The attempt to question my Democracy is nonsense. I was born a Democrat and I have never lived in any other atmosphere. And it has not always been a pleasant political road to travel in this State during the last thirty years. Three or four years ago there were only two free silver men in this town, Mr. Torrey and myself.

Is Not a Politician.

"Remember that I have not been a politician and that my training and associations have been those of a business-man. I arrived at my present connections regarding the necessity of free silver by studying the question as a business-man. Talk about trusts and monopolies—the greatest monopoly in the world is the gold monopoly. It is crushing the Nation. Senator Lodge, in his last speech, declared that the gold standard was a good thing because the country has been growing richer under it. 'Tis true that the wealth of the United States has increased, but who is getting it? The trusts and corporations and syndicates. They alone have profited by the present monetary system. The poor have been growing poorer. The debtor class increases. Prices have fallen and fallen and fallen. I say it cannot last. I became a free silver man by looking at the matter as a business-man, and the more I study it the more I am convinced that there is no other salvation possible for the people."

It would have interested Tom Watson of Georgia to see his rival at this moment. He looked the fighter from head to foot as he paced the carpet—head erect, jaws set hard, and the tails of his dress coat cocked out expressively over his hands, clinched backwards across his spine. Mr. Sewall is a stocky, deep-chested man, rather below the average height. His forehead is full and broad, his nose has a powerful curve jutting out between deep-set eyes and shaggy eyebrows. It is a combative nose, thick and almost savage.

Looks as Though He Lived Well.

Mr. Sewall's mouth is firm, and the full lips go with the generous equator, the marks of a man who sits long at the table and enjoys his meals. His mustache is a wiry, bristling hedge of brown, touched ever so lightly by the grays of time. His skin is rough and weatherbeaten. The head is of the square, practical order, with a thick covering of dark brown hair. His eyes are hazel, and are well shaped.

His shoulders are wide and carried with a soldierly set. His legs are straight and his feet are small, treading the ground firmly, with the heels well down. The hands are practical hands, with short fingers. But the most remarkable thing about the only millionaire in Maine who is for free silver is his sonorous bass voice.

There you have a picture of Tom Watson's target, a substantial, matter-of-fact, dogged citizen, who clicks his jaws together when he makes his mind up.

His Son Another Story.

"Your son has been opposing you on the stump," was suggested.

"My son is another individual," said Mr. Sewall. "He has a right to his own convictions, and could not give them up without a sacrifice of manhood. I am sorry that he has left his party, but he is the sole judge in such a matter."

"And it is quite certain that you will not withdraw?"

"Absolutely certain."

"In spite of the landslide in Maine, you still think Mr. Bryan will be elected?"

"I do. The vote in Maine shows that our strength is increasing."

HYPNOTIST BRINGS SUBJECT TO LIFE.

John L. Douglass After Lying in the Grave for Two Days Is Restored to Consciousness.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—John Lawrence Douglass, who has been hypnotized and buried here since Wednesday afternoon, was released from the spell in the opera-house tonight before a large crowd of skeptics of the mysterious power. Edwin H. Boone, who claims to possess this power, had Douglass dug up from his grave in the baseball park at the expiration of forty-seven hours.

Two thousand people were present to witness the taking of Douglass from the grave, and the crowd was so unmanageable that dirt and dust were kicked into the grave, covering the face of the subject, after the tubing had been removed. There were no signs of life, and those who thought his muscles would twitch when a large lump of dirt would fall on his face were mistaken, and all were mystified when the lid of the coffin was raised and there were no evidences of his having stirred during the time.

The blanket in which he had been wrapped was in order, his hands and arms were just as left, and the impressions showed they had remained so.

He was lifted from the grave, and the hypnotist took the rigidness out of his muscles for a moment, increasing his heart beat, and, again putting him into the cataleptic, placed him on the coffin lid. He was thus brought into the city, and left from 6 o'clock until 8 tonight, in the fourth state of hypnotism, in which his muscles would move, but he remained unconscious.

After being released from the spell Douglass declared that he felt no hunger, and was not thirsty. He ate a sandwich just before going into the grave, and declared the taste was still in his mouth.

He was quite weak, and may be unable to walk for a day or so. He says he only remembers looking into Bone's eyes, which remained to him two large balls of fire. No time seemed to have passed.

THREE QUEENS GET FOUR LOCKED UP.

Alleged Crookedness in a Poker Game Gets All the Players Into Various Troubles.

Andy Smith, No. 4459 Wallace street, according to the police report, sat in a poker game with four Poles in the saloon at Canal and Meagher streets early yesterday morning. The foreigners say he had three queens up his sleeve and pulled them out when a jackpot held $103, claiming the pile.

Michael Blasse noticed Smith's sleight of hand and warned the other players, James Osckatis, Anton Jowman, and Thomas Mikolisch. As Smith scooped in the jackpot and made a hasty exit from the house the last three Poles named followed him. They caught him at Henry and Canal streets and took away the money and roughly handled him.

The police locked the quartet up at the Maxwell Street Station on charges of robbery and disorderly conduct. Additional charges of gaming may be preferred if the evidence warrants.

AWARDS FOR THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS

Secretary Herbert Authorizes Contracts for the Construction of War Vessels to Cost $2,600,000 Each.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Acting Secretary McAdoo this afternoon received a cablegram from Secretary Herbert at Brest, France, in answer to his message respecting the bids for building the three battleships, which were opened on Tuesday. The Secretary authorized Mr. McAdoo to proceed to make the awards.

Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia get one boat at $2,650,000.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company of Virginia gets one at $2,595,000.

The Union iron works of San Francisco get one at $2,674,950.

These awards are as recommended by the Board of Bureau Chiefs.

NOMINEE HOBART STRUCK BY A LAMP.

Electric Light Employe at Paterson, N. J., Lets an Arc Globe Down on the Candidate's Head.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Vice-Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart was slightly injured today while crossing Market street on his way from his office to the Erie railroad depot.

An employé of the electric light company had lowered an arc light to renew the carbon. As the lamp was being let down Mr. Hobart stepped into the street and the globe struck him on the head, smashing his derby hat and leaving a red mark across his forehead.

Without waiting for explanations or apologies the candidate hurried in the direction of the depot. He was not badly hurt.

TO LEAVE FORT SHERIDAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT NOW ORDERS 15TH REGIMENT SOUTHWEST.

Will Be Succeeded Here by the Fourth, Which Comes from Idaho and Washington Under Command of Col. Robert H. Hall—Long Current Gossip and Causes Pointing to the Change — Records of the Officers Shortly to Locate Here.

The tie which has bound the Fifteenth Infantry to Fort Sheridan was severed yesterday by Secretary of War Lamont, who issued an order transferring the regiment to the Far West and Southwest, splitting it up among the cactus-embellished and alkali-covered posts at Fort Bayard, N. M., and Fort Grant and Fort Huachuca, Ari.

The Fourth Infantry, Col. Robert H. Hall commanding, will take possession of Fort Sheridan as soon as the Fifteenth vacates. At present its companies are at various posts in Idaho and Washington.

Rumors of Recent Years.

For the last few years rumors that the Fifteenth was to be sent out West again have been flying thick and fast. The killing of Capt. Hedberg by Lieut. Maney, the slapping of Col. Crofton's face by Lieut. Walsh, and the shooting at Col. Crofton by Lieut. Pague were used as arguments for the transfer and subdivision of the regiment.

Just before the Debs riots it was generally understood the command was to be sent West in sections, but the good work done by men and officers saved it for the time.

The attempt to force the retirement of Col. Crofton, after, as it was alleged, he had refused to resign, and its unsuccessful termination, are matters of history only a few weeks old. It was hinted at the time that the life of the regiment at the north shore post would not be long.

The regiment is now on its annual tour of duty, and camped last night at McHenry, Ill. It marched from Fort Sheridan last Wednesday, and will keep on the tramp ten days more. Col. Crofton was not with his command last night, having left for Fort Sheridan in the evening.

From the date of its organization in 1866 the Fourth Infantry has been stationed east of the Mississippi River only three years and one month out of thirty years of service, while service west of the Mississippi has exceeded twenty-seven years.

Col. Robert H. Hall, who commands the regiment, was born in Michigan, but appointed to West Point from Illinois. He was admitted to West Point July 1, 1855, and was breveted Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry July 1, 1860. He became a full fledged Second Lieutenant Jan. 23, 1861, and was made First Lieutenant in June of the same year. On Aug. 31, 1863, he became a Captain, and nearly twenty years later he was made a Major and assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. On Aug. 5, 1888, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixth Infantry and served with that regiment until May 18, 1893.

On the date last named he became Colonel of the Fourth Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook enlisted as Second Lieutenant of the Second Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry on June 5, 1861, and on Aug. 7 of the same year became First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry. He has since served as Captain of the Second and Major of the Thirteenth Infantry, and on Jan. 2, 1892, was promoted to his present commission, being transferred at the same time to the Fourth Infantry.

Lately Made a Major.

Maj. Gilbert S. Carpenter holds his rank by virtue of a recent promotion from a Captaincy in the Fourteenth Infantry. He served for a short time in an Ohio volunteer regiment, enlisting in the regular army in September, 1861. On Dec. 31, 1862, when First Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry, he was brevetted Captain for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn." He was given rank as Captain in the same regiment Dec. 21, 1866, transferred to the Forty-fourth Infantry Jan. 22, 1867, to the Fourteenth Infantry July 22, 1869, and served with that regiment until his promotion to the rank of Major in the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. John J. O'Brien, a native of Ireland, entered the service in 1854. The remaining Captains of the regiment enlisted during or since the war of the rebellion. They are: John W. Bubb, Henry Seton, Butler D. Price, George O. Webster, Henry E. Robinson, Charles W. Mason, Leonard A. Lovering, Carver Howland, and Silas A. Wolf. Of these Capts. Webster, Robinson, Lovering, Howland, and Wolf are West Point graduates.

Wells Street Bridge Again Open.

Wells street bridge was opened to public traffic yesterday afternoon after being closed since July 3. The structure has been entirely rebuilt by the Northwestern Elevated road at an expense of $25,000. Electric power will be used in turning the bridge.

TILLMAN HOWLED DOWN IN READING.

Pennsylvania Farmers at the Berks County Fair Refuse to Let Him Abuse Cleveland.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina had been booked as one of the star attractions at the Berks County Fair today, but he proved a failure and was humiliated by the treatment he received from the crowd. He began his speech by abusing President Cleveland and there was immediately a tremendous howl which drowned his voice.

When quiet had been restored Tillman attempted to resume again, when he was greeted by hootings and catcalls, and cries of "Shut up!" "Give us a rest!" and similar expressions. Tillman was finally compelled to desist, after saying he had never been so discourteously treated. He attributed the disturbance to the hirelings of the Popocrats.

A request was then made for all who wanted to hear him to hold up their hands. Many hands were held up, and the party adjourned to the shade of a large tree within the inclosure of the race track, where the Senator mounted a refreshment bar and harangued a crowd in his usual style for nearly two hours. He indulged in copious abuse of President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, and the "gold bugs." After his speech he held a reception and shook hands with his admirers.

TIRES OF PIERRE CHOUTEAU SANFORD

Member of One of St. Louis' Oldest Families Charged with Cruelty, Non-Support, and Drunkenness.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Louisa Sanford, better known as "Lou" Hotson, who was accused of being mixed up in the Laura Fitts murder case, has sued her aristocratic husband, Pierre Chouteau Sanford, for divorce.

Mrs. Sanford makes a long string of charges against the defendant, and portrays him as a drunken spendthrift. They were married in Chicago on Dec. 6, 1894, and Mrs. Sanford gives as her first ground for divorce that the defendant attacked her in July, 1895, and beat her until she had to call on neighbors for assistance. She says he was drunk almost every day, and on various occasions when she fled from his wrath he broke open the doors of the rooms in which she had taken refuge.

In October, 1895, Mrs. Sanford sent her husband to the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., and paid his expenses there. In January, 1896, he deserted her and went to Europe, returning in May, 1896. Mrs. Sanford alleges that duing their married life he did not contribute $1 to her support, although he had an income of $4,000 a year from the Chouteau estate. She says she maintained him, kept him in pocket money, paid debts of over $500 which he had contracted, and gave her note for a debt of $1,000 which he borrowed before his marriage.

The marriage of the couple created a sensation, as Sanford is a member of one of the oldest families in the city.

TRY TO LURE DETECTIVES INTO EVIL.

"Con" Men Tell Their "Wire-Tapping Scheme" to Bluecoats and Are Arrested for Their Pains.

After two men, who gave their names as Thomas Putnam and Samuel Winters, had detailed at length to Detectives Spain and DeRoache of the Central Police headquarters last night a "profitable wire tapping scheme" in which, it is said, they expected their auditors to invest, they were placed under arrest as "con" men. They will have a hearing on that charge.

The detectives had been invited to the saloon of Alfred Fredericks, Madison and Clark streets, by the proprietor, who said they would likely find good grounds for making an arrest, and they were not disappointed.

In the possession of the prisoners was found a lot of telegraph apparatus, which, it was explained to the officers, was to be used in the scheme. The men say they are from New York City.

NOW THE PHONOGRAPH IN POLITICS.

State Republican Leaders Urged to Use the Talking Machines in the Country Schoolhouse Campaign.

Phonographs may become a feature of the campaign. Some enterprising promoters of these talking machines are trying to get them introduced. They are recommended especially for country school-house use. An agent entertained Chairman Hitch and Secretary Van Cleave of the Republican State Central committee yesterday with a long dissertation upon their value. His scheme was for the committee to fill up 100 machines with speeches by some of the best speakers, and a few good songs, and then start men out through the country districts with them.

GETS ITS 125 "TWENTIES."

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL SECURES "COIN" HARVEY'S GOLD.

But the Big Yellow Pieces Will Be in Evidence at the Auditorium Tonight, Though a Bank Messenger Will Take Them There and See to Their Safe Return—Cashier Hitchcock Reticent as to How He Got Them Again.

The Metropolitan National Bank is once more rejoicing in the possession of that $2,500 in gold drawn out some time ago by W. H. Harvey, alias "Coin." It will be in evidence at the Auditorium tonight, when Harvey rises to prove that all the gold in the world could be stacked into a cube so-and-so high, but a messenger of the bank will convey the coin to the stage of the Auditorium and be there in readiness to take it back to the bank at the close of the lecture.

Whether Harvey will have the pleasure of stacking the 125 big double eagles into a neat little pile or whether Cashier H. H. Hitchcock of the Metropolitan National Bank will assist in demonstrating that gold is exceedingly valuable, for its size and weight, remains to be seen.

Harvey secured the money for an object lesson, as he said, and took it immediately to a safety deposit vault. The bank was not paying out gold on checks, but Harvey promised to bring the 125 double eagles back before Nov. 3, and Cashier Hitchcock agreed to let him have them.

Harvey has been lecturing in various cities recently, but little or nothing has been heard of that object lesson, which of course would be equally conclusive if made with poker chips of the same size as $20 gold pieces.

Cashier Hitchcock is not telling now how he managed to get hold of the yellow metal again. He has it, means to keep it, and thinks that ought to satisfy the public curiosity.

When asked yesterday afternoon if it were true an employé of the bank was going to attend Harvey's lecture and take possession of the money at its close he looked disturbed.

"The newspapers ought not to publish this," he said. "You will bring a lot of toughs and thugs to the Auditorium. Yes, Mr. Harvey is going to use the money, and the bank is going to get it back again."

Some other of the bank officers overheard the conversation. After consultation with them Mr. Hitchcock said:

"We haven't anything to say. If Mr. Harvey wants to talk he can do so."

Harvey was not at his office on Washington boulevard. Two young men and a young woman were there. They said it was agreed that Cashier Hitchcock was to take the money to the Auditorium and receive it again after the lecture.

"No, indeed," said the oldest of the trio, "this is not the first time Mr. Harvey has used the gold in his lectures. He used it in St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Cleveland, and Louisville. I guess he put it back into the bank because it would be just as convenient to get it from the bank as from a safety deposit vault for use in the city. He did not find it as easy to get it from the safety deposit vault as he expected."

ADOPTS A BOXER AND TIRES OF HIM.

Dr. Dougherty of Philadelphia Repents His Action in Making Young Jack Daly His Heir.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. John Dougherty, a rich young devotee of sport in this city, adopted Jack Daly, the boxer, two years ago, and made him the heir to the Dougherty fortune. Now the doctor is tired of the boxer and wants the courts to cancel the adoption.

Daly is not inclined to abandon his good prospects and has retained lawyers Walter H. Hayes and Willard Salisbury as counsel, who say they are confident the adoption will stand.

Dr. Dougherty says when he adopted the fighter he was drinking heavily and was not aware of the consequence of his action and for this reason he asks the court to cancel the deal.

TOO MANY ARMY PENSIONS IN GERMANY

Political Movement to Force the War Minister to Stop Loading the Rolls with Pensioners.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Sept. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The National Liberals in South Germany are endeavoring to form a combination with Liberal parties in the next Reichstag to force the War Minister to stop the alleged unjustifiable pensioning of so many army officers, which has caused a tremendous swelling of the budget. There are now more officers on the pension list than on the active. Among the pensioners are 1,000 Generals.

MISS BERRY OWNS UP AS MRS. MORROW

La Grange and Other Friends of the Pretty Young Matron May Now Call Her by Her True Name.

Friends of Miss Helen Berry, the pretty young daughter of Alexander D. Berry of La Grange, from and after date can greet her as Mrs. Arthur W. Morrow, and she will not deny it.

For two days she and Morrow have been denying they were married in Milwaukee on Aug. 12. The young man has been particularly vigorous in branding the stories of his marriage as lies, and the authors thereof as prevaricators, and it is said it was in deference to his demands that the bride was induced to continue denying the stories.

The parents of the young people believed what they said, even in the face of absolute proof from Milwaukee, but when they threatened to take them to Milwaukee and confront them with the minister who married them, the young woman finally owned up.

STILL TRYING TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Seven People Lose Their Lives in Making Attempts to Murder the Ruler of Turkey.

London, Sept. 18.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Within a few days seven persons have perished in an attempt to reach the Sultan's private apartment in the Yildiz Palace. It is known that five of those intended to murder the Sultan."

Rome, Sept. 18.—The Italian flying squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Canevaro, has been ordered to proceed to the Levant at the earliest possible moment. It is made up of two steel barbette armored battleships Sardegna and Sciota, one of 13,860 tons and the other 13,298 tons. The third vessel of the squadron is the steel torpedo gunboat Euridice of 840 tons.

HOOKED HIM AT LAST.



Bryan—"I Just Had to Catch Him. I Was Out of Meat."

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: Rain; cooler.

Sun rises at 5:35 a. m.; sets at 5:52 p. m. Moon 12 days old; sets at 9:15 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK..	California	Karlsruhe.
NEW YORK..	Columbia	State Nebraska.
NEW YORK..	Prussia	
NEW YORK..	Lucania	
NEW YORK..	St. Louis.....	
SOUTH'MPT'N		Normannia.
LIVERPOOL ..		Bovic.
QUEENST'N..	Campania	Catalonia.
BREM'RH'VN.		Bonn.
MOBILE		Circassia.
NAPLES		Ems.

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GREAT DAY OF ALL.

100,000 Visitors Call at McKinley's Home.

OHIO RECORDS BROKEN.

Opening of the Campaign in Canton a Big Success.

RED FIRE AND FIREWORKS.

Tent Holding 20,000 People Is Twice More than Filled.

FOUR GREAT SPEECHES ARE MADE.

Canton, O., Sept. 18.—The formal opening of the campaign in Canton today gives Ohio a new mark in political demonstrations. Future comparisons will be made with Sept. 18, 1896, in Canton. That is the consensus of opinion expressed here tonight. And the opinions come from old-timers in political warfare—from men accustomed to big crowds and familiar with the history of campaign work.

The little city since early morning has been literally jammed with visitors from distant cities and near-by towns. The parade this afternoon was an hour and three minutes in passing a given point—and it was a well-organized and compact parade, too, the men marching eight and sixteen abreast. But the marchers were only a fraction of the crowd, and when in response to bugle calls they assembled at points assigned there was scarcely any appreciable diminution in the crowds which lined the streets along the proposed order of march.

Railroad men claimed at noon they had hauled 50,000 people into Canton. Seventy-five train loads came. State Republican Chairman Charles Kurtz tonight estimated the crowds present on the streets in the afternoon parade, at the big tent meeting, and about the McKinley home at 100,000, and far ahead of anything in Ohio's history.

All Ohio Records Broken.

Congressman Stephen A. Northway of Garfield's old district said the meeting was three times as large as the memorable Western Reserve Garfield meeting that was addressed by Grant and Conkling. Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland said the Grant-Conkling meeting at Warren could not compare with it. Special excursions from Cleveland and a dozen other points added to the crowd after the afternoon program had finished. Sixty thousand may be considered a conservative estimate of the people who came by rail outside of Stark County. Of the 95,000 people in the county probably half were at the Canton meeting. The delegation from Unity Township, Columbiana County, marched to the McKinley home during the day, and in response to their greetings Maj. McKinley said:

"Mr. Brittain and My Fellow-Citizens of Unity Township: It gives me great pleasure to greet you at my home and in my home city. I recall with most pleasant and grateful recollection the relations which we sustained for so many years, when you did me the honor to keep me in the National House of Representatives. I think that it is fair to say that I have met most of you more than once in your homes in Unity Township, and it is only fair after these twenty years that you should return my frequent calls upon you. [Great laughter and applause.] I recall with special satisfaction that in all contests your township was always faithful to the cause which for the moment I represented, and never faltered in your devotion to Republican principles.

Principles Dear to Americans.

"This year, my fellow-citizens, these principles are dearer to the American people, more indispensable to the prosperity of the American people, if that be possible, than they have ever been before; and I am glad to receive from your spokesman the assurance that the people of Unity Township now, as in all the years of the past, stand faithfully by the great doctrines of the Republican party. [Great applause.] I thank you for the pleasure and honor of this call. I will not undertake to make a speech to you, as you have the richest of rich feasts before you today. Some of the most distinguished men of the country will present to you the political questions that divide the great parties, and I am sure you will be glad to hear them. I only appear that I may thank you, as I do from the bottom of my heart, for your assurances of support and good will." [Great applause.]

Some of the organizations left on the early evening trains, but many others arrived after the first parade, and in size and general appearance the parade tonight, which prefaced the second tent meeting, was a reproduction of the one in the afternoon. There were a score or more of bands in line, and the number of uniformed organizations has never been equaled in the State.

Tonight the parade was made through streets brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns, transparencies, and colored fires and pyrotechnics.

Not Room Enough for Crowds.

The enormous tent, large as it is, fell far short of the demands made upon it during the speaking. Many more than were admitted turned back disappointed. Besides these a crowd, never less than 6,000 and often double that size, surged around the McKinley home from early in the forenoon till late tonight. Many of the visitors came to call on Maj. McKinley with their spokesmen to offer their congratulations, and to them he made brief responses. Maj. McKinley rode in a carriage with some of the speakers during the first parade. When his home was reached he, with State Republican Chairman Charles S. Kurtz, left the carriage and, with Gen. Hastings, Sylvester T. Everett, Judge Baldwin, Mrs. McKinley, and Mrs. Heistand, from a temporary stand in the door-yard, reviewed the long line of marchers, interspersed with music by quartets, glee clubs, and bands.

The regular program in the afternoon included Gov. Bushnell's introductory address and speeches by Senators Cullom and Thurston. This evening Gov. Bushnell spoke briefly, and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota made addresses.

Before the parade dozens of delegations, headed by their bands, marched to Maj. McKinley's residence. Among those to whom he spoke were the Columbiana County people, the Pittsburg delegation, headed by the Americus and Tariff clubs, and the Columbus Buckeye club, acting as escort to Gov. Bushnell and Supreme Judge Shauck.

RESPONSES BY MAJ. M'KINLEY.

Hearty Words of Welcome Spoken to Three Delegations.

Maj. McKinley responded to Gov. Hastings and the Americus club of Pittsburg, when they presented their greetings, as follows:

"Gov. Hastings, Gentlemen of the Americus Club, and My Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania: I appreciate more than I can find words to express the compliment and honor of this call from the citizens of a neighboring State. I am glad to give you welcome to the City of Canton and to my home. [Applause.] I am glad to give welcome to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Gen. Hastings [cheers], and if he can secure for

the Republican national ticket as large a majority as he secured for himself [laughter and applause] we will be entirely satisfied here in Ohio [great cheering], for I believe that he received the largest majority that was ever given to any candidate for any office in the history of your State. [Applause.]

"I do not appear, my fellow-citizens, to make a speech to you, but only to express my personal gratification that the famous Americus club, and the business-men who stand behind them, should have turned aside from their usual occupations to come to our city on this great opening day of our Republican campaign, and I want you all to feel that I regard it as a special honor and compliment to me to have you with us today [great cheering], and I trust that our people will give you most generous and hospitable welcome, as I am sure they will, and I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes after the day's doings are over." [Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

Greetings to Trades Delegation.

To the greetings of the building and trades delegation from Columbus Maj. McKinley responded as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens of Columbus: I have been very deeply and profoundly touched by the message which your spokesman brings to me as your representative, speaking for the great building and trade occupations of the capital city. I recall the four years I spent in your city, and I cherish them among the dearest and pleasantest of my life. [Cheers.] I cannot recall an hour during my incumbency of the office of Governor that I did not have the sympathy and encouragement and friendship of the workingmen of Columbus. [Great applause and cries of "We are with you yet."]

"Your spokesman has well said that there are two questions of supreme moment to the American people—the one is work [applause] and the other is pay. [Renewed applause and cries of "That's right."] Our trouble today in this country is that we have not got enough work. [Cries of "That's right."] And all of us, no matter to what political party we have belonged in the past, are going to vote for that policy which will give to the American workingman more work. [Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."] We have lost a good deal of work in the last four years and we want to get it back, and then when we get it back [cries of "We want to keep it"]—yes, we want to keep it, and when we get it back we propose that that work shall be paid in the best dollars known to the commercial world. [Tremendous applause.]

"We do not propose to vote in favor of a money the value of which we have got to ascertain every morning by consulting the market columns in the newspapers. [Great cheering and laughter.] We have had no such money as that in the past and we do not propose to enter upon such an experiment just now. [Applause and cries of "Our money is good enough."] We have had since 1879 gold, silver, and paper—every dollar the equal of the best, and the best equal to the best in the world. [Cheers and cries of "That's right."] And we propose to keep all our money that way. [Renewed cheering.] And we propose another thing, my fellow-citizens—no matter what may be our vocations in life, we propose to indignantly repel the idea of classes in the United States. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Amen, amen."]

"Every man in this country is as good as any other man. [Great cheering and hurrahs for McKinley.] Every man in this country has an equal opportunity and equal privileges. [Applause and cries of "Yes, yes."] And, my fellow-citizens, the man or the party that would seek to array labor against capital and capital against labor is an enemy of both. [Great cheering.]

"I thank you, my countrymen, for this call. I appreciate the good will of the men representing the great building trades of the City of Columbus. I know that you will be glad to hear from the State of Pennsylvania, and as we have on this platform that splendid Republican Governor, Gen. Hastings, I take pleasure in presenting him." [Great applause.]

Speech to Former Neighbors.

A delegation from Fairfield Township, Columbiana County, called at the McKinley home and were addressed by the Major as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet my old friends of Fairfield Township, Columbiana County. [Applause.] Among my earliest political recollections I recall the Village of Columbiana. Among the earliest political speeches I ever made was made in your town. [Applause.] I remember that in the twenty years I was a Representative in Congress I always had the encouragement and sympathy and support of the good people of your township. [Applause.] We are battling this year for the same cause that we battled for during the last twenty years. We have the same principles to contend for now as we had then. The Republican party stands this year, as it has always stood, for the country and the country's honor. [Great cheering and cries of "That's right."] It is opposed to national dishonor and repudiation in whatever form it may come and from whatever quarter it may come. [Applause.] It believes in good, sound, honest dollars [cheers]—dollars that you know just what they are worth every day of the week and every week of the year—dollars that are not only good in our own country, but good wherever trade goes. [Loud applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"] The Republican party stands, too, this year, as it has stood in the past, for an American protective system [great applause]—a system that serves our own people rather than the interests of the alien and the stranger who live beyond our shores. [Great applause.]

"It stands for a policy that gives to Americanship the widest and broadest opportunity to work at American wages, and to the farmers of the United States the best home market that can be found anywhere in the world. [Great cheering.] But, my fellow-citizens, this is not my day to make a speech. There are orators here who will speak to you, and I only come now that I may make suitable recognition of this friendly call on the part of my old friends and constituents, who have for so many years manifested their devotion to the Republican cause and to me personally." [Applause.]

GOV. BUSHNELL DEDICATES TENT.

He Talks Briefly to the Loyal Republicans of Ohio.

In formally opening the afternoon meeting in the big tent Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, among other things, said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: The formal opening of the Republican campaign in this great and loyal Republican State of Ohio occurred in the City of Columbus Aug. 15. This splendid meeting today, therefore, cannot be called a campaign opening. As a matter of fact, that which was formally declared to be such, and which was held at Columbus, was not an opening. The campaign opened months ago when it became a certainty who the leader of the Republicans would be. Even beyond that time it was opened, for in the depressing years of this Democratic administration there have been many political events which might be well designated as openings of the Presidential campaign of 1896.

"But this meeting today has been inspired by the idea of instituting a pilgrimage to the Republican shrine. It is really a ratification of the many triumphs that have been achieved by the Republican candidate since he began receiving those who call to congratulate him and themselves upon the work of the Republicans in their national convention.

"I need not call your attention to the seeming unanimity which has met this idea of making the pilgrimage to this city. The vast numbers of Republicans who have gathered here today speak for that point."

MR. THURSTON MAKES COMPARISONS.

Calcium Light of Logic Is Thrown Upon the Two Candidates.

Senator Thurston on being introduced by Gov. Bushnell said in part:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to meet you here at the home of that illustrious American, our nominee for President, William McKinley. Brave in war, eminent in statesmanship, the best living exponent of those American policies which insure national and individual prosperity, it yet remained for the crucible of a Presidential candidacy to fully test the fine gold of his grand character. War proved his soldierly qualities; a quarter of a century of legislative and political contention developed, strengthened, and disclosed his wisdom, patriotism, and leadership. But now for the first time his countrymen can realize and understand the sweet, simple, sublime soul and character of the man. And, fellow-citizens, what a contrast is there between the two candidates now presented for your suffrage.

"One nominated amid the excitement and hysteria of emotional frenzy, a triumph of prearranged spectacular and oratorical red fire; a nomination not thought of an hour before and regretted an hour after; the other nominated in obedience to the ripened and deliberate demand of the people themselves, whose spontaneous uprising in his behalf, attested and emphasized their belief in the principles for which he stands, and their sincere confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of the man. One notified (in accordance with his own request) in that great show garden of New York City, designed expressly for circuses, menageries, horse fairs, dog shows, and chrysanthemum exhibitions, amid the blare of trumpets, the glare of electric lights, and the incessant tramp of disappearing hosts. The other, at his own humble fireside, in an unostentatious manner, the simple ceremonies witnessed only by his family and immediate friends.

"One is now steeple-chasing through the country in a mad scramble for place and power, fearful that some Elector may escape the witchery of his silver-fluted voice. The other dignified (as befits the exalted place to which he worthily aspires), trustfully and calmly waits in his own home while the Nation comes to him. One has selected for his arena the sand lots—his appeals are to the passions and prejudices of men. The forum of the other is an American dooryard; his rostrum is the porch of an American cottage; his words, simple and forceful, are addressed to the intelligence, the conscience, the patriotism, and the common sense of a brave, thoughtful, just, and hopeful people.

"My countrymen, these comparisons are not unjust, nor are they overdrawn. They measure the infinite distance between the party and the platform of Altgeld, Tillman, Pennoyer, Lewellyn, Waite, Coxey, and Bryan, and the party and platform of Harrison, Allison, Reed, and McKinley."

Senator Thurston said he came today inspired not only by the hope, but by the knowledge of certain Republican victory, and on this theme spoke of his visit to Vermont and the Vermont election; of the situation as he had personally observed it in Maine and other States, and of the reports that came to him of the situation. Of Populism, he said, it had had its day; that it had no higher mission than that of exciting the envy and jealousy and discontent of those whose lots are humbly cast.

SPEECH BY SENATOR CULLOM.

He Predicts a Majority of 100,000 for McKinley in Illinois.

In his introductory remarks Senator Cullom said the Republicans and the sound money Democrats of Illinois would roll up a majority of 100,000 for McKinley, sound money, and protection. Many patriotic Democrats were with the Republicans this year because they knew the contest is and must be between McKinley and Bryan, between national honor and prosperity, and repudiation, dishonor, confusion, lawlessness, and bankruptcy. In this campaign there was no lack of issues and platforms. All the issues are represented, including goldbugs, silver bugs, dry bugs, lady bugs, and a large variety of humbugs. He said:

"It is a campaign of education perhaps more truly than ever before in the history of the country. What every one desires to arrive at is right conclusions upon the questions before the country, and then carry those conclusions out at the ballot box by votes.

"There are two great overshadowing questions before the American people about which they are talking and they expect those who come before them to talk.

"The financial question claims the greatest consideration because the people are not so familiar with it as they are with the tariff. The tariff question has been before the people since the foundation of the government, has been fully discussed each succeeding campaign, and repeated object lessons have been given illustrating the effect of a protective tariff and of a free trade tariff. The people have but lately set the seal of their condemnation on what is known as the 'Wilson' tariff law, and they fully expect the Republican party to redeem its pledge and remove that law from the statute books at the first opportunity. So that comparatively little need now be said by Republicans in defense of a reasonable protective tariff act."

Quotes the Immortal Blaine.

Continuing, Mr. Cullom quoted at length from a speech of James G. Blaine, delivered July 13, 1860, in which the Maine statesman described the conditions of the country under the operations of the Walker tariff of 1846 and the conditions for several years prior to 1860. Every conscientious searcher of history, he said, would agree with Mr. Blaine.

The policy of free trade as embodied in the tariff of 1846 had, in ten years, caused such large importations of foreign goods that, besides all our shipments of produce and all the earnings of our commercial marine, it drained us of $400,000,000 of gold to make good the balance of trade against us.

The bankers of New York, a great majority of whom had sustained the free trade policy, were the first to ask an extension on their obligations. They could neither pay in bills nor in the specie which they should have had in their vaults, but which had been sold by them for shipment abroad to make good the balance of trade which their free trade tariff of 1846 had accumulated against this country.

The conditions existing today were similar in all essentials, and forcibly illustrated the necessity of protection.

The speaker then described what a protective tariff had done for American laborers and farmers, showing that in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the wages paid to the employed class increased 29 per cent, while the number of those employed showed a gain of 60 per cent.

What Protection Has Accomplished.

"This," he said, "is what protection has accomplished for the laborer. What has it done for the farmer? Under it the farmer prospered along with the laborer, the merchant, and the manufacturer—all prospered. Since a protective tariff was placed on the statute books a home market has been established greater than all the foreign markets of the world within our reach. Without the encouragement to build up new factories, and thus draw men from the farm who would otherwise be producers, the farmer would have had no market for his produce at any price. When the factory is closed men are deprived of means to buy; they must, therefore, either enter into competition with the farmer as a producer or become a charge on the charity of the community. So that the prosperity of the farmer is closely linked with that of the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, and all professional classes. Depression in business brings distress to all alike.

"A few years ago the American farmer supplied 63 per cent of the shortage of grain in European markets. Today he only supplies 19 per cent. That field is gradually and surely slipping away from him. Fifteen years ago Argentina was producing scarcely sufficient to supply her own people. Today she is exporting from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Russia and India are increasing also, but in a less degree. Senator Peffer, in a report made to the Senate some time ago on the question, states that it costs the Indian farmer but 13 cents a bushel to raise wheat, and that he can lay it down at Liverpool for 50 cents a bushel. (India is a free silver country and her labor is paid in depreciated silver about 10 cents a day.)

Words That Condemn Bryan.

"It will, therefore, be only a few years until the question will be, not how we can retain our foreign market, but can we hold our own. You would have no help from Mr. Bryan. Listen to what he says:

"'I want to state, as emphatically as words can state it, that I consider it as false in economy and vicious in policy to attempt to raise at a high price in this country that which we can purchase abroad at a low price in exchange for the products of our toil.'

"He would go to China, India, Mexico, or anywhere else to buy wheat or any other farm product, if he could buy it cheaper than he could from an American farmer. He would put the American laborer, farmer, and mechanic in competition with the pigtail Chinaman, the heathen of India, or the Indian peon of Mexico, and buy from the one that would sell cheapest.

"The way to prevent this policy from being carried out and keep your home market is to vote for William McKinley for President. He stands for prosperity, a protective tariff, sound money, reciprocity, and the national honor."

After showing that the excess of receipts under the McKinley law as compared with the Wilson law were $115,444,000 and the excess of expenditures under the Wilson law were $18,461,500, the speaker said:

"The Republican policy of protection is still a living issue—it will remain an issue until the Wilson-Gorman bill is repealed and a measure, framed on protection lines, is adopted and approved by President McKinley. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of protection to American industries and industrial workers, whether in the shops, on the farm, in the factories, or in the mines, wherever they are. We believe it is sound American economics to make the foreign product bear the weight of taxation instead of making the home-made product bear it.

Advantage of Home Markets.

"We believe that our policy more fully and better secures the home market to home producers. We believe that a sound protective system, such as the Republican party has always advocated, will better foster domestic industries, will better maintain a home market, will better check and regulate discriminations, and will better build up every branch of trade and commerce than any other system; and will better disseminate the seeds of contentment, because free from sectionalism, free from prejudice, free from class legislation, and thus promote the general welfare by providing work for the unemployed, good wages for the worker, and good money with which to pay him—gold, silver, and paper—good in every State and Territory of the Union, and good in every civilized country on the globe. We want reciprocity, the hand-maiden, the twin of protection. Both protection and reciprocity must be reëstablished in the land, that it may once more enjoy to the full its increase of prosperity, happiness, peace, and good will."

Discussing the currency issue Mr. Cullom said:

"There is no use in deceiving ourselves in dealing with this question. We have more gold and more silver than we ever had before, and altogether more circulating medium than we ever had before, and we have no money that is not at par with gold, which is the recognized money of the commercial world. Let us not run off after moonshine theories pressed upon us by Bryan, Tillman, and Altgeld, and men who may be honest but who are urging the people of this country to adopt a policy or try an experiment in defiance of the facts of history and in opposition to the judgment of the wisest friends of silver in the world.

Republicans Believe in Bimetallism.

"The Republican party is for bimetallism. It believes in the use of both gold and silver as money. It believes in the admission of both to the mints of the United States on equal terms as soon as it can be done with safety and honor. Our party is pledged to it in the St. Louis platform.

"We are neither for gold monometallism nor silver monometallism. We have both metals now, in about equal proportions, and we desire to keep them. We do not want to lose our gold in the twinkling of an eye, as we would if Bryan and a Congress in harmony with his views should be elected. It would not be deferred until an act of Congress could be passed providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It would be on the announcement of the result of the election that gold would go into hiding, and we would be beside Mexico and China."

Mr. Cullom closed with a glowing tribute to the Republican party.

SPEECH BY GOVERNOR HASTINGS.

Free Trade and Altgeld Too Much for the Country.

Gov. Hastings, on being introduced, defined at length the issues between the parties, and spoke for nearly an hour on the financial issues. In closing he said:

"The trouble with this country now, in my judgment, is free trade and the threat of free silver. Mr. Bryan argued for free trade, and promised for free trade quite as much and argued quite as lustily as he is now arguing and promising for free silver. Free trade has been repudiated by the people every time the opportunity has presented itself since the passage of the Wilson bill. In the general wreck and ruin entailed by the advent of an approach to free trade scarcely an industry or an interest in the land has remained uninjured. The people have learned their lesson in free trade. An old axiom says that 'the multitude in all countries are patient to a certain point. Ill-usage may arouse their indignation and hurry them into excesses, but the original fault is in the government.' The people have shown their indignation at the party which made the false promises in the name of free trade four years ago.

"They found their first opportunity in New York, where the disappointed farmer, wage-earner, and manufacturer placed the Empire State firmly in the Republican column with Morton as her Governor.

"Maryland for the first time in more than thirty years broke away from her free trade traditions and sent a Republican Governor to Annapolis and a Republican Senator to Washington.

"New England's busy bee-hives of alert and intelligent industry were suddenly halted, and, contemplating her idle factories and idle men, rebuked her false representatives, and no free trade Congressmen returned to Washington with a certificate of election.

"William L. Wilson when he saw his bill pass was carried out of the House on the shoulders of admiring colleagues, William Jennings Bryan among his noisiest and most hearty supporters, but the people of West Virginia carried Wilson out of Congress and sent Stephen B. Elkins to the United States Senate.

"Carlisle had scarcely finished the work of helping the Wilson bill through the Senate until Kentucky elected a Republican Governor.

"Free trade and Altgeld were too much for Illinois and every Democratic Congressman in the State was retired to private life.

"Mr. Bryan invaded the 'enemy's country,' but the farmers and artisans of Vermont have told him that the trial of his free trade medicine which he offered four years ago has sickened them; that they are tired of political quack doctors; that free silver is worse than free trade, and that they will have neither. There is little difference between the conditions of the farmer and the artisan in the West from those in the East. Their products find the same general market, but the boundless fields of the West yield to the labor of the husbandman more readily than the rock-ribbed hills and the valleys of Maine, yet the farmer and the artisan of the Far East have sent their greetings to their brethren in the Far West that free trade and free silver are not for their best interests, and they have emphasized their judgment by 50,000 majority."

Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota followed Gov. Hastings. He addressed himself particularly to the farmers, but dealt with the campaign issues as they concern all classes. He spoke of the campaign of the opposition as a campaign of abandonment; they have practically abandoned their pet theory of free trade.

The Populists by declaring in their platform that the currency question is the only one of importance practically admit that the twenty other planks of their Omaha platform are abandoned.

He then considered at some length the question of appreciation in gold or decline of silver and reviewed the prices of farm products, comparing them with money metal prices. He closed with a discussion of the tariff question and an earnest appeal for support of the Republican ticket.

M'KINLEY TALKS TO ELKINS CADETS.

He Receives Assurances of West Virginia's Electoral Vote.

During the evening the nicely uniformed and well-drilled club known as the Elkins Cadets of Wheeling, W. Va., called with a band and serenaded Maj. McKinley, who said in part:

"It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet you here at my home. I am glad to be assured that West Virginia in 1896, as in 1894, will give her vote to the Republican cause and the Republican party. [Great applause.] I am glad to know that you have gentlemen with you here today who have hitherto been associated with the Democratic party. This is a year, a happy year, it seems to be, for the people of the United States, when patriotism has taken the place of partyism, and when men are no longer moved by passion and prejudice, but are looking out for the general good—the greatest good to the greatest number. [Applause.]

"I note with satisfaction that old sectional lines have been almost entirely effaced; those old lines of hate [cheers] and men who fought on the other side in the civil war are now standing on the same platform for the national honor, the public faith, and the integrity of our free institutions. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley."]

"My fellow-citizens, you require a protective tariff, and not only that, but you require, with all the rest of this country, honest dollars with which to measure the exchanges of the people. [Great applause.] We now have honest money of every kind and we propose to keep it that way. [Great applause.]

"I thank you for the compliment of this call and beg that you convey to the distinguished gentleman whose name you bear my appreciation of the splendid services he is now rendering to the common cause in which we are all deeply interested." [Great applause.]

As the great parade passed the McKinley home tonight Maj. and Mrs. McKinley, Senator Thurston and wife, Mrs. Marshall Barber, Mrs. H. O. S. Heist, and Mrs. George B. Frease and Miss Mary Barber occupied an improvised reviewing stand in the front yard. Ten thousand people crowded about and when the long line of marchers passed the crowd cried "McKinley." The Major said:

"I will not undertake to make any speech, but I will do what is very much better. I will present to you one of the most distinguished United States Senators, whose voice has already been heard in so many of the States of the Union this year and will be heard in more. It is my very great pleasure to present to this audience for a few minutes Senator Thurston of Nebraska." [Continued cheering.]

Replying to Judge Ambler, who introduced the Salem delegation, Maj. McKinley spoke briefly.

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GOES "ON TO RICHMOND."

BRYAN MARCHES AND LEAVES A TRAIL OF SPEECHES BEHIND.

He Starts Early in the Day and Makes No Less than Eight Talks Before He Retires for the Night—Sound Money Democrats Are Told They Must Repent in Sackcloth and Ashes Before They Can Return to the Party.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 18.—William J. Bryan's reception at the Auditorium in Richmond tonight was one of the most, if not the most, enthusiastic receptions of his campaign. The Auditorium was packed to the doors and from floor to gallery. Some other meetings have been greater in point of attendance, but Richmond must be given the banner for the amount of enthusiasm expressed. Ten minutes elapsed before the cheering that followed Mr. Bryan's entrance ceased, and there was another outburst when he was presented by Senator Daniel.

On the conclusion of the Auditorium speech he addressed a great throng from the balcony of the Jefferson Hotel, where he is stopping. His speech here was short and on the general lines pursued by him in other speeches. At the Auditorium speech Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gratifies me much to find in the capital city of this great State so marked an evidence of interest which people are taking in this campaign. I do not come to instruct you on the subject of finance. It would be a useless task to add anything to that which has already been said by the distinguished Senator who has brought to the investigation of the money question that ability which he carries into all his work, and who adds to ability eloquence to present, and to eloquence a magnificent courage to defend Democracy as it was taught by the fathers. [Applause.] To such a State, represented by John W. Daniel, no apostle of bimetallism need come in the work of education. I am not here as a campaigner. I am simply passing through the State because I would never have come to Virginia with any thought that my presence here was necessary to secure the Electoral vote of this State. [Applause.]

"I am the nominee of three conventions, but I do not appeal to the votes of any man on the grounds that I am nominated by his party. I have a higher claim to your suffrages than party ties can give me. I appeal to you as the only candidate for the Presidency who believes the American people can have a financial policy of their own. [Applause.]

Criticism for the Palmerites.

"I do not ask a single Democrat to vote for my election if in his heart he believes that my election would injure his country. To me a party is but a means to an end. And I shall not feel unkindly towards any Democrat who honestly and conscientiously puts his country above his party and votes against me, if he believes that the policy for which I stand would bring injury to our common country. Any man who thinks my election would injure this country can prove it in just one way, and that is by voting for the Republican candidate to make sure of my defeat. [Cheers.]

"Why is it that some Democrats, or some people who used to be Democrats, spend the day in telling how the election of the Chicago ticket would ruin this country and then refuse to cast their votes for the only man who can defeat the Chicago nominee? [Applause.] I will tell you why. It is because they have not the courage to bear the odium of being Republicans. [Great applause.]

"We are engaged in a great struggle, one of the greatest struggles in which the people of this country were ever engaged in a time of peace. It is a struggle between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, and there is no middle ground for any man to stand upon. [Great applause.]

"Now, as I have said, we appeal to no man to go contrary to his judgment and conscience. But I want to warn you who are contemplating desertion from the Democratic party at this time, that the man who in the face of such an enemy either goes to the rear or is found in secret conference with the enemy, is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed, and he shall not come back again. [Great applause.]

Calls Them Assistant Republicans.

"These assistant Republicans whose hearts are willing but whose flesh is weak [laughter] may as well understand now that the contest with which we are engaged is not a contest for this year alone. I believe we shall win now. But whether we win now or not, we have begun a warfare against the gold standard which shall continue until the gold standard is driven from our shores back to England. [Applause.] We have been opposed to the importation of criminals and paupers from abroad and we shall oppose the importation of a financial system which is criminal and which makes paupers wherever it goes.

"In this city, where Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech which aroused the Nation to arms, I am not afraid the people will permit a foreign financial control when more than 100 years ago your ancestors were willing to give their lives, if need be, to release the colonies from foreign political control.

"We are in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. [Applause.] We are in favor of it because bimetallism is needed to give to the people a sufficient volume of standard money to keep pace with the population and business. The Treasury reports show a shrinkage of more than $150,000,000 in the currency of the people within the last two years. The Republican party does not propose any plan by which the volume of currency shall be replenished from time to time as the people need money. They simply desire the people to turn over our financial system to a few syndicates who can profit by the extremities of the government—extremities which those syndicates have done more to create than any other cause. [Applause.]

Charges a Monetary Coercion.

"You ask why it is that anybody in this community can favor a gold standard. I will tell you why some people in some communities that I know have favored a gold standard. I have known merchants who were notified that unless they supported the gold standard they could not obtain an extension on their notes at the banks and that is brought by the fact that some banks are notified from New York unless they use their influence in favor of a gold standard they cannot discount their notes in New York, and the New York banks are notified from London that if we do not have a financial policy run on the European plan, the English money-lenders will not let us have money. [Applause.]

"Our opponents tell us that we must maintain the gold standard in order to borrow money. We reply that if we maintain the gold standard we will never be able to do anything but borrow money, and we will soon be at an end on that because our property will not be fit to borrow on. [Tremendous applause.] Do you tell me that we do not need any more money in this country? I point to the fact that the advocates of the gold standard rejoice whenever any money comes to this country. They point to it as evidence that there will be better times. If we have enough money in this country why should we want any money to come from Europe?

Takes Credit for Gold Influx.

"I want you to remember that the mere nomination of a candidate for President on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks. [Great applause.] My friends, if a nomination will start such a flow of gold to the United States, what will be the enormous flow when we actually have a President who is for free silver? [Applause.] My friends, our enemies tell us that if we have the free coinage of silver that foreign nations would get our gold. I want to say to you that the moment that this nation opens its mints to the free coinage of silver the creditor nations of Europe will have to join us in the maintenance of the value of silver at a parity with gold, instead of conspiring to force down that silver, as they do now. [Applause.]

The Eastern Financier.

"My friends, when you try to convince the Eastern financier that the great masses of the people have a right to a voice in the legislation in the country in which they live he tells you that while he would profit by the free coinage of silver—that because he loves others better than he loves himself he will ram the gold standard down their throats whether they want it or not. [Applause.] Do you believe them when they tell you that they are entirely disinterested? [Cries of "No, no."] I do not. When I find a man who wants a certain financial policy because it would be good for him I say he is a very natural sort of a man, and that I have seen men like him before. But when I find a man who is always wanting to help me against my will, who is trying to do something for me that I don't want, who is always feeling for me, I watch to see that he don't reach me when he feels for me. [Applause.] When these advocates of the gold standard asserted that the free coinage of silver would be good for them it took a great load off my mind. For twenty years these people, according to their say so, have been sacrificing themselves for the rest of the people. I do not believe they ought to be allowed to simply wrong themselves for our good. [Applause and laughter.] And when these people insisted that the free coinage would be good for them I thought that now our time has come.

"We will pay back this debt that has been accruing for twenty years and we will make them enjoy the benefits of free coinage all the rest of their natural lives, and we will bear with fortitude whatever evils come of it. [Applause and laughter.] Now I must close. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I have been proving my loyalty to the ratio of 16 to 1 by working sixteen hours in one day. I cannot go beyond that, my friends. I want you to take this question and do what you think is best, and whatever is the result, I shall be willing to abide by it, whether it be to elect or to defeat, conscious that victory must at last come to all those who fight for the cause of truth." [Applause and cheering]

BRYAN'S SPEECH AT GOLDSBORO.

He Denounces the Metal After Which the Town Is Named.

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 18.—William J. Bryan arrived here at 11:30 last night, where the private car he is traveling in was sidetracked until 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour he delivered an address from a platform to a large crowd which had been waiting since early morning. He said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In this campaign we are fighting together instead of fighting among ourselves. I remember a few years ago, a Populist in Congress said that down in South America there ran wild upon the prairies small burros that in time of danger when attacked by wild animals would get together, putting their heads together and their feet on the outside so they formed a circle with their heels and kicked the enemy, but, he said, it was often the case that the advocates of various reforms would put their heads on the outside and kick each other. [Laughter.] It has been too often the case that those who were fighting for reform because they could not agree entirely, would interfere with each other, and each attempt to offset the other's work.

"In this campaign those who believe in the free coinage of silver have joined together regardless of differences of opinion upon other subjects. Democrats who believe in tariff reform and Republicans who believe in protection are able to get together when both recognize that the money question is superior to the tariff question. [Applause.]

Quotes a Populist Leader.

"A Populist leader in this State well expressed the idea when he said that while he believed in Populist doctrines yet he was willing to lay some of them aside until he could get others. He said while he believed in the government ownership of railroads he did not want the government to own the railroads as long as the Rothschilds owned the government [Loud applause.] It is this willingness to lay aside minor differences in hours of danger that characterizes our people and gives the surest proof they are able to rise to the requirements of any emergency.

"Sometimes they accuse us of raising a sectional issue. One of the best evidences that the platform adopted at Chicago does not raise a sectional issue is found in the language of the platform adopted yesterday in New York. Let me read it to you. After unreservedly indorsing the platform and the candidates of the Chicago convention, the New York platform declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefits than that given to the country by the National Democratic convention of 1896. [Applause.]

"The Chicago platform contains a plank expressing a desire for an income tax. In my judgment the income tax is just. It is not war upon property, but it is a demand that those who have property and who demand the protection of that property by Federal laws should be willing to support the government to which they look for that protection, and not seek to use the instrumentalities of government for their own benefit and then throw the burden of supporting that government on the backs of those who are not able to bear it. [Applause.]

What Republicans Should Have Done.

"When the Republicans assembled in St. Louis if they had opposed the President's financial policy and declared they would restore the money of the Constitution, and the Democratic party had indorsed the administration, the Republican party would have swept the Democratic party out of existence. But what did they do? When they met they were controlled in their deliberations by the same people who had controlled the financial policy of this administration, and they were on the platform which would perpetuate the same financial policy from which we are now suffering. These same influences, after dominating the St. Louis convention, attempted to dominate the Chicago convention, and write a platform so much like the Republican platform on the money question that if the two had been read to you you could not have picked out which was which. But at last we got an issue.

"The Democratic party, by beginning at the ground and working up, instead of commencing at the top and working down, by commencing with the voters instead of commencing with the bosses, secured a platform which breathes the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and gives no inspiration to the millionaires of the United States.

"Our opponents talk as if we could get along with less and less money as the years go by. Some of them have such confidence in the substitutes for money that they believe the time will soon come when we will need no money at all.

Tells a Good Fish Story.

"They remind me of a man who thought a fish could be made to live without water. He took a herring and put it in a pail of salt water, and gradually took out the salt water and put in fresh until the water was almost entirely fresh. But the change was made so gradually the fish did not notice it, and kept on living, and then he began to take out the fresh water a little each day, and did it so gradually that finally it was all gone. Yet the fish had not been able to detect the decrease. Then he took the fish out of the jar and put it in a bird cage, and fed it like a bird, but one day when he was gone his attendant thought the fish was not doing well, and he put a saucer of water in the cage that the fish might moisten its food. When the man came back, behold, the fish had got his head in the water and drowned because it was not used to it. [Great laughter.] My opponents think you can gradually substitute something else for money, and do it so gradually that after a while people would not know what to do with money if they had it."

Mr. Bryan was escorted by the Goldsboro Rifles, and at the conclusion of the speaking left for Rocky Mount.

En Route to Richmond.

While en route to Richmond, at Wilson, N. C., Mr. Bryan made a brief speech, in which he made a plea that each ballot shall register a freeman's will.

At Rocky Mount he was escorted by a band to the fair grounds, where he addressed a large crowd. He said in part:

"We are engaged in a campaign which is drawing the line between the producers of wealth, and those who, instead of producing wealth, are engaged in concentrating the money, or in exchanging the wealth that is produced. Those arrayed on the two sides of the question have been variously described. I notice that in this morning's papers some one has described the contest as one between those who make and those who take. That is one expression. It is certainly a contest between those who produce wealth and exchange it for money, and those who are attempting to concentrate the money of the world in order to make a profit by the rise in the value of a dollar. Our opponents say we are trying to array class against class, but they can hardly complain if we try to enable those who produce the wealth of this country to procure a fair share of that wealth after they produce it. If a burglar enters your house and you call up your family to help you catch him and put him out, it is not fair for the burglar to object because you are arraying your household against him. So it is not fair when they are trying to fasten a gold standard on this people, the effect of which is to drive down the price of what you produce in order to drive up the value of somebody else's money—it is not fair to say we are arraying class against class. If one of you have a cornfield and your neighbor insists on turning his hogs in your corn, and you insist on driving them out, and he tells you you are disturbing the harmonious relations which have existed between you and him as neighbors, what do you tell him? You tell him to keep his hogs out of your corn and there will be no more trouble. It is as important we should resist this assault upon our prosperity as it would be to resist an army with banners marching for the conquest and subjugation of our people." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan here repeated his former argument of the effect of the gold standard on farm mortgages.

Is Assured the Women Are with Him.

At Weldon Mr. Bryan made a three-minute speech from the car platform. He told of his gratification at the interest which the people of the State were taking in the campaign.

"Not only young men, but the old men," he said, "and the middle-aged men are taking an interest in politics, and the interest does not seem to be confined to the men only, but to the wives and the mothers and even the daughters—they all seem to be in politics this year. [Applause. A voice: "The ladies are with you, Mr. Bryan."] It is said that woman is the conscience of the human race, and in a matter where justice and injustice are meeting in combat you can depend upon it that the conscience of woman will take the right side."

Virginia was invaded by the Bryan party at Emporia, and there the nominee told the people he was to meet the citizens of the State in which his father was born.

At Petersburg the public square was filled with an expectant and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Bryan spoke about five minutes, saying in part:

"The Democratic party has written its platform. The Democratic voters in convention assembled had a right to write the platform, and any man who did not like the platform can get out of the party and call himself something else. [Applause.] What I mean to say is this: That a man who objects to what the Democratic party did has a right to object, but he has no right to try to call himself a Democrat. [Applause.]

Sound Money Men Must Repent.

"I simply want to say this, that if there is a Democrat who is going to vote this year I want him to do it knowing what it means. I don't want him to say that it is merely a temporary departure from the Democratic party; I want him to know that when the Democratic party is engaged in a struggle as it is now, that any man who deserts in the face of the enemy will never get back unless he comes in sackcloth and ashes. [Great applause.] We ask no quarter from those who are ashamed to say they are going to vote the Republican ticket and yet intend to vote the Republican ticket. I say we ask no quarter of them and we expect to give them no quarter, either."

At Manchester a short stop was made and the people had congregated at the depot. Mr. Bryan spoke a few moments, requesting the people to study the money question and then the train pulled across the river to Richmond, where a great crowd had gathered at the depot and gave Mr. Bryan an enthusiastic reception.

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT CANDIDATE.



Uncle Sam—"Madame, your infant must be made of wind. I haven't a weight small enough to balance him."—New York Press.

BRYAN'S PROGRAM AT WASHINGTON.

Tickets Will Be Used to Bar Out the Alleged Hostiles.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It is probable the committee having the arrangements for the Bryan and Sewall meeting in charge will decide to issue tickets of admission to the capital baseball park on that occasion. This change in the plans is being considered for fear an undesirable element may take possession of the park to the exclusion of those whose presence is really wanted. Information has been received by individual members of the joint committee that certain parties were contemplating such a movement in order to cause a disturbance at the meeting and to prevent Mr. Bryan from being given a respectful hearing.

Tickets of admission to the number of 25,000 or 30,000 will probably be printed and distributed through the local Democratic organizations, while visitors from a distance will be provided for at the various depots on their arrival.

Great importance is attached to the appearance of Mr. Bryan in this city, as it is understood the address he will deliver has been prepared with more than ordinary care. He will take occasion to review Washington's farewell address, which was issued 100 years ago next Saturday, and will pay particular attention to Washington's words regarding the dangers that might beset the Union from the invasion of foreign capital. Mr. Bryan fixed the date of his coming to Washington in order that he might make this address at the National Capital on this anniversary, having expressed himself to this effect during his conference with Lawrence Gardner at Erie, Pa., some time ago. This led to a change from Sept. 17, which had been originally determined on, to Sept. 19 as the date of the meeting.

STEVENSON IN LINE WITH BRYAN.

Vice-President Agrees to Preside at a Meeting of Popocratic Clubs.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Vice-President Stevenson has informed Secretary Gardner of the Association of Bryan Clubs that he will accept the association's invitation to preside at the club convention at St. Louis on Oct. 3. The club officials now count upon an attendance of 10,000 delegates.

BRYAN IS "MUCH GRATIFIED."

He Talks Briefly of the Action of the Buffalo Convention.

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 18.—Mr. Bryan had the following to say today about the action of the Buffalo convention: "I am very much gratified to learn that the New York convention indorsed the platform, as well as the ticket."

Eight Hundred Barrels of Silver.

The cellar of the Bank of France resembles a large warehouse. Silver coin is stored there in 800 large barrels.

FRAUD IS IN EVIDENCE.

ARKANSAS VOTES COUNTED INCORRECTLY OR NOT AT ALL.

Member of the Pulaski County Board of Election Commissioners Has Affidavits of Forty Men in One Township Who Voted for Remmel but the Returns Show Only Twelve—Candidate for Governor Says Voters Have Been Disfranchised by Wholesale.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—H. F. Auten, Republican member of the Pulaski County Board of Election Commissioners, issued a public statement today. Among other things he says:

"I have in my office the affidavits of forty voters of Ashley Township who swear they voted at the election in that township Sept. 7 for H. L. Remmel for Governor. Inasmuch as in the returns sent in Remmel only got twelve votes, while Dan W. Jones got fifty-nine, the election there would appear to have been honest with a vengeance. What is true in Ashley is equally true in a majority of the townships in the county. In Owen Township the returns show eighty votes for Lyons and twenty-one against Lyons. I am informed by reputable citizens that over fifty of the voters of that township announce that they voted against Lyons.

"But I will not go further in detail as to townships. When the Democratic Election Commissioners refused to allow me any voice in naming the judges in sixteen precincts in the county, but on the other hand voted in the judges named by the whisky ring, every man in the county not blinded by partisanship knew what it meant. Men do not 'gather grapes from thorns,' neither need they expect honest elections from judges appointed because of their ability and willingness to stuff ballot-boxes or falsify returns.

"After the election, when it was well known that wholesale frauds had been committed in the county, Judge Hill, in accordance to the law, applied to our Board of County Commissioners for a recount of the vote of eight townships, including Ashley Township. But Commissioners Falk and Terry promptly refused to allow a recount on an excuse so flimsy as to suggest the fact that it was not safe to investigate."

H. L. Remmel, late Republican candidate for Governor, issued the following statement:

"The result of the Arkansas election is more than gratifying to me. The returns show my vote over two years ago was increased from 25 per cent to over 100 per cent in the different counties, averaging a gain of 37 4-13 per cent for the whole State, against a Democratic gain of 21 6-7 per cent. This is in the face of election methods in many of the counties of which the country is already advised, and which I believe have already disgusted many of the best Democrats of the State, who realize the futility and absurdity of inviting immigrants to come within our borders to take advantage of our wonderful resources, only to be disfranchised and deprived of the right to express their will by ballot and have their votes counted for the person voted for."

SEWALL DEMANDS GOLD PAYMENT.

Incorporates a Yellow Metal Clause in Transportation Contracts.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Arthur Sewall of Maine, the Popocratic candidate for Vice-President, like Gov. Altgeld, is a silver man in theory and a gold man in practice. Mr. Sewall is in the shipping business. He has just secured a big contract to ship timber to South America for Eppinger & Russell of this city, and has incorporated a clause in the contract which calls for the payment of the transportation charges in "United States gold or its equivalent."

Treasurer St. John of the Popocratic committee, when asked his views on the divergence of Candidate Sewall's practice from his theory, said it was a matter of business.

In answer to a plea from a free silver organ here for an explanation for his demanding payment in gold for his carrying contracts Mr. Sewall wired as follows tonight from Bath, Me.:

"All foreign charter contracts are always payable in sterling or gold."

John Boyd Thacher's personal preference for a gold standard will not help him with the sound money Democrats of New York while he is running for Governor on a free silver platform. E. Ellery Anderson, at the national headquarters of the sound money Democracy, today said the nomination of a third ticket at the Brooklyn convention next week is certain.

Senator James Smith Jr. of New Jersey issued a statement today in which he says as a Democrat he bows to the will of the majority and believes the people may safely trust a Democratic President and Congress, but he is still opposed to the financial views of the platform. "I have therefore," he says, "decided to resign from any leading position in the political management of the campaign."

Mr. Smith is Chairman of the State committee for New Jersey and represents the State on the National committee. It is understood he intends to give up both positions.

O'FERRALL DECLARES FOR PALMER.

Virginia's Governor Tells a Story About the Popocratic Nominee.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. O'Ferrall has declared for Palmer and Buckner. Gov. O'Ferrall knows Mr. Bryan well, as the following incident will show:

In 1893 O'Ferrall had been nominated for Governor by the Virginia Democrats. The Populists nominated Edmund R. Cocke, and Bryan accepted an invitation from the Populists to speak in behalf of their ticket. Dates had been made for him when O'Ferrall heard of it and made Bryan drop the matter. Gov. O'Ferrall confirmed the story today. He said:

"I told Bryan of the report and asked him 'Is it true?' Mr. Bryan replied that he did not like the way the Virginia Democrats were conducting themselves, or words to that effect. I said to him, 'You avoid my question. Will you please answer it specifically? Are you going to stump Virginia against the regular Democratic ticket? If you are I can assure you in advance I shall personally follow you and reply to everything you assert.' When I had finished Mr. Bryan hesitated, looked up to the ceiling, as a man in deep thought is inclined to do; then he arose, placed his hand on my arm, and replied in a deep voice:

"'I will not speak in Virginia against you.'"

ROSS DECLINES TO GREET BRYAN.

Former Illinoisan Admires the Nominee but Disowns His Theories.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—John W. Ross, formerly of Illinois, but for some years one of the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia, today wrote a letter to the Chairman of the local committee to arrange for Bryan's reception, declining to serve as one of the Vice-Presidents at the meeting tomorrow night. He said that if he were merely invited to show Mr. Bryan respect as a man he would feel honored in participating, but that the terms of the invitation contemplate indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform and he finds he is unable to do this.

Mr. Ross pays a high tribute to Mr. Bryan's worth as a man, but defends his own Democracy, and says:

"I cannot avoid the conclusion that with all of Mr. Bryan's strength of character and ability he would, if elected, be dominated by the objectionable doctrines of the Chicago platform, and of the one promulgated by the Populists at St. Louis, and that as a result the best interests of the entire country would not be subserved by his election."

Palmer Electors Named in Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 18.—The Executive committee of the gold standard Democratic organization in Kansas held a meeting here today and placed a ticket of Presidential Electors in nomination in behalf of Palmer and Buckner, but the names will be kept secret until next Tuesday, when the nomination certificate will be filed with the Secretary of State. It was decided not to nominate a State ticket.

Federal Attorney Beck Bolts Bryan.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney Beck has declared that he will support Palmer and Buckner. He says:

"I am a Democrat, but not a Popocrat. I shall vote and support the Indianapolis ticket, because its declarations of principle is the most truly Democratic."

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

MISUSE OF STATE FUNDS.

HOW ALTGELD IS CARRYING ON THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Explanations of the Unity Building Gold Leases Inclosed with Letters Sent Out by State Board of Public Charities—Is Printed on Official Stationery—Springfield State Journal Makes a Discovery—Suggests an Investigation Would Not Be Amiss.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The State Journal will tomorrow accuse the Secretary of the State Board of Charities with using the name of the board and its stationery for political purposes. The Journal will say:

"Some queer work is going on in the name of the people of the State of Illinois in these days of Democratic management of State institutions. If the package of mail which was received yesterday by the State Journal is a sample of the financial methods of the Altgeld administration it may be worth while for some official inquiry into the expenditure of office funds.

"A letter written on the office stationery of the Board of Charities purporting to relate to official matters, and from its appearance evidently one of many such letters, prepared in stereotyped style for general circulation, was received.

"The official heading reads: 'State of Illinois, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.' The letter is addressed to the editor of the State Journal, Springfield Ill., and reads as follows:

"'Dear Sir—I am instructed by the board to ask your assistance in work we want to accomplish. It is a matter of interest to the public and to the citizens of your county. I inclose a circular which we would very much like to have you publish in your paper, and if you feel that you can make favorable editorial comment it will be greatly appreciated by this board. Very truly yours, GEORGE F. MINER, Secretary.'

"With this letter was inclosed a circular headed in big black letters, 'Those Gold Leases of Gov. Altgeld.' The contents of the circular have been published repeatedly. They first appeared some time ago in the columns of the State Journal and other newspaper as one of the several 'explanations' to account for the copies of gold leases which have been exhibited with Gov. Altgeld's signature as President of the Unity Building. Since then the same matter has been published in many Popocratic newspapers of the State as editorial. Now it seems the explanation is on its travels in a new guise.

"Tonight in his mail the county jailor received a circular sent out by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities concerning sanitary matters at jails. In this circular was folded one of the 'gold lease explanations' to which the Journal refers. This tends to show that the inclosure of the campaign document in the letter sent to the Journal was not accidental."

IOWA 25,000 SURE FOR M'KINLEY.

Democratic Defection Is Estimated to Be at Least 20 Per Cent.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It was estimated here today by J. H. Rogers, Secretary of the National Democratic State committee, that the defection in the Iowa Democratic vote this fall will be at least 20 per cent, of which Palmer will get 15,000 and McKinley 20,000.

The estimate is based on information received from every county in the State. This will give McKinley the State by over 25,000.

It was given out today that the Sixth District sound money Democrats would put up a candidate for Congress and will hold a convention here on Sept. 23 for the selection of their candidate.

Iowa City, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—In the face of a long continued rain-storm 1,200 people met here to listen to Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee this afternoon. Mr. Evans was introduced as "the real Governor of Tennessee" by ex-President Pickard of the University of Iowa, Mr. Evans' teacher forty years ago. Congressman George M. Curtis of Iowa also spoke. Mr. Evans declared that a good protective tariff and reciprocity, and not the ruinous coinage of 51-cent dollars, would bring back prosperity to America. If debased or cheap money is desirable, he said, why not pass a law making the ratio 8 to 1 instead of 16 to 1. It would make twice as many dollars for the silver mine owners, the most prominent beneficiaries.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—It having been reported that the traveling men for J. T. Hancock & Sons of this city were in favor of free silver, inquiry revealed the fact that all, without exception, were in favor of sound money. George Ely writes from Bancroft, Ia., that 90 to 95 per cent of the traveling men are in favor of sound money and talk it wherever they go.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Republicans Gaining Fast and State Is Safe for McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Frank Crane, a prominent State official of South Dakota, writes to a personal friend in this city connected with the Republican Congressional committee as follows:

"I will tell you the exact situation in the great State of South Dakota. The silver craze struck us hard, for the Pettigrew fellows had been arranging for the fight under the guise of Republicans for more than a year, but we fought them, and successfully. At the present time the poll of the State shows the national and State tickets are safe. We have lost no Republicans since the first dawn of Bryanism upon the State, but on the contrary wandering sheep are returning every day from among the Populist protectionists. South Dakota is all right."

L. C. Lord, another prominent State official, writing from Moorhead, Minn., says:

"You know this part of Minnesota is a hotbed of Populism, but there never was a time when so large a proportion of voters had not made up their minds how to vote. In Kittson County, the northwest corner of the State, last month fully two-thirds of the voters were not decided. The campaign will count as never before. There are few if any Republican speeches that do not make converts. According to my best judgment the silver sentiment up here is on the wane. Many feel it an urgent duty to persuade men to vote for McKinley and sound money. There is no doubt about this State on the national ticket, and we shall elect a Republican Governor by a fair plurality."

POWDERLY TO STUMP FOR M'KINLEY

Ex-Master Workman of the Knights of Labor Falls Into Line.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A number of labor leaders met in conference in this city. The central figure of the group is Terrence V. Powderly, ex-Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. With Mr. Powderly is W. H. Fearns, Master Workman of the Silversmiths' Association of New York; Alex. W. Wright of Toronto, once a member of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor; Charles Ralph of Buffalo, an iron worker; and W. A. Smith. Mr. Powderly will address a Republican meeting in Central Armory tomorrow night.

The conference is for the purpose of bringing the laboring-men of Cleveland who have strayed from the folds of Republicanism back to the Republican faith. Mr. Powderly said he and his associates were for sound money and protection, and will stump the country under the auspices of the Western headquarters of the Republican party.

"I believe," said Mr. Powderly, "that workingmen are more interested in the issue of protection than they are in the financial question, but the silver fallacy has taken a strong hold of the voters of the West and it is in that section that I shall devote much of my time and attention. I am convinced that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism and that means widespread disaster to industrial establishments."

Mr. Powderly will go from here to Chicago.

PUSHING THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Big Crowd Turns Out to Hear Fairbanks at Jonesboro.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Fully 1,000 people gathered at Jonesboro this afternoon to listen to C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, who is in the race for United States Senator from Indiana. Rain drove the crowd to shelter before Mr. Fairbanks had half completed his remarks. Two halls were secured, and Mr. Fairbanks addressed one while C. C. Lyons of Grant spoke at the other. Later Mr. Fairbanks spoke to the second audience. Intense enthusiasm prevailed, and Fairbanks' remarks were frequently drowned in applause.

Whiting, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A delegation of local railroad men left here tonight to join the pilgrimage of railroaders from Chicago to visit McKinley at Canton, O.

TALKS OF FREE COINAGE OF MULES.

Laughable Illustration Used by a Sound Money Democrat.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The sound money Democrats opened their campaign here with a rousing ratification meeting in Turner Hall tonight. The largest hall in the city was crowded. Capt. William Steinwedel, ex-President of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home, presided, and on the stage as Vice-Presidents were some of the foremost business-men of the city and Democrats who have always stood high in the local councils of the party, but who cannot accept Bryan and free silver. Chester A. Babcock, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the sound money Democratic ticket, was the principal speaker, and he devoted himself principally to the financial issue.

"Altgeld and Bryan speakers do not agree," he said. "Altgeld says we have 200-cent dollars and that free coinage would make dollars worth half as much, while Bryan states that the moment we adopt free coinage it would raise the price of silver to $1.29 an ounce, which would be equal to Altgeld's 200-cent dollars. In my reading of history I find there were a people who used an animal that herded in droves as the unit of value. It required two asses to buy one cow. The ass was the unit of value, and if, ages ago, some one had not demonetized asses, there were enough of them in the Coliseum convention to have paid the national debt."

Edward Ridgely of Springfield, candidate for Treasurer, also spoke and showed the fallacy of the free coinage theory.

BALL PLAYERS TO VISIT M'KINLEY.

Members of the Louisville Club to Make the Canton Pilgrimage.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Louisville club, having an off day next Monday, has decided to become fashionable and pay a visit to Maj. McKinley. Secretary Pulliam says: "We called on President Cleveland in the summer, and he told us that he was not after a third term. This was the first announcement to that effect that he made. Now we will visit Maj. McKinley and, if possible, play a game in his town."

DENIAL FROM SENATOR FAULKNER.

He Repudiates the Statement About Gorman Taking Jones' Place.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The statement wired to your paper that I said that Senator Jones would only nominally be at the head of the committee, and that, in fact, Senator Gorman would be at the head, is without one word of foundation in truth. CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

Sound Money Candidates in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the State Central committee of the National Democratic party of Missouri today it was decided to nominate Congressional, State, and county officers in all the districts of the State. It was also decided that Judge J. McD. Trimble, the National Democratic nominee for Governor, shall open the campaign at Mexico, Mo., on Sept. 26.

Good Result of Eastern Elections.

Warsaw, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Warsaw woolen mills have resumed operations as a result of the strengthening of confidence by the Vermont and Maine elections.

OVER $3,250,000 IN GOLD RECEIVED.

Golden Flood Strikes New York, and Subtreasury Officials Work Overtime to Care for It.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The steamship Columbia today brought more than $3,250,000 in gold, consigned to these firms: Lazard Freres, $2,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $250,000. The Lucania and St. Louis, which arrived too late to unload their precious cargoes until today, are also known to have large amounts of gold. It was said in Wall street Lazard Freres were representing J. P. Morgan.

To accommodate Lazard Freres the Subtreasury was kept open beyond the usual hour of closing, to receive the gold imports by the firm on the Columbia. It was deposited for examination, and greenbacks may be exchanged for it later. Other consignments on the Columbia were disposed of elsewhere. Several city banks deposited $650,000 in gold at the Subtreasury today. Greenbacks were taken in exchange.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Treasury today lost $72,700 in gold coin and $25,900 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $115,424,424. The Subtreasury at New York today received $650,000 in gold coin in exchange for currency. This amount, however, does not appear in the above statement.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—The steamship Mariposa, due next Thursday, will bring from Australia the largest shipment of sovereigns ever received here. They will go direct to the mint, accepted as 916 2-3 fine, and at the rate of $4.8638 per pound sterling, standard weight. The proceeds will be used in buying wheat and other bills of exchange at from $4.81½ to $4.82, thus realizing a profit of over 1 per cent to the gold shippers. The bills themselves will be sent to London for collection, where another profit of about the same amount will be made by discounting them.

London, Sept. 18.—The sum of £329,000 in gold, of which £23,000 was in United States coin and £41,000 in bar gold, was withdrawn from the Bank of England today. Of the total amount £215,000 was for Egypt and £50,000 was for Rio de Janeiro.

TWO PRIVATE BANKING FIRMS ASSIGN.

S. H. Watson & Sons of Vinton, Ia., and Gardiner, Morrow & Co. of Hollidaysburg, Pa., Assign.

Vinton, Ia., Sept. 18.—The banking house of S. H. Watson & Sons, established some forty years ago, made a general assignment this afternoon to Matt Gaasch for the benefit of all creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000 and assets at $350,000. All depositors and other creditors will be paid in full. The assignment will not effect other banks in town.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—The private banking house of Gardiner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in Central Pennsylvania, made an assignment to John Cree.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, wholesale milliners of this city, made an assignment today in favor of the Mississippi Valley Trust company. The liabilities are $150,000; nominal assets, $200,000. Before making the assignment the firm filed a deed of trust securing preferred creditors to the amount of $80,000. The cause of the failure was due to the inability of the firm to make collections and the stringency in the money market.

INDIANS VIOLATE THE GAME LAWS.

Authorities Stirred Because Red Men Hunt at Jackson's Hole.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Acting-Gov. Burdick of Wyoming has telegraphed the Indian Office that the local authorities, acting under his directions, have arrested a number of Indians for hunting at Jackson's Hole in violation of State game laws. He urged the Indian Bureau to prevent any further violations of the law and avoid conflict with the State authorities. Agent Teter has been instructed by the Indian Bureau to bring back all the Indians, and if they refuse to come under arrest by the Indian police to call for troops. Agent Teter has replied that the Indian police have been sent after the Indians and that they will be brought back. There are from twenty to thirty Indians and their families in the hunting parties. It is stated at the Indian Office here that no trouble need be feared.

OPENS DOORS WITH GAS METER STORY

Stock-Yards Police Are Looking for a Clever Swindler.

The Stock-Yards police are looking out for a well-dressed man who says he is an agent of the Lake Gas company. It is charged that he has made a practice of securing entrance into houses on pretext of testing the gas meters and then stealing what he could find.

SHOW UP SILVER HERESY

LAITY AND CLOTH TALK FOR GOOD MONEY AT BATTERY "D."

Big Gathering of McKinley's Supporters Listen to Ringing Words from Col. Henry L. Turner, Bishop Fallows, and T. B. Bryan, the Latter of Whom Presides Over the Meeting—Inclement Weather Fails to Deter the Crowd or Dampen Enthusiasm.

Apparently no amount of disagreeable weather or other discouraging influences can diminish the numbers or dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds which will gather to hear the gospel of sound money and the maintenance of American integrity and honor.

An hour before the time set for the Republican meeting at Battery D last evening, when the big hall was lighted only by a half-dozen gas jets, scores of men and women were filing in and selecting favorable seats. Their precaution was timely, for by 8 o'clock the hall was filled.

The First Infantry Band, I. N. G., from its station in the gallery, furnished music and kept the waiting audience in good humor until the speakers arrived and the ball was set rolling. Later the band was applauded when it took a place on the platform.

The meeting, for which the arrangements were made by the Republican National committee, was presided over by T. B. Bryan, who also delivered the opening address. Other speakers were Col. Henry L. Turner and Bishop Fallows. Rabbi Hirsch had promised to speak, but sent word that his physician forbade his doing so on account of his ill-health. On the platform beside the speakers were Col. James A. Sexton, W. B. Conkey, Zero Marx, and others.

The opening of the program was delayed by the passing of a parade. It was the procession of McKinley clubs on the way to the railroad station to take trains for Canton to call on Maj. McKinley. Many of the audience left their seats and went out to cheer the railroad boys as they filed past.

It was 8:20 o'clock when Chairman Bryan finally arose to deliver his address.

Words of T. B. Bryan.

The Chairman spoke in part as follows:

"Have you heard from Arkansas? Some of you, doubtless, read both sides, and become bewildered by the conflicting statements and the varying reports of news. A hot-headed friend of mine was so puzzled at the silverites' report of their great victory in Arkansas, followed soon afterward by the official announcement of the real truth, showing that the Republicans have in fact gained notably, even in Arkansas, that he threatened to establish 'a hospital for liars,' but I suggested a gentler name, such as an infirmary for political dupes.

"Only a few weeks ago it was claimed that the Populists and former greenback advocates in Maine would rally to the support of the Chicago ticket. Now we are told that Republican victory was discounted in advance, and that it had no significance whatever.

"Natural history teaches us that through the gullet of the adder, no larger than one's little finger, full-sized mice pass without difficulty. Our gullets must be supposed to be of like elasticity, if we, dupes, are expected to swallow such whoppers.

"You have seen in the recent elections that your Eastern brothers in the workshop and on the farm have not been converted to that strange doctrine that half is equal to the whole, or that there is gain in doubling the cost of the necessaries of life without a corresponding increase of wages; or that the rich mine-owners should be favored by such partial legislation as would increase their wealth at the expense of the general public. The simple question how the farmer, or the laboring man, is to get any of the silver so produced and to be doubled in value, remains unanswered.

Scores His Namesake.

"The Presidential candidate, who is fast descending to the low scale of an itinerant spouter, preaching the new gospel of hate, knows, as you know, that capital and labor, although often opposed, are yet absolutely dependent one on the other. He knows that wages have to be paid by some one, and that if the ability to pay be destroyed the heaviest sufferers are the workingmen who lose their wages.

"And yet that candidate, instead of endeavoring to harmonize differences and promote kind and mutually profitable relations between employers and the employed, is stirring up strife and inciting discontent.

"The present may be the most important campaign in the history of the Union—the climax of Presidential elections, just as Maine is, geographically at least, the apex of the sisterhood of States.

"Her welcome voice has been heard in full echo of that from the Green Mountains of Vermont. The Swiss herdsmen of olden times observed the beautiful custom of watching the setting sun, and those camping on the highest peaks would sound to their neighbors below, through Alpine horns, the words, 'Praise the Lord!' Let us trust that with the setting of the sun on Nov. 3 there may reach us on the prairies a like song of praise from the snow-capped mountains of New England, in trumpet tones of joy: 'Praise the Lord!'"

At the close of his address Chairman Bryan introduced Col. Henry L. Turner as "a young man who has grown old in good deeds." Col. Turner's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause. He announced his topic, "How Shall the American Patriot Vote in November?" A voice from the audience answered "McKinley," and a storm of applause made the vote unanimous.

Address of Col. Turner.

Col. Turner spoke in part as follows:

"What shall the American patriot do with his ballot in November? It seems to me there is but one answer possible. Every loyal citizen should ardently support the Republican party and its candidate—William McKinley. No patriotic citizen can afford to support the free silver party and its candidates, because they have made themselves the apostles of sectionalism, disunion, and class prejudice.

"Senator Tillman says this is a campaign of sectionalism, yet we have been thirty years blotting out and burying the animosities aroused by sectionalism in 1861. Candidate Bryan speaks of an 'enemy's country' lying somewhere under the Stars and Stripes. But Columbia has been in tears for a quarter of a century over that other invasion of an enemy's country within our own borders.

"God forbid that you young men of today should ever know the bitterness of those days. But if anything under the stars of heaven can bring it about, it will be this damnable spirit of sectionalism.

"It was sectionalism of the very same grade and quality as this which free silver is exploiting which brought that terrible thunder blast of war upon us.

Revival of Sectionalism.

"Down with silver's treasonable three-quarter banner of disunion. The drum head court and its firing platoon for any man or party who dares to stir up strife anew in dear old Columbia!

"But, my friends, this is not the end of the tale. There is more and worse of it. This reckless party and its wild-tongued leader are striving by every power of innuendo and oratory, by every trick of the demagogue, to array section against section. His lips fairly drip with passionate denunciation of the 'money-grabbers,' the 'creditor class,' the 'corporations,' 'syndicates,' 'banks,' and 'plutocrats,' and overflow with maudlin sympathy for the 'toiling masses.'

"In his Syracuse speech Candidate Bryan endeavored to further inflame the poor by one of the most sweeping, deliberate, infamous slanders ever perpetrated on an honorable people. He stated that in case of trouble—war—the only men whom the country could look to for succor would be the 'toiling masses.' To gain a few votes he who hopes to govern the whole people asserts in effect that a great, earnest, patriotic portion of that people are cowards and traitors. All American history, the War of the Revolution, the civil war, prove Candidate Bryan a falsifier and a libeler. The ranks of labor and poverty, God bless them, are patriotic—but so, too, are the rest of us.

"Did Candidate Bryan ever handle the hod or trowel? Has he ever given to the air the sweat of his brow in the cotton or corn field? Has he ever shoved the plane or swung the blacksmith's hammer? Has he ever turned a switchbar? Has he not always been—is he not today—on the politician's warpath? Is he not the close friend and confidant of the silver barons of the mines?

"And Candidate Millionaire Sewall—is he not free silver's veritable bogie man?

"His trunks bulge out with stocks and bonds,
His vaults with golden money.
The toiling masses buzz and hum,
But Sewall gets the honey.

"Friends, just imagine the play. Can you not see Candidate Sewall 'wink the other eye' and fondle his 'money bags' every time Candidate Bryan denounces the 'money grabbers' and the 'capitalists'?

"But what a welcome change when we pass to consider the utterances and character of that quiet, calm, broad-minded patriotic American down in Canton. McKinley flies no flag with one corner cut away. His country, like his party, must be one and indivisible. His great heart is big enough for all—North, South, East, and West, rich, poor, workingman, and capitalist alike. [Applause.]

"The American patriot cannot afford to support the free silver party, because by the plank in its platform on Federal interference and government by injunction that party and its leader have proven themselves unpatriotic, have resurrected and indorsed a dead, a seditious issue, and have arrayed themselves squarely on the side of turbulence, arson, and bloodshed as against law and order. [Applause.]

"Early in July, 1894, Chicago was in the throes of riot and revolution. The Judges of the United States Courts notified the President that they could not enforce their mandates through ordinary judicial proceedings. The military commander of the department notified him that the national interests—the Subtreasury, Postoffice, Custom-House, and government property were in danger. At this juncture the President, having waited for action on the part of the State authorities until the safety of the city was menaced and great national interests jeopardized, ordered Federal troops to the city.

"The point of denunciation is that the President sent troops without an application from the Governor. The lack of that little 'please, sir,' from Springfield, so they say, smashed the Constitution and stabbed free institutions. But notice, friends, that while the President is directed to send succor when requested, he is not forbidden to do it without such request.

Methods of Dishonesty.

"Finally the patriotic voter cannot afford to support the free silver party, because its methods and its motives are those of self-interest, falsehood, dishonesty, recklessness, and revolution. If free silver would emblazon on all its banners the words: 'What is there in it for me?' it would reveal to every eye the interrogation point on which the campaign is being operated.

"It is false in the impossible hopes which it holds out; false in its claim to be the disinterested champion of the poor; false in its figures and its quotations; false in its whole view of life and man's obligations to his fellow-man. It is dishonest in this, that its financial plank is nothing but bald repudiation. It is the party of recklessness and revolution, because it proposes to risk the welfare of 70,000,000 souls on the favorable outcome of a juggler's trick. It rests all its promises solely on the supposition that the government stamp will raise a 50-cent value to a full 100 cents. And what if it does not? They shut their eyes to the mighty flood of woe and ruin which is the alternative.

Party of Revolution.

"It is the party of revolution in that it distinctly proposes a new basis of judicial principle which shall make the courts creatures of the party in power. Because it exalts riot and bloodshed to power, and makes the upholding of law and order treasonable.

"But there is hope, friends; a glorious alternative. Do you remember the beautiful vanished White City of the West? It was a wonderful structure. But the Republican party has built up a finer, grander structure still.

"Emancipation, flaming with the rapture of the new-found freedom of 4,000,000 slaves; a rescued, reunited country, refulgent in the glory of a people's mighty heroism; a golden shaft lifting in grace and grandeur its majestic height to heaven—symbol of a Nation's swift redemption of its honor and its promises—and wave on wave, the passing years swelling into an irresistible tide of prosperous success.

"Is not that an accomplishment worthy of a great people? And in all its upbuilding William McKinley [loud and prolonged applause and three cheers for McKinley] has borne an honorable part. His heart sung with rejoicing when the slaves went free. His sword was flashing when we drove disunion from the land. His voice upheld the Nation's honor in the redemption of specie payment, and what man has contributed so much to America's protected prosperity?

"Such are the grand old Republican party and its candidate—the man of destiny, William McKinley. O, patriotic America, take them to your heart and cherish them!" [Prolonged applause.]

Bishop Fallows Introduced.

Bishop Fallows was then introduced by Chairman Bryan as a man too patriotic to plead his calling as an excuse for silence when the welfare of his country needed his voice—a man who wore the cloth as acceptably to the people of Chicago as any who ever came among them.

Bishop Fallows spoke briefly but earnestly, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He said, in opening his remarks:

"I am careful about taking politics into my pulpit, but I have always felt at liberty to take the pulpit into politics."

He said he would not discuss candidates or their personalities, but that there was a broader issue, and that with regard to the free silver question there was a right side and there was a wrong side; an honest side and a dishonest side. On this question he believed the Republican party was on the right side, for honor and for patriotism.

Bishop Fallows then told a story he knew Abraham Lincoln was fond of telling. It was a conundrum, whose propounder asked: "'Calling a dog's tail a leg, how many legs would the dog have?'" Upon the answer "Five" being given, the retort came: "'No, calling a tail a leg will not make it a leg.'"

Audience Sees the Point.

The audience saw the point and it was almost unnecessary for the Bishop to remind them that a 53-cent dollar could not honestly be made to pay a 100-cent debt by calling it 100 cents.

Bishop Fallows told of attending the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul, and how the veterans, almost without exception, not because they were politicians but because they were patriots, were for McKinley and an honest dollar.

Further he spoke for a united people, not a Nation disrupted by dissension and class hatred. He said that for a time he feared the issue, "but every day," continued he, "from now to Nov. 3 is a day of grace; and when that day comes, when the American people register their decision on this question, undoubtedly they will vindicate the reputation of this Nation for honesty."

In closing he said:

"I am here tonight because I believe it to be the duty of every patriotic citizen, whatever his calling, to let himself be heard with no uncertain sound upon the issue that involves the honor and the integrity of this country."

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS SCHEDULED.

Gatherings Called in the Interest of McKinley and Hobart.

Hamilton club assignments for today are: Employés of D. W. Ryan company, No. 17 Coventry street, 5 o'clock p. m.; speaker, H. R. Rathbone: South Side conductors and gripmen, No. 6060 State street, 8 p. m.; speakers, C. S. Deneen, E. R. Bliss, F. S. Lenert; Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company employés, No. 100 North Halsted street, 8 p. m.; speakers, Robert H. McMurdy, and A. C. Barnes.

The McKinley and Hobart club of the South Side street car men of the Thirty-fourth Ward will open its wigwam, No. 6060 State street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by C. S. Deneen, Frank S. Lenert, E. R. Bliss, and others.

Under the auspices of the Victoria club and the Chicago Scottish club an address will be delivered this evening by Prof. W. H. Lynch (Marvel Kayve) at No. 179 Monroe street. Prof. Lynch's subject will be, "A Critical Analysis of Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Address."

The Thirty-second Ward Republican club will hold a mass-meeting tonight at Oakland Music Hall, Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue. James R. Mann will be the speaker.

All members of the Second Ward Republican club are requested to meet at the Southern Hotel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

JOIN DE KALB REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Cook County Marching Club Will Act as Capt. Tanner's Escort.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Cook County Republican Marching club at the Great Northern Hotel, last evening, arrangements were made for the trip of the club to the Republican rally at De Kalb, Ill., today. The club will attend that celebration 150 strong, accompanied by a band and drum corps, and will go as the personal escort of Capt. Tanner, who is to address the meeting. The club members will be the guests while in De Kalb of Col. Ellwood, who has sent them a special invitation. The meeting also unanimously voted to join the sound money parade on Oct. 9 in a body.

SALOON BLOWN UP AT SARDINIA, O.

Temperance Workers Are Suspected of Being Responsible.

Columbus, O., Sept. 18.—Early this morning a heavy charge of dynamite was exploded under the saloon of Mrs. Matty Weisbrodt at Sardinia, Brown County, the building being totally wrecked. Several persons were injured. Anti-saloon workers are suspected, having failed to secure passage of local option ordinance.

START FOR THEIR MECCA.

SIX THOUSAND RAILROAD MEN GO TO VISIT MAJ. M'KINLEY.

Despite the Inclement Weather Fifteen Hundred Men Parade the Down-Town Streets on Their Way to the Depot—The Clubs and the Roads Represented—How the Pilgrims Made the Departure—Program to Be Carried Out at Canton.

Six thousand railroad employés, bearing the colors of McKinley and Hobart and sound money, boarded trains last night at the Union Depot and departed over the Pennsylvania road for the home of the Republican candidate in Canton. They occupied 108 coaches, divided into eleven trains.

The delegates today will offer in person to Mr. McKinley their assurances of fealty to his cause and demonstrate to him in emphatic manner their voting intentions.

The 108 cars were apportioned among the different clubs as follows:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	8
Belt line	4
Chicago and Alton	8
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	1
Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern	4
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	10
Northern Pacific	1
Baltimore and Ohio	1
Chicago and Northwestern	20
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	3
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	12
Illinois Central	12
Nickel Plate	3
Lake Shore	2
Michigan Central	1
Union Stock-Yards	4
Wabash	8
Wisconsin Central	2
Pan-Handle	3
Pennsylvania	10
Reserved for the press	1

It was an enthusiastic throng on the march through the center of the city, and it was an animated scene at the depot, where the pilgrims found their trains.

Fifteen hundred took part in the parade, despite contrary orders, and the remainder of the 6,000 joined the ranks at the depot for the trip to the Ohio town, which will be reached this morning at 8 o'clock.

May Defy the Weather.

Inclement weather interfered with the parade with which the railroad men were scheduled to start out the trip to Canton, but notwithstanding the rain and the mud a long line of enthusiastic McKinley men marched from Michigan avenue and Park row to the Union Depot on Canal street. Until well along in the afternoon hopes were entertained that the rain would cease to fall, but by 6 p. m. this was given up as a forlorn hope, and telephonic messages were sent from headquarters in the Great Northern Hotel to all the railway offices in the city, announcing that the parade had been abandoned, and instructing the men comprising the various clubs to meet at the Union Depot.

But in many instances the messages came too late, for the men had already left for the rendezvous near Twelfth street, and in others the men were bent on marching anyway.

Grand Marshal Callahan considered it worth while to conform to the original program, and was agreeably surprised to find nearly a dozen clubs awaiting his orders. Friends secured him a horse, and he rode at the head of his faithful followers to the Union Depot.

Clubs That Were Represented.

The following clubs were represented:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
Belt Line.
Chicago and Alton.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Chicago and Northern Pacific.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis.
Wabash.
Wisconsin Central.

These clubs were escorted to the Union Depot by a platoon of police and a band. The line of march was up Michigan avenue to Madison street, to State, to Jackson, and thence to Canal street. It was far from a good night for street gatherings, but all along the line of march groups of people stopped to cheer the railroad men and applaud the mission in which they were engaged.

There was no mistaking the enthusiasm of the different delegations that poured into the Union Station in unceasing streams. Sound money was printed in gold letters on the red, white, and blue colors of the Nation. Sound money was the sentiment of the club banners. Sound money buttons rested in lapels of all coats underneath the country's colors.

There were sound money catcalls and club yells, which brought out prominently the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President respectively. There were bands which played campaign songs and quartets which sang songs of Republican party doctrines and men who tried to sing, but could not, and gave vent to their enthusiasm in as telling ways.

All Prepared to Go.

Men crowded each corner of the huge station and other men filled up the gaps between, and still others, for whom there seemed to be no room, captured the sidewalks under the awnings so the rain could not dampen them or their enthusiasm.

Being railroad men and used to trains, there was none of the nervous anxiety which might have marked another such gathering of men. Everything went like clockwork.

The men were all prepared to go. Some had valises and some had not. Some had lunches and some had not. But they all had campaign insignia of some kind. If they did not when they entered the station they had shortly after, for there were ready fakers, who had foreseen the contingency and provided trinkets to suit all tastes.

These fakers were legion and promised at their aggressive moments almost to overwhelm the bodies of railroad men. They offered canes entwined with the red, white, and blue colors, and umbrellas which appeared to be genuine umbrellas, but which the railroad men feared were deceptive. They presented the newest things in badges and combinations of tin horns and canes.

All Had Party Badges.

Everyone had badges, though, which were of bewildering varieties of color. "No Politics, but Patriotism," was the apt inscription on the blue ribboned, gold lettered badge of the Pennsylvania road employés.

These Pennsylvania employés, numbering 1,100, made a fine appearance, and their banner-bedecked train of ten cars did, too. There were banners for the sides of the cars, which told of the sound money advocates housed within, and the employés had decorated the end windows of each car with lithographs of McKinley and his running mate. Mr. Hobart.

The Pennsylvania employés had the real innovation of the trip, in a supply of fireworks, some of which were sent up from the Union Station, despite the rain. The rest were destined to mark a blazing path, to tell the good people of Illinois and Indiana and Ohio, if the fireworks lasted that far, just what this demonstration demonstrated.

"What's the matter with the Nickel-Plate?" sung out the 150 employés who are traveling from that road's offices as they swung into the station in regular line. Then they asked the dense crowds of men, "What's the matter with McKinley?" and the answer was what any good sound money champion would have expected it to be.

Brought Along Their Band.

Employés of five roads—the Erie, Monon, Michigan Central, Nickel-Plate, and Chicago, Hammond and Western—who form the Railway McKinley club of Hammond, turned out 100 strong, and brought a band with them, too, which did its best to enliven the sleepy station to a point which fitted the activity made by the railroad army.

So many St. Paul employés were found eager to make the trip it was necessary to give them a special part of the station to themselves, and they massed in double line inside the gates, where they displayed yellow badges, on which were printed the words, "The Faith and Credit of Our Nation," followed by the railroad's name and ending with the significant declaration, "Our Wages Are Paid in Sound Money. We Want No Other."

Five hundred men, who work for the Illinois Steel company's road, the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, wore blue badges bearing medallions of McKinley. They were all similar to those that have been noted. Each lot of men working for separate companies had a special man as banner-carrier, and the banners told in glaring letters the political beliefs of the men following them. There were men and men in the delegations marching into the station. For most of them did march in, and if they had not bands to time their feet they "hopped," and so kept together. They were men who work in ditches, and others who work on books, and some who do neither. There were blue blouses and boiled shirts marking the different classes of toilers in the railroad world.

Took Trains by Instinct.

It would be hard to tell how each found his particular car in the particular train of the seven divisions that went out of the Union Station. Seven out of the entire eleven divisions left from Canal street, the other four going out from Park Row, Polk street station, and the Northwestern.

One of these latter contained the Rock Island delegation, another that of the Santa Fé road, and still another the Illinois Central and Michigan Central employés, the fourth being the Northwestern cars, which passed through the depot and gallantly waited for the others to announce they were ready to depart.

The Northwestern delegation's train came in at 9:30 o'clock, after every one else had grown weary of yelling and shouting and wanted rest. On the first Northwestern car, the one containing the all-important commissary department, was plastered a six-foot-high canvas depicting Maj. McKinley as a young man dressed in military uniform and saying, "William McKinley was upholding his country's honor, and he's doing it yet," a sentiment which suited the temper of the large throng and caused hurrahs to issue from many throats.

When the trains were filled they were all ready to go at once. They drew out together and in going the railway workers took occasion to become enthusiastic to a degree which will alarm the inhabitants of Canton unless they are used to such things. They doubtless are.

Barring accidents the excursionists will arrive in Canton between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning and immediately form in procession for a march to the McKinley residence. The route to this Mecca will be along the principal thoroughfares and residence streets of Canton. Before starting the ranks of the Chicago boys will be augmented by the accession of several local clubs, which will act as an escort.

Program in Canton.

The program is to reach the McKinley residence in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock, at which time the Republican nominee will address his visitors. The march to Maj. McKinley's will be in the same order in which the forces were lined up in Chicago—that is, alphabetically. There may be more railroad men in the vast gathering than left this city, for it was last night considered probable that railroad employés' sound money clubs from Fort Wayne and possibly other points in Indiana would "fall in line" with special trains.

The speech which Maj. McKinley is to deliver, as well as other exercises in Canton, will be finished before noon, by which time the start on the return trip will be made, the excursionists reaching Chicago about midnight or early Sunday morning.

Before they went several of the men gave the lie to a story the Popocrats had anonymously circulated, saying employés had been compelled to make the trip.

"It's sheer nonsense," was the comment of W. E. Beecham of the St. Paul road. "More men gladly volunteered to go than I could take care of."

REPUBLICANS OUT ON THE WARPATH

Various Enthusiastic Meetings Held in Many Parts of the City.

The Cook County Executive committee held a successful meeting last night with the workers of the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards at Scandia Hall. Reports from the ward organizations were made showing a healthful condition of affairs. Capt. Philip Knopf of the Sixteenth and Senator E. J. Dwyer of the Seventeenth stated they expected to carry their districts for McKinley and the ticket. Speeches were made by William Lorimer, John M. Smyth, and others. Tonight the Executive committee will meet the workers of the Thirtieth and Thirty-third Wards.

The Twelfth Ward McKinley Veteran club adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacies of McKinley, Tanner, of D. W. Mills, the Fourth District nominee for Congress, of S. H. Case for State Senator, and P. H. Rowe for Representative.

The Bank Clerks' Honest Money League Auxiliary to the American Honest Money League, met at the Great Northern Hotel to effect a permanent organization. John Williams was elected Permanent Chairman and Richard G. Marriott Permanent Secretary. Out of reports from seventeen banks over 400 members were enrolled. The meeting was addressed by F. W. Burlingame and Fletcher Dobyns of Harvard.

The opening gun was fired by the Young Men's National Republican club of the Fifteenth Ward at Danish Sharpshooters' Hall, Nos. 787 and 789 West North avenue. Large delegations from the Fifteenth Ward McKinley club, the Holstein McKinley and Hobart club, the Street Car Employés' Sound Money club, and clubs from the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-seventh Wards attended. Addresses were made by William H. McKee, John Anderson, Walter E. Sayler, Ralph W. Bowman, and Ossian Cameron.

The Republican Senatorial committee of the Fifteenth District met at the Lincoln club, Ashland and Jackson boulevards, to issue a call for the primaries and convention. Joseph Biddle was made Chairman and Martin Monahan Secretary. It was agreed to hold the primaries and convention on the same date, Sept. 29, at Sebor and Halsted streets.

DEMOCRATS PLAN A LOCAL TAMMANY

Steps Taken to Reorganize the Carter H. Harrison Association.

A special meeting of the Carter H. Harrison Democratic Association was held at the Democratic county headquarters at No. 75 Randolph street last night. About seventy-five old members of the association were present. In the absence of President William Mangler Secretary Robert E. Burke presided. In 1892 the association had a membership of over 22,000 voters, and last night it was decided to convert the scattered clubs into a permanent Democratic campaign club similar to Tammany Hall in New York.

On the motion of Mr. Ward a committee was appointed to obtain a suitable permanent badge and button.

The association will act as escort for Gov. Altgeld to Central Music Hall tonight. The committee which has this matter in charge is composed of Henry Ludolph, M. T. O'Connor, and Sol Van Praag.

The club will appear on the streets this evening for the first time for several years. From this time on the Carter Harrison Association expects to take an active part in the campaign for free silver. The old clubs will be reorganized in the various wards and regular meetings will be provided for.

The club will meet tonight at 7:15 o'clock in the Cook County Democratic headquarters and march from there to the Auditorium, thence to Central Music Hall, where Gov. Altgeld will speak.

BYNUM TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS.

He Secures Rooms for the Sound Money Democrats.

W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the Sound Money Democratic National committee, will be here on Monday to open headquarters and start the campaign.

John P. Hopkins engaged five rooms at the Palmer House yesterday, and they are being put in shape for occupancy by the committee and its working force. They are located on the entresol floor, State street side, and adjoin those occupied by the State Central committee.

Speaking of "Buck" Hinrichsen's declaration that he would not let their ticket go on the official ballot under a name having the word "Democratic" in it, Mr. Hopkins said:

"Isn't it rather unusual for a judge to be giving his decision in advance on a case to come before him? I guess Mr. Hinrichsen will do just what the law allows him to do, and no more. If he goes outside of the law he may get himself put in jail."

SEEK TO UNITE SILVER CLUBS.

League Holds a Meeting to Amend Its Constitution.

The Cook County Silver club held its regular meeting last evening at the county Democratic headquarters. President W. J. Strong called the meeting to order, and said that the object of the meeting was to amend the constitution so as to provide for a central government for the 110 clubs, of which the federation is composed.

The Secretary was ordered to prepare a circular letter which should be sent to all Democratic clubs in the county, asking them to send representatives to the meeting next Friday night. The county organizer, F. Freeman, said that clubs had been organized in every town except Lemont.

ALDERMEN TALK OVER FINANCES.

Council Committee Holds Its First Meeting Since the Vacation.

The Finance committee of the Council met yesterday afternoon for the first time since vacation and transacted a great deal of routine business.

A special committee composed of Ald. Madden, Ald. Stuckart, and Ald. Campbell was appointed to investigate the dispute between the city and Weir and McKechney, contractors for Sec. 3 of the northwest land tunnel. The ordinance giving E. L. Jepson the right to use the walls of the La Salle street and Washington street tunnels for advertising purposes was shelved by being placed on file.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

BANKER BUYS BAD BONDS

C. H. IMHOFF OF LINCOLN, NEB., HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

E. Towne, Giving His Address as No. 1227 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Offers Nebraska School District Bonds to the Amount of $17,000—Before the Money Is Paid It Is Discovered They Are Forgeries—Plan to Catch the Man Miscarries.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—An almost successful attempt to swindle a Lincoln banker out of $17,000, begun some months ago, was made public today. C. H. Imhoff, cashier of the Union Savings Bank, was the proposed victim, and E. Towne of No. 1227 Michigan avenue, Chicago, is the man whom he charges with trying to work the swindle.

Towne, in a letter to Imhoff, related that he had $17,000 of bonds issued by School District No. 15, Nuckolls County, this State, which were bearing 6 per cent interest, and which he was very anxious to dispose of, as he needed the money that he had invested in the bonds. Upon receipt of the letter Mr. Imhoff wrote to the County Treasurer of Nuckolls County and asked about the bonds, and he directed a similar letter of inquiry to a director of the school district mentioned. Both of these officials replied that the bonds were regularly issued and that the interest was being paid promptly. The dates of issue and rates of interest corresponding with those given by Mr. Towne, Mr. Imhoff was satisfied as to the bonds at this time and wrote that he would take them, agreeing to pay something over $16,000 and instructing Towne to send them C. O. D. or ship them and draw on him for the amount.

While believeing the bonds to be good, having been a bidder for the securities himself when they were issued in 1891, he knew that the Phœnix Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., had purchased the same, but he thought that probably the company had disposed of them.

In the meantime the bonds arrived. Imhoff delayed remittance and received an urgent request to hurry on the money. Imhoff's suspicions were aroused by this time, and on examination of the bonds at the express office by experts showed the signatures of T. H. Benton, State Auditor, and John C. Allen, Secretary of State, to be well-executed forgeries. The seal of the State of Nebraska was also found to be an imitation.

Imhoff laid a plan to catch Towne by fixing up a moneyless package and sending it through express to him, notifying the Chicago police to arrest him when it was called for. He but recently received notification that the package remained unclaimed, and it is supposed that Towne became frightened and left the city.

Richard Woodbury, manager of the Hotel Arundel, No. 1227 Michigan avenue, said last night that no man of the name of E. Towne was known at that hostelry. The police said they had not been advised of the alleged irregular deal over bonds said to have been engineered by Towne.

CAVALRY VETERANS SWAP WAR YARNS

Reunion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Rock Island—Will Meet in Chicago Next Year.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Ninth Illinois Cavalry Veteran Association closed its two days' reunion tonight with a banquet. Chicago was chosen as the place for next year's reunion. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Thomas Eaton, Chicago; Vice-President, Dr. Jesse Hawes, Greeley, Colo.; Captain, J. O. Avery, Hot Springs, Ark.; Surgeon, Dr. N. Soule Davenport, Chicago; Chaplain, A. W. McClure, Chicago; Secretary, Sam T. Davis, Chicago; Treasurer, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Chicago; Bugler, William Winship, Cuba, Ill.

BILL FILED ASKING FOR A RECEIVER.

Creditors Want the Holson Supply Company's Business Wound Up.

The Superior Court is asked to appoint a receiver for the Holson Electrical Harness and Supply company in a bill filed by Anna Bell Fitzgerald, who is a creditor to the extent of $3,239. The court is told the corporation has ceased doing business and is insolvent.

A receiver is asked to collect all amounts of unpaid stock and whatever assets can be discovered to apply to the payment of the creditors.

A bill of a similar nature was filed by the Bank of Commerce against the Chicago fringe works. The complainant has a claim of $4,000, and says the concern has become hopelessly insolvent.

BEWARE
OF CITY
WATER.

The Commissioner of Health reports it unfit for drinking purposes.

"HYDROX"

is a **double distilled** water guaranteed to be the purest in the market.

Physicians specially invited to inspect our distilling process. Absolute purity of "Hydrox" water is guaranteed.

Delivered to any part of city.
Put up in sealed glass bottles.
Doz. ½-gal. bottles..........60c
5-gal. bottles..........50c

THE CONSUMERS' CO.

Works BUTLER-ST., 35th TO 36th.
Telephone 620 South.

CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, President.
JOHN BENHAM, Vice Prest. and Gen. Man.
GEORGE BARRY, Treasurer.
F. L. JEWETT, Secretary.

A Great Many People

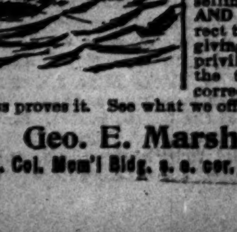
Use preparations to soften the skin; this only encourages the formation of wrinkles.

The skin should not be softened; it should be firm, but smooth.

Rose Calendine makes the skin firm and elastic, smooth and white. Price 50c a bottle.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.



The Wild Waves Say

that our system of selling DIAMONDS AND WATCHES direct to the user and giving all of the privileges known to the trade; is the correct way. Our success proves it. See what we offer.

Geo. E. Marshall,
3d. Fl. Col. Mem'l Bldg. s. e. cor. State & Wash.

WHITEHEAD IS AT HOME.

POLITICAL PRISONER IS WELCOMED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Subjection to the Cruelty of English Prison Keepers Has Had Its Effect on the Alleged Dynamiter, Who, However, Is Not Entirely Insane—His Memory Is Shaky and He Does Not Remember New York or His Friends.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—James Murphy, better known as George Alfred Whitehead, one of the alleged dynamiters recently released from Portland prison, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock tonight on the Lucania from Queenstown.

Much to the gratification of hundreds of enthusiastic friends and sympathizers who thronged the pier, it was found the reports of his mental condition sent out from England have been exaggerated. Murphy is not a raving maniac as Dr. Gallagher was. It is apparent his long imprisonment and the treatment to which he was subjected have affected his brain, but his mania assumed a mild form. Occasionally he understands questions put to him, though he seems to lack the ability to answer them intelligently. It is the opinion of his brother, John Murphy, who went to England after him and accompanied him across, that a period of rest and quiet will fully restore his mind.

On account of the uncertainty existing in the minds of New York Irishmen concerning Murphy's condition there was no excursion down the bay to meet the returning patriot. It was deemed best to greet him at the pier and to avoid excitement as far as possible.

At an early hour this morning committees from the Amnesty Association and the Prisoners' Fund Association gathered at the Cunard pier. Among the prominent Irishmen in the crowd were Gen. James R. O'Beirne, William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance; James F. Egan, delegate in the United States from the Amnesty Associations of Ireland and Great Britain; O'Donovan Rossa, Hugh Curtin, Thomas O'Meagher Condon, Augustin E. Costello, Edward O'Flaherty, Stephen McFarlane, D. J. Clancy, Michael Kennedy, Col. James Moran, Capt. McCrystal, M. J. Langan, and Thomas Ronayne.

Not Entirely Broken Down.

Murphy's two sisters from Jersey City, Mrs. Egan and Miss Ella Murphy, were on the pier, accompanied by Mrs. Conley, the sister of Dr. Gallagher.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the tug carrying a party of newspaper men ran alongside the big liner off quarantine. Murphy was in his cabin and refused to be seen. His brother said he had been very nervous on the voyage and he seemed to fear the effect of his reception in New York. It was not until the vessel was swinging into its dock Murphy consented to come on deck.

Those who expected to see a broken-down wreck of a man were agreeably disappointed. While Murphy was not a picture of health, he had a good color and his step was firm. He wore a small black steamer cap pulled well down over his eyes.

Mr. McLaughlin, Secretary of the Irish National Alliance, pressed forward to shake the hand of the ex-prisoner. Murphy looked at the extended hand coldly.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said. "I don't know you."

"He's all right, James," said John Murphy, soothingly. "He is your friend, and came down here to meet you."

Murphy walked to the rail and looked out at the crowd on the pier. He came back and falteringly extended his hand to McLaughlin. He did not speak, and all efforts to coax him into conversation were futile. His sole concern seemed to be for two big valises containing his personal belongings. Frequently he whispered to his brother, asking if he looked respectable. He shunned the crowd and manifested a desire to be left to himself.

Remembers Jersey City, Not New York

Father Clifford of Los Angeles, Cal., who was a passenger on the ship, and an interested observer of Murphy all the way across, essayed to draw him into conversation. He talked about New York, but Murphy gave no indication of understanding him. When Jersey City was mentioned Murphy remarked: "I suppose Jersey City is a big town now; I'm glad to get back."

When the ship was made fast to the pier Gen. O'Bierne, William Lyman, and M. J. Carew came aboard as a committee to welcome Murphy. Mr. Lyman was introduced, but Murphy would not shake hands. He said he had not had the pleasure of Mr. Lyman's acquaintance. He was assured Mr. Lyman was his friend, and then consented to shake his hand. He greeted Gen. O'Bierne and Mr. Carew pleasantly and for a few moments seemed to brighten up. He spoke of the deafening noise in the harbor and smilingly remarked that he did not know whether he could stand it after his long experience with the silence of Portland Prison. He inquired which side of the river the boat was on, and said he would like to stay in New York all night and go to Jersey City in the morning. He wanted to go across in daylight.

It was with difficulty Murphy was persuaded to allow his brother to carry one of the valises. He wanted to have both in his hands when he walked down the plank. He insisted he would look more respectable with two valises than with one.

No Interest in Dynamite Plot News.

On the way to the gang plank Father Clifford asked the news of the week and was informed of the arrest of Tynan and the other alleged dynamiters. There was considerable conversation in the party concerning the dynamite plots against the Czar and England, but Murphy paid no attention. He gazed vacantly at Mr. Lyman and the others as though trying to think out their identity to his own satisfaction.

Murphy was placed in a cab, and with his brother, his sisters, and Gen. O'Beirne, was taken to the house of a friend, where he passed the night. His brother refused to reveal the location of the house.

There is a pronounced difference of opinion about Murphy's sanity. His brother insists he is sane now, was sane when he was released from Portland Prison, and that he ran away from the home of his relatives in Ireland because he was anxious to get back to America.

ACCUSED OF SHOOTING HIS FATHER.

Arnold Flesch Is in the Hospital and William Is in Jail.

New York, Sept. 18.—Arnold Flesch of the cloak manufacturing firm of Bernard Pasternak & Co. is in the hospital with three pistol shot wounds, and his son, William B. Flesch, is in custody on suspicion of having attempted to take his father's life. The son went to his father's rooms about midnight, and at 4 o'clock four pistol shots were heard. Arnold Flesch said he was lying on the bed with his arms folded across his breast, looking at the ceiling, when some one stood over him, and without warning began to shoot him. He said he did not know who it was that fired the shots. Young Flesch, when arraigned, said he had been aroused from his sleep, and found his father bleeding from the bullet wounds.

CLEVER SWINDLER LANDS IN JAIL.

Man Related by Marriage to President Cleveland Is Arrested.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Claude B. Laselle and Samuel Hage were arrested in Brooklyn tonight for passing forged checks. Laselle is a graduate of Harvard College. He married a distant relative of President Cleveland, whose influence, it is alleged, was used in Brooklyn in 1891 to lighten a sentence for obtaining jewelry on forged checks. This summer Laselle has been living like a lord at summer resorts. He would send letters ahead to himself, purporting to be from well-known firms, and inclosing blank checks, which he would fill out in the presence of hotel proprietors for amounts up to $250, and get them cashed, leaving by the next train.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Henry Abbey's Ex-Wife Will Make a Theatrical Starring Tour.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Florence Gerard Abbey, ex-wife of Manager Henry E. Abbey, will sail for England tomorrow on the New York. Mrs. Abbey goes direct to London to secure a comedy for a starring tour of the United States. She will return in three weeks. An English theatrical manager is said to be back of Mrs. Abbey's starring venture. He will organize a company to support her in the English play she seeks and will direct the tour either actively or by one of his agents here. Mrs. Abbey's return to the stage is the result of her separation from her husband.

Chicagoans Bound for Europe.

The following passengers from Chicago and vicinity will sail tomorrow for Cherbourg and Bremen on the steamship Aller:

Miss Bessie B. Smith, Chicago. Miss Emily Bannister.
Miss Lucretia Phinney, Alton, Ill. Miss Stella McChesney.
Miss Amelia Odd.

On the American line steamship New York for Southampton:

Mr. William A. Peairs. Miss M. Iverson.
Mrs. G. H. Cann. Mr. D. V. Johnston.
Mr. C. H. Wagener. Miss Mathilda Iverson.

On the Pennland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool:

Mr. S. O'Connor. Mr. John Gull.
Mr. Percy G. Thomas. Mr. Hyrum Calder.
Mr. R. E. Jones. Mr. John Nowis.
Mr. George C. Gardner. Miss Mary O'Connor.
Mr. Thomas E. Green. Mr. Alfred Saxey.
Mrs. O'Connor. Mr. W. H. Stott.
Mrs. Lucy H. Pruyne. Mr. George R. Baker.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels:

Albemarle—J. K. Boyesen.
Astor—C. G. Whitcomb, E. G. Uihlein.
Fifth Avenue—Dr. C. H. Vilas.
Hoffman—C. E. Felton, J. E. Kittson, O. Slicitt, L. S. Allen.
Holland—A. M. Lamad, Dr. A. E. Evans, J. H. Hamline and wife, W. Holabird, M. Roche, J. Theurer and wife, P. Theurer, R. Theurer, Miss M. Theurer, C. T. Whitgreave, B. S. Whitgreave.
Imperial—H. W. Birkhoff, S. C. Fish, L. E. Thorne, C. H. Wagener, Q. A. Graves.
Murray Hill—H. S. Boutell and wife, A. Brennan, William Wolfarth and wife, C. H. Gates.
Waldorf—C. L. Stone and wife, G. E. King and wife, J. B. Waller and wife, E. S. Shepperd.
Westminster—J. Takamine.
Windsor—Miss E. Symonds.

WEYLER IS IN A RAGE.

HE ATTEMPTS TO TERRORIZE BUSINESS-MEN IN CUBA.

Thirty Are Arrested in Matanzas and Sent to Jails in Havana for Refusing to Accept the Spanish Bank Notes—Extradition of Tynan Said to Be Impossible Because of the French Law—Other News from Foreign Lands.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Advices from Havana received here state that Weyler is attempting to terrorize the business-men into receiving the new issue of Spanish bank notes at a parity with gold. These notes are now at a discount of 20 per cent, and many merchants and bankers don't want them even at that.

In Matanzas and Manzanillo thirty business-men have been arrested for refusing to accept the notes at a parity. These men have been taken to Havana and placed in prison under the terms of Weyler's decree. Parties who refuse to accept the notes as gold are declared to be enemies of Spain and subject to court-martial. The penalty may be either imprisonment in Cuba or deportation to the Spanish penal colony on the African coast.

Weyler is bitter over the attitude of the business-men towards the notes, and vows to enforce the decree to the letter. No arrests have been made at Havana, though they are daily expected, as the decree is being generally disobeyed. Importers refuse to enter into transactions with buyers for the Havana market unless tendered gold coin in payment.

On Wednesday, in open defiance of Weyler's decree, gold was quoted at 15 per cent premium on 'change, and the Spanish Bank refused to accept its own notes in payment of foreign drafts. Weyler is said to be greatly enraged, and threatens to make an example of some of the prominent business-men of Havana. It is said the exchange will be closed and its members deported.

The directors of the Spanish Bank evidently apprehend a financial storm, for they are buying gold drafts on London and New York and paying gold coin for the transfers. The bank's metallic reserve has been greatly depreciated, and it is said to be the purpose of the directors to turn it all into gold drafts as soon as possible.

JAPANESE DOCTOR PROVES A SPY.

Esquiel Murata's Report Captured by Cuban Authorities.

New York, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Havana says:

Esquiel Murata, a Japanese doctor, who came to Cuba a few months ago, ostensibly to inform himself on the sanitary condition of the island, has proved to be a spy. He was so imprudent as to mail his report, and it was seized and delivered to Capt.-Gen. Weyler. On being translated it proved to be a report to the Japanese Government on the military condition of the island. Murata was looked for too late; he had already sailed.

The report is a plain statement of the progress of the Cuban revolution, accompanied by a map showing the places occupied by the rebels and loyal troops.

ARMENIANS ARE CLUBBED TO DEATH

Extract from a Letter Written to a Chicago Business House.

Paul P. Filipachi, a commission merchant of Constantinople, writing to the Chicago Carpet company under date of Sept. 2, referring to the massacres in Armenia, says:

"Since the 26th ult. we had quite a time here. On that day the Turks began and they kept it up until on Saturday last, the 29th. Over 3,000 Armenians have been killed, most of them being clubbed to death by the infuriated mob. My clerk, an Armenian Catholic, is among the missing and I can find no trace of him. Probably he has been murdered with the others.

"Things have quieted down somewhat now, and banks, offices, and stores have begun to open their doors. But business is paralyzed, and it will take some time until it is straightened out again.

"One of the biggest merchants of rugs, Mr. Belickslon, has been murdered, and they say Mr. Tjadivadjas of the firm of Tjadivadjas Bros. of New York, has been killed also."

IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTRADITE TYNAN.

French Statute of Limitations Is Said to Intervene.

Paris, Sept. 18.—It is now said it is impossible to extradite Tynan on the charge of having been connected with the Phœnix Park murders, as the French statute of limitations intervenes.

Boulogne-Sur-Mer, Sept. 18.—M. Bossu, Deputy Public Prosecutor in charge of the case against P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged Irish dynamiter, received a violent letter today informing him, in the name of a committee of Invincibles and the Anarchist Brotherhood, that unless Tynan is released within twenty-four hours he (M. Bossu) will be blown up with dynamite. The letter is written with a red fluid, believed to be blood.

PRINCE OF WALES STORY A CANARD.

Rumor That He Was Injured While Out Hunting Unfounded.

London, Sept. 18.—The sensational story circulated in the United States to the effect the Prince of Wales had been injured while shooting at Tulchan Lodge, Sassoon's place in the highlands of Scotland, is a canard. The incident used as a basis for the sensation occurred last week, while the Prince of Wales was the guest of Earl Crew, during the Doncaster racing. At that time, while the Prince was out shooting, some pellets from his gun struck an iron railing, rebounded, and hit a beater. Nobody was injured, however, and the Prince of Wales was not touched by a single pellet.

HOPES CZAR MAY BE AWAKENED.

Mr. Gladstone Writes a Letter on the Proposed Memorial.

London, Sept. 18.—A letter from Mr. Gladstone with reference to the proposed memorial to the Czar has been published. In it he expresses the hope that the heart and mind of the Czar may be awakened to the "fearful mischiefs" which the policy of the late Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky "has done so much to promote."

MOB ATTACKS AMERICAN CHURCHES

Windows and Doors of Mission Houses in Amusa Are Broken.

New York, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

A mob attacked the American Presbyterian Church in Amusa, Calientes, on the night of Sept. 15. The pastor is the Rev. D. Sharp. The mob broke the windows and doors with stones, and Mr. Sharp's house was also attacked. A crowd attacked the Morelos Protestant College, in the same city, on Sept. 16, breaking every window in it.

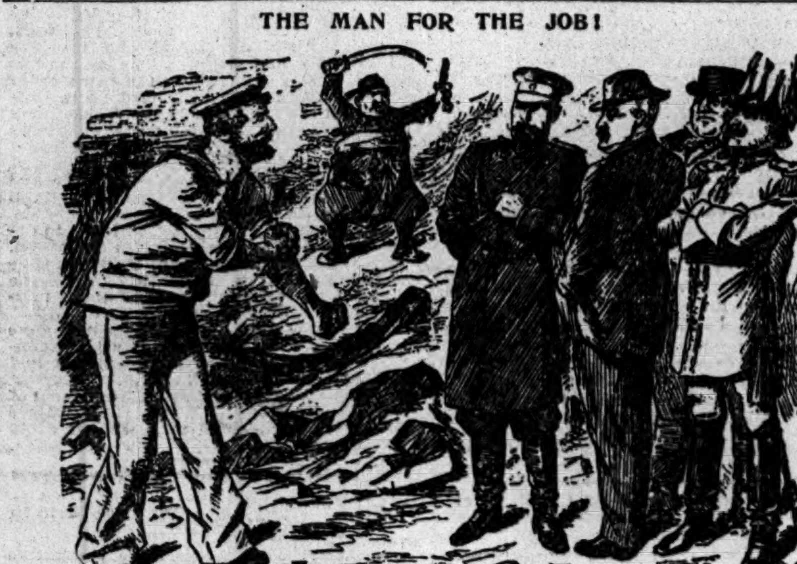
United Minister Ransom has been appealed to to use his best offices with the government to secure the punishment of the offenders.

Foreigners Liable to Expulsion.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—An official communique prohibits meetings of foreigners and says that all foreigners who do not enjoy the confidence of the government will be expelled.

Anglican Ordinations Invalid.

Rome, Sept. 18.—The Pope in an apostolic letter proclaims that the Anglican ordinations are absolutely invalid, and his Holiness invited the Anglicans to return to Catholic unity.



Jack Tar (loq.)—"A terrible Turk is he! And you don't care to tackle him! Well, sirs, just leave him to me!"

(On seeing the bluejackets the Armenians rushed to them for protection, which was readily given. . . . Urgent complaints were addressed to the British Government, when Mr. Herbert replied that, given the same condition of things, English sailors would do it again.)—Daily Paper.—Punch.

ALL EFFORTS TO REVIVE HER FUTILE

Unknown Woman Found in Clark Street Remains Unconscious and the Mystery Is Unsolved.

The mystery surrounding the finding of a woman in Clark street, near Seventeenth, on Thursday by a policeman from the Twenty-second Street Station has not been solved.

The woman was badly scratched and bruised about the face and body and up to last evening had not regained consciousness. Her condition is thought to be serious, and all efforts to revive her have been in vain.

The police fear foul play, and although the Twenty-second street officers worked all night and yesterday on the case they failed to get any light on the matter. Nobody seems to know who the woman is, where she received her injuries, how she came to be lying on the sidewalk, or anything about her.

BELL IS TO APPEAL TO ALDERMEN.

It Weighs 20,000 Pounds and Reminds Milwaukee City Fathers to Be Honest with the People.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The third largest bell on the American continent was cast this afternoon. It will be hung in the tower of the new City Hall. The great bell stands about eight feet six inches in height and is of about the same width. It weighs 20,000 pounds.

The names of all of the city officials are inscribed on the bell, which also bears the following poetic effusion, which claims President Baumgartner of the Common Council as its author:

When I sound the time of day
From this grand and lofty steeple,
Deem it a reminder, pray,
To be honest with the people.

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS INDICTED.

New York Grand Jury Accuses the Pugilists of Violating the Law and Warrants Are Issued.

New York, Sept. 18.—Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been indicted by the grand jury and warrants issued.

As the indictments are only for a misdemeanor the pugilists will not be arrested until they arrive in this State.

In the indictment Corbett and Fitzsimmons are accused of having violated the law so far as it relates to the furtherance of a prize-fight.

FIND WOMAN HELPLESS ON THE STREET

Police Take Charge of Mary Fitzgerald, Who Cannot Give Them Her Place of Residence.

A woman giving her name as Mary Fitzgerald and her age as 70 years was picked up last night by Policeman Magner of the Englewood Station at Sixty-fourth and State streets. She could not tell where she lived or where she came from, and she was taken to the police station. She appears to be feeble-minded, and unless relatives call for her the police will turn her over to the county officials.

SHOT BY SOME UNKNOWN PERSON.

Rosso Slatio Receives a Bullet in His Abdomen at Jefferson and Ewing Streets.

At an early hour this morning Rosso Slatio, No. 1270 West Nineteenth street, was shot in the abdomen at Jefferson and Ewing streets. The police have not been able to discover who his assailant was.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Lieut. Charles F. Norton.

Lieut. Charles F. Norton, U. S. N., died in this city at an early hour yesterday morning at the home of his brother-in-law, Prof. E. C. Webster, No. 4738 Evans avenue. Lieut. Norton was retired about a year ago for ill-health although not quite 49 years old. He was thirty-two years in the service, having enlisted as a boy of 14 as a drummer in his father's company of volunteers, in the Second Colorado Regiment. Six months later he was discharged to accept an appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis. His long tramp across Colorado to the nearest railway station made him a hero at the time. After his graduation at Annapolis he spent much time in the Mediterranean and Chinese ports. At the time of the Hawaiian trouble Lieut. Norton was ordered to the warship Adams as executive officer. Following this cruise his health suddenly failed.

To Attend J. S. Norton's Funeral.

The following members of the Chicago Bar Association have been appointed to attend the funeral of James Sager Norton, to be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning from St. James' Episcopal Church:

Benjamin D. Magruder, John N. Jewett,
Oliver H. Horton, Azel F. Hatch,
Abram M. Pence, Stephen S. Gregory,
Edwin Walker, George E. Adams,
Norman Williams, Ephraim A. Otis,
Robert T. Lincoln, George W. Smith,
James L. High, William R. Page.
Daniel L. Shorey,

CRANE EMPLOYES VOTE ON MONEY.

Out of the 1,159 Ballots Cast 1,099 Were for Gold and Sixty for Silver.

Employés of the Crane company indicated their money preferences by secret ballot this week. Of the 1,159 ballots cast 1,099 were for gold and 60 for silver.

Each man was given two slips of paper—one white, the other red. One of these he deposited in a box over which a boy was placed in charge. There was neither writing nor printed matter on the slips—nothing to indicate who had deposited any particular ballot. A white ballot meant silver, a red one gold. If the voter was a gold Democrat he tore off one corner of a red ballot.

President Crane took the vote for his own private information. Three silver men belonging to the Union Printers' Bryan-Altgeld Silver club asked permission of Mr. Crane to allow certain speakers to talk to his employés. Mr. Crane agreed, providing the men who were to speak should call on him first, or send him copies of the addresses they proposed to make to his men. But this was not done.

Before the voting began President Crane sent to each man a paper in which both sides of the money question was fairly, though briefly, stated. He said he wished to know just how his men stood on the subject—not as individuals, but as a whole. But there was to be nothing on the ballots which should indicate how any particular individual voted.

The whole proceeding was as secret and perfect as any one could wish and resulted as above stated—1,099 for gold and 60 for silver.

MARCH OF THE FORT SHERIDAN TROOPS

Fifteenth Regiment and the Cavalry Reach Libertyville and Go Into Camp Until Monday Morning.

McHenry, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Fort Sheridan column reached McHenry from Libertyville at noon today after a march of eighteen miles. Yesterday the troops gave exhibition drills at the Lake County fair, and at 6 this morning broke camp, and the Fifteenth arrived at this point shortly after noon. The cavalry went by a different route and arrived in camp an hour sooner.

The weather was cool all morning, but since noon it has been drizzling, and Col. Crofton has decided to remain until Monday morning at this point.

One of the most important departments is that of the Quartermaster, as on him devolves the rationing and shelter, to some extent, of the troops. This part of the expedition is under the charge of Lieut. Wittenmeyer, and has been handled with such precision and care that within a half hour from the arrival of the men the meals are ready. There are a large number of wagons with the column, mostly carrying grain for the cavalry horses.

The next march will be to Richmond, ten miles north, near the Wisconsin line.

The troops have been well received all along the route, and have made a good name by their courteous and quiet demeanor. On all sides favorable comment is heard. Col. Crofton left this evening for Fort Sheridan, to remain until Sunday. During his absence the camp will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Powell of the Fifteenth.

ROTH CASE WILL BE TAKEN UP TODAY

Grand Jury Ready to Investigate the Embezzlement Charges—Hears Evidence Against Pick, Block, Joel.

The grand jury will take up today the case of ex-Ald. Salo W. Roth, accused of embezzling $42,000 from a West Side building and loan association. The case will be presented on complaint of a number of stockholders.

Gustav A. Meyer appeared before the grand jury yesterday to procure the indictment of Abraham Block, Albert Pick, and Moses Joel of the firm of Pick, Block & Joel, dealers in china, crockery, and glassware, No. 203 Randolph street. The charge is obtaining money by false pretenses. Meyer alleges that he was induced to invest $15,000 in the business and was "frozen out" of the firm. Mr. Meyer said that he would also attempt to have the men indicted on a charge of obtaining an additional $5,000 from him by false pretenses. The case was passed temporarily.

Carl Reuter was indicted for the murder of Albert Pauli at California avenue and Thomas street on Aug. 8. Reuter pleaded self-defense.

HAGARTY MAY STOP "THE GOLD BUG"

He Asserts That He Wrote a Play Under the Same Title and Seeks to Enjoin a Production Now.

William Hagarty, manager of Bennett's Dramatic Agency, No. 91 Dearborn street, has engaged attorneys for the purpose of preventing the production of "The Gold Bug" at the Casino in New York without consultation with himself. Mr. Hagarty wrote a play under the same title six years ago and copyrighted it. He read it one evening to a company of actors and tossed the manuscript into a desk in his office.

That night, so Hagarty avers, burglars entered his office and took, stole, and carried away his play.

Canary & Lederer of New York have spent $10,000 preparing to produce "The Gold Bug," which Herbert and McDonough of New York claim to have written. The plots of the two plays are averred to be similar and Hagarty will enjoin the production if he can. The piece deals with the adventures of a scientist who goes West and falls in love with an Indian girl.

TWO MEN ARE HURT IN A COLLISION.

Electric Car Makes a Dash Into a Cable Train Trailer at Clark and Van Buren Streets.

An electric car on the Wallace and Halsted street line collided with a trailer on a Blue Island avenue cable train at Clark and Van Buren streets yesterday. The trailer was derailed and two men were injured. They are:

William Wallenborg, No. 241 Trimble avenue, conductor on trailer; head cut and bruised; not serious.

George Kschall, No. 774 West Twentieth street, passenger; both legs injured.

CHEAP STEEL MAKING IN ALABAMA.

Cost of Production of Birmingham Furnaces Is $5.50 Per Ton.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The iron men and metallurgists from Chicago, who have been here two weeks watching the steelmaking tests at the new Jefferson steel plant, say the tests have established the fact that steel can be made in Alabama cheaper than elsewhere in the United States. This verdict is based on the fact that the iron manufacturers of the Birmingham district are making a low silicon iron suitable for conversion into steel at a total cost of $5.50 per ton. This iron is used at Chicago and Pittsburg, and has been found thoroughly satisfactory. It is the intention of the owners of the Jefferson plant to enlarge it to 500 tons capacity for continuous operation.

Excursion to Cincinnati and Dayton, $6.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, the Monon Route will sell round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Dayton at rate of $6. Tickets will be good leaving Chicago on all trains of Saturday, Sept. 26, and good returning on all trains until Monday, Sept. 28, inclusive. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

IT WAITS FOR BIRKHOFF.

COUNTY BOARD SAYS HE MUST PROVE OR WITHDRAW BOODLE STORY.

Resolutions to This Effect Are Introduced by Commissioner Martin and Adopted by a Vote of 8 to 4—Members Give Their Opinions—Attention of the Grand Jury May Be Called to the Matter by the Civic Federation.

Members of the County Board have decided not to let the charges of boodle made by President Birkhoff of the Real Estate Board drop, but they are determined to see the matter carried to the end. After the regular meeting of the Public Service committee yesterday Commissioner Martin presented a resolution to the effect that President Birkhoff must either substantiate his charges or withdraw them before the board will take any action whatever in the township abolition question. The resolutions were adopted. They read as follows:

"Whereas, It is stated in the daily press that the President of the Real Estate Board, Mr. Birkhoff, has been informed that a County Commissioner had given information that a large corruption fund was being raised to bribe and intimidate certain County Commissioners, whose names and the amount they are to receive for voting against the granting of the petition for the abolition of township lines were known to him; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that before any action shall be taken in any manner by the County Board on any such petitions, if presented, such statements should be either substantiated or withdrawn, together with an apology from the President of the Real Estate Board."

The resolution caused a warm discussion, but was carried, with the vote as follows:

Yeas—Commissioners Allen, Beer, Burmeister, Cunning, Kunstman, Martin, Munn, and Struckman.

President Healy and Commissioners Ritter, Mack, and Linn voted against the resolution.

The adoption of such a resolution will no doubt make a change in the plans for next Monday.

What the Commissioners Say.

The action of the Public Service committee was strangely at variance with the pretense of the members of the County Board yesterday morning to pay but little attention to the statements made on Thursday by President Birkhoff of the Real Estate Board of the scheme on foot to secure the action of the County Commissioners, for a substantial monetary consideration, in killing the proposition to submit to the people at the November election the question of abolishing the township offices.

President Healy was sorry such a report was out. He was not surprised nor indignant, apparently, but said he had too much confidence in his fellow-members to believe such a scheme of bribery would be even attempted.

Commissioner Beer of Blue Island considers the whole matter only a rumor and says there is positively no truth in it.

Commissioner George Struckman says he is aware of the fact that funds are being raised, but he declares they are to be used to push the opposition to the petition and in no other than a legitimate way. He says the rumor of boodle is groundless.

Commissioner Ritter regards the whole matter as a scheme of those favoring the abolition of the town system to induce members of the County Board to vote in favor of the measure. He is of the opinion the charges of boodle will not bear investigation.

Commissioner Allen looks upon the matter as a huge joke and says it is ridiculous.

Commissioners Unold and Martin would only say the story was too foolish to be given any attention.

Commissioner Munn is positive no money has been solicited for any such purpose in Evanston and was sorry such a report had gained circulation.

Commissioner Kunstman said the charges had not in the least disturbed him. He says later developments will prove the charge groundless.

Coal Contract Approved.

The committee went over considerable routine work. An opinion was received from Assistant County Attorney Iles on the subject of the coal contract. Mr. Iles held that the fact that the firm of Watson, Little & Co. was in the hands of a receiver did not invalidate the contract for furnishing coal so long as his bondsmen are willing and ready to carry out the contract. As the bondsmen had already signified their willingness to enter into such a contract the board ordered that such a contract be approved and signed by the proper officers.

The report of the Hospital committee recommended some changes in the laundry at the County Hospital. The board concurred in the report and ordered such improvements made. The cost of these improvements will be $2,500.

Philip Menard and W. D. Kruse were appointed constables.

The subject of the iron work of the elevator inclosures in the Jail was brought up and the committee ordered the iron work to be taken out and repaired. The work was contracted by the Chicago iron works, whose representatives expressed a willingness to make the repairs at once.

There was talk around the Criminal Court Building yesterday that the grand jury would investigate the charges of boodle that have been made in connection with the proposition to abolish townships in Cook County. It was said the Civic Federation would bring the matter to the grand jury's attention in a few days.



Burglar Bill—"The stingy beasts, not even a drop of beer in the 'ouse!"—Pick-Me-Up.

SONS ASSAIL MOTHER OVER A WILL.

Mrs. Phillipine Schultze Under a Citation to Produce an Alleged Late Testament.

Judge Kohlsaat has issued a citation for Mrs. Phillipine Schultze, the widow of John August Daniel Schultze, who died June 13, 1894. The citation was issued upon the application of Theodore W. and August L. Schultze, sons of Mrs. Schultze, who want her to produce a will of their father, which they assert is in her possession and which was executed in 1890. The petitioners do not know the contents of the document, but believe that it makes some provision for them. Judge Kohlsaat set the hearing on the citation for Sept. 23.

Mrs. Schultze in June, 1894, offered for probate a will of her husband executed in 1869, in which all his estate, valued at $15,000, was left to her. This will was admitted to probate.

Theodore and August Schultze also began suits in the Circuit Court yesterday, each asking for $50,000 damages. The defendants in these suits are their mother, Phillipine Schultze, Louisa Loeffler, their sister, and their attorneys, William Vocke and John J. Healy. The plaintiffs say that they have been libeled by the defendants, the latter, they allege, having caused to be published statements that the plaintiffs had defrauded their mother out of $21,000 in a real estate transaction.

BIDS FOR FEDERAL TORPEDO BOATS.

Naval Contractors Offer to Build Vessels of 30½ Knots Speed for the Sum of $235,000.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Bids for building a number of torpedo boats authorized by the last session of Congress were opened at the Navy Department today in the presence of a large number of interested parties. The act made provision for three thirty-knot boats and as many smaller boats, not to exceed ten, as could be obtained for the sum of $500,000. In all eleven firms submitted proposals, but notwithstanding the fact that Congress had specially provided for favorable consideration of bids from the gulf coast, the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys not a single proposal came from those sections of the country. The Northwest coast, however, was well represented. The bidding was very complicated, owing to the fact that many of the bidders made combination proposals for from one to three boats, the greatest number that can be allotted to any one builder. Some of the proposals were based on the department's plans and some on individual plans, and one, which failed of consideration because of lack of bond, was for an electrically propelled craft. For these reasons it will require much consideration by the department experts to pick out the lowest and most desirable bids, and meanwhile it is not possible to indicate accurately in all cases the lowest bids. For the thirty-knot boats the bids were as follows:

Union Iron works, $227,500 for one 278-ton boat. Bath Iron works of Maine, two at $194,000 each, the boats being of 147 tons displacement; or $189,000 each for three; for 230-ton boats of thirty knots they offer to build two at $235,000 each. They will guarantee thirty and one-half knots in this case, under penalty of $10,000 per knot deficiency. Herreshoff manufacturing company of Bristol, R. I., 225-ton boats, 30 knots, one for $218,000 and three for $206,000 each. John H. Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J., one thirty-knot boat for $260,000 or $275,000 according to design, or two for $225,000 to $270,000.

For the smaller boats the bids range from $40,000 for twenty-knot vessels to $120,000 for those guaranteed to make twenty-three knots per hour.

MONTHLY STATISTICS OF HEALTH.

Assistant Commissioner Reilly Thinks Contaminated Water Has Caused Many Deaths This Year.

According to the monthly report of the Health Department, issued yesterday, for August, the total number of deaths from all causes was 2,261.

There were 757 deaths of infants under one year of age, and 1,087 of children under 5 years. Sixty-four deaths from typhoid fever were reported. There were fifty deaths from dyphtheria.

In speaking of the increased mortality among children Dr. Reilly, Assistant Commissioner of Health, said:

"It is not unreasonable to infer that if the Chicago water supply had been as good during the last twelve months as the Chicago milk supply the death of infants and young children, instead of aggregating nearly 10,000 during the period, would not have exceeded two-thirds that number."

SAY HIS THIRST OUTRAN HIS PURSE.

J. B. Collins Charged with Buying Drinks at the Leland and Refusing to Pay for Them.

J. B. Collins, who is said to be a personal friend of Attorney-General Moloney, was arraigned before Justice Richardson yesterday on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. It was alleged he refused to pay for drinks which he purchased in the bar-room at the Leland Hotel. He was discharged, however, as the matter was settled out of court.

RESIGNS PULLMAN VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Gen. Horace Porter Is Said to Have Tendered His Resignation from the Car Company.

New York, Sept. 18.—It is officially stated that Gen. Horace Porter has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Pullman Palace Car company. This step had been expected for some time past, owing to Gen. Porter's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the board of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company.

FOUR RAILWAY MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

Pay Train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Wrecked with Distressing Results.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18.—Four men were killed and six others badly injured this morning in a wreck on the pay train of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road by a collision with a freight engine near Connersville, Ind., about forty miles east of here.

COMMISSIONERS FOR A STATE'S FAIR.

Chicago to Be Well Represented at Tennessee's Exposition.

Director-General Wills of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition yesterday requested Mayor Swift to appoint several additional Commissioners to represent Chicago at the exposition.

The merchants of this city are taking an interest in the matter, and Chicago, it is said, will be well represented at the exhibition.

The Mayor will make the appointments within a few days.

TRAMPS SHOOT A SOUTH BEND MAN.

E. Tallien Receives Fatal Injuries While Trying to Rescue a Girl.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The attempt of three tramps armed with revolvers to abduct Maggie Robb at Mischawaka tonight brought to her assistance E. Tallien, who was twice shot in the face, receiving fatal injuries. The men then ran west toward this city. Officers and citizens went in pursuit and captured two of the miscreants, following closely the third into the swamps. Mischawaka streets are crowded with excited citizens who talk of wreaking vengeance upon the tramps.

ILLINOIS WOMAN SHOT AT ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Grawe, Formerly of Green County, Killed by a Boarder.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Zora Grawe, a widow, was shot and almost instantly killed here today by Charles Weisler, a young man who has been boarding with her. Weisler declares the shooting was entirely accidental. Mrs. Grawe was a widow 42 years old and moved to the city three years ago from Green County, Ill., with her three children.

SCHOOL FILTERS ON TRIAL.

LAKE VIEW BUILDINGS TO BE SUPPLIED BY MONDAY NOON.

Manufacturers Besiege Engineer Waters and the Board of Education Committee and Are Given the Privilege of Supplying Pure Drinking Fluid to Pupils for Sixty Days at Their Own Expense—Severe Tests Will Be Made by Analyses.

Every public school in Lake View will be provided with filtered water next Monday noon and for the next sixty days, and it will not cost the Board of Education a cent.

Yesterday was a field day for filter men. Fifteen or more of them called on Chief Engineer Waters during the morning to recommend their wares. When the Buildings and Grounds committee met in the afternoon every member said he had been troubled the same way. The committee-room was packed with enthusiastic filter agents, every one of whom claimed to have the only cheap, durable, and germ-proof filter in the world.

"How many filter manufacturers are there in the city?" asked Mr. Blount of Chairman Cusack.

"Not less than 1,000," was the answer.

"I think there must be 2,000," said Mr. Blount. "I killed several myself this morning."

When the filter matter was called up Mr. Halle spoke of his interview with Commissioner Kerr, expressed the opinion that the board should proceed at once to furnish the Lake View schools with better drinking water, and recommended the hauling of spring water by wagon. But the committee gravitated to the filter view, and when it was proposed to turn the filter agents loose to put in their filters on trial it was agreed to in an instant. The filter agents, who have been begging for this privilege for the last year, almost flung up their hats.

It was quickly arranged that Chief Engineer Waters should select as many of these agents as there were schools in Lake View and assign each a school in which to test the merits of his device. The time for these assignments to be given out is 9 a. m. next Monday, when Mr. Waters expects to be mobbed. If these filters or any of them prove satisfactory the committee said filters would be put into every school in the city.

The filters are to be subjected to a crucial test. A sample of water is to be taken from each of them every day and delivered to the city chemist for analysis for bacteria and deleterious impurities. The filter which stands this test the best will probably, it is said, be introduced in all the schools of the city. The agents said they would have their filters in place in from three to six hours after the schools were assigned to them.

A delegation headed by J. P. Mallette made an appeal for the immediate erection of the grammar school on the Normal School grounds, for which an appropriation has already been made, and another delegation, headed by F. J. Cushing, appealed to the committee for the erection of a new school building at Irving Park instead of the rebuilding of the one recently destroyed by fire. The committee pleaded poverty and gave neither delegation satisfaction.

INVESTIGATION BY THE GRAND JURY.

Special Committee Will Start Work on Tug Monday Morning.

The grand jury committee appointed to investigate the causes of the pollution of the city's water supply had a conference with Mayor Swift yesterday. The committee consists of M. E. Ferguson, Chairman; Fred Fernhaber, and Harry E. Dailey.

Mayor Swift proffered the committee the use of the tug James Hayes, and will instruct Assistant City Engineer Erickson to accompany the grand jurors on their tour. They will start from the foot of La Salle street at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

"It is our intention to go out to all the intakes and see how far out the pollution of the water extends," Chairman Ferguson said. "We mean to be satisfied as to which of the intakes are bringing polluted water back into the homes of Chicago.

"We also intend to visit the pumping works at Bridgeport by way of the river, and we shall investigate a number of special intimations to the effect that garbage is continually being deposited at different points along the lake shore."

After the conference Mayor Swift said he had no idea the grand jury committee would discover anything the city did not already know, but he presumed they felt called upon to act in the matter as a matter of public interest, and he was willing to help them. He looked for a general remedy in the drainage canal.

"As for the Lake View supply," continued the Mayor, "I have an idea of my own as to what the trouble is there. I am having an investigation made, and if I find that I am right I will know how to apply the remedy."

Mayor Swift also said he had placed the matter of the public school supply in the hands of the Board of Health. "If Health Commissioner Kerr thinks best to close the schools," said he, "the schools will be closed."

City Chemist Kennicott said yesterday: "The analyses show an improvement over the conditions of yesterday, but the water should still be boiled before being used for drinking purposes."

GETS $100,000 WITH ROOM NO. 13.

A. C. Majors Is Assigned to Bryan's Famous Apartment at the Clifton and Is Made Happy.

The famous "lucky No. 13" room at the Clifton House has once more been distinguished. Ever since Candidate Bryan occupied the room and was nominated it has been in great demand among persons of sentiment.

Although an unlucky number it is said it has never failed to bring luck in some form to the person occupying it. When A. C. Majors of Wichita, Kas., registered last evening and asked for a room of a particular price No. 13 happened to be vacant, and Clerk Kohler assigned it to him. As he did so he handed him a telegram which had just arrived.

"What do you make out that word to be?" he asked the clerk as he read the dispatch. The clerk deciphered that the word was "favorably."

"Then I am just $100,000 richer than I was five minutes ago," said the delighted Kansan.

The dispatch was a brief one announcing to him that some investments in mining stocks had turned out favorably, thereby netting him a fortune.

BREAK SMOKE AND MILK ORDINANCES.

Firms and Individuals Leave with Justice Everett Sums Exacted for Infractions of the Law.

Violators of the smoke and milk ordinances of the city were before Justice Everett yesterday.

The Chisholm, Boyd & White company, Fifty-seventh and Wallace streets; W. D. Boyce, No. 112 Dearborn street; the Monarch Laundry company, No. 428 West Madison street; Chicago Sugar Refining company, Taylor street and the river; J. M. Berry, No. 91 Indiana street; Eureka Laundry company, No. 159 West Madison street; and the Aldrich Bakery company, Green and Randolph streets, were fined $50 for violations of the smoke ordinance.

E. J. and J. B. Phelan, No. 397 West Randolph street; R. Epperson, No. 510 Cuyler street; F. Hellman, No. 841 Nebraska avenue; and Mrs. A. Dooley, No. 41 Cherry avenue, were fined $25 each for violations of the milk ordinances.

ENJOINS THE FREIGHT RATE WAR.

Judge Hughes Issues an Injunction on Petition of Bondholders.

Abingdon, Va., Sept. 18.—A bill was filed today before Judge Robert W. Hughes, sitting in the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, by holders of securities in the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad company, the Southern railroad company, and the companies forming the Atlantic Coast Line asking for an injunction against the continuation of the present rate war. The complainants alleged that they were the holders of large amounts of bonds issued by the several roads which were cutting the rates and that their security was jeopardized thereby. Judge Hughes granted an injunction ordering the rates restored to what they were before the cutting began, such restoration to be made on Oct. 1, and ordered a hearing at Richmond on Oct. 28.

Events in Chicago and Its Suburbs.

ONE DAY IN A METROPOLIS.

Local News Told in Graphic Stories.

WOES END IN RECAPTURE

PAIN AND HUNGER DRIVE HENRIETTA COLE TO THE POLICE.

Bruised and Famished, She Tells Her Story of a Stern and Sad Experience—Says She Helped Her Lover Rob a Safe in Milwaukee, Where She Was a Teacher—Romantic Tale of Escape — Reveals Her Alleged Fellow in Crime.

For several days the police at the Central Station have been caring for a girl who, if the story she tells is true, has had an exciting and yet sad experience.

Wednesday afternoon a young woman walked into the Lake-Front Police Station and told Sergt. Brett that she was alone in the city and without friends. The Sergeant noticed that the girl's chin and jaw were badly injured. He sent her to the Central Station, where she told her story to Capt. Elliott.

Her name, she said, was Henrietta Cole, and she had escaped from the industrial school in Milwaukee, where she was being held as a witness.

The Captain saw that the girl was well educated and of charming manners and pressed her for the rest of her story. She said that she had been employed as a teacher in a kindergarten in Milwaukee. She was an orphan and had supported herself. A year ago she met "a Dr. Jones," who fell in love with her and soon became her fiancé. She admitted that through her love for him, and at his command, she robbed the safe, of which she had the combination, in the office of the school where she was a teacher.

Plans for Her Escape.

The doctor was arrested for his share in the crime, she said, and held for trial in bonds of $2,500. The young woman was placed in some institution by the Milwaukee authorities to be held as a witness when the trial came up. Miss Cole said that she would never appear against the man unless compelled to, and when he tried to help her to escape she readily consented.

On Tuesday night, she said, she made a rope out of her bedding, and with but $5, which the physician had smuggled into her, made her escape out of a third story window. She had first cut the iron bars from the sill with a chisel. She attempted to lower herself with the rope, but when she reached the first story the line caught and she fell to the ground. In the fall she said she cut her chin and also knocked out and loosened several of her front teeth.

With the money she said she bought a new dress and a ticket to Chicago, which she reached on Wednesday morning. Unfamiliar with the city, she walked as far south as the Stock-Yards. Hungry, yet unable to eat on account of her injured mouth, she finally made her way down-town, and as she was suffering severe pain applied to the police at the Lake-Front Station. After her story had been told, Capt. Elliott turned her over to Sergt. Hefter, the kindly old man who looks after those in distress at the Central Station. He took her to the County Hospital, where the wound on her chin was dressed, and then, as the hospital authorities refused to take her in because the institution was overcrowded, she was sent temporarily to the Dunning Infirmary. Yesterday Sergt. Hefter brought her in from Dunning and put her in the Harrison Street Annex.

Taken Back to Milwaukee.

Late yesterday afternoon Detective Sullivan of the Milwaukee police force arrived at the Central Station and took the girl back to Milwaukee with him. She had been committed to the Industrial Home, although it is probable, Sullivan said, that she will be released as soon as the case against the physician is tried.

A Milwaukee dispatch last night stated Miss Cole was wanted in that city as the principal witness in a criminal case against Dr. W. J. Wick. She was said in the dispatch to have been an inmate of the Wisconsin Industrial School some months ago and to have been placed as a teacher in an outside kindergarten department, where she stole $300 from the safe of the school. This money, she declared, she gave to Dr. Wick.

The dispatch further stated that the case against Dr. Wick was set for trial on Thursday, but that on Tuesday night Miss Cole pried off the bars of the window to her room in the Industrial School, and making a rope of the bed clothes, escaped. It was believed that she received assistance from the outside, but who assisted her the police were unable to learn. She went direct to Chicago, where she was captured.

MYSTERY OF A GRAVE IS UNRAVELED.

Bones of a Supposed Human Being Discovered to Be Those of a Long Defunct Canine.

The grave investigated in the woods at North Evanston on Thursday by A. H. Parker and Detective White of the Evanston police force proved to contain nothing more grewsome than the bones of a long defunct dog.

Mr. Parker and even the police were for some time, it is said, of the opinion that the bones were those of a human being, and it took the experienced eye of a veterinarian to determine otherwise.

It is said Mr. Parker will have the open grave refilled today and never again be tempted to investigate mysterious looking mounds.

PRIEST HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Father Bonniface Is Relieved of His Watch and Money by Two Thugs.

Father Bonniface of the German Catholic Church at Kensington was held up by two men on Thursday night and robbed of $1 and a silver watch. He was walking along One Hundred and Sixteenth street at 10 o'clock, and, as he passed the corner of Shurtleff avenue, two men stepped from the shadow of a building and confronted him. One pointed a revolver at Father Bonniface's head and the other demanded his valuables, but they did not attempt to assault him.

SEQUEL TO ARUNDEL HOTEL FORAY.

Mrs. Hattie Edwards, Arrested on Complaint of Samuel Carr, Charged with Assault and Battery.

Troubles that attended the attempt of the constables from Justice Wallace's court to attach the furniture in the Arundel Hotel, Twelfth street and Michigan avenue, last Monday night, were renewed yesterday when Mrs. Hattie Edwards was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Samuel Carr charging her with assault and battery. It is asserted that the woman was one of those who attempted to oppose the constables, and that she used force in doing it.

PATRICK RYAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Half-Turned Gas Jet Discloses the Cause of Death, Which Is Pronounced Accidental.

Patrick Ryan, 84 years old, was found dead in bed at No. 1041 West Superior street yesterday morning. He had been asphyxiated by gas. The jet of a burner in his room was found turned half on.

Deputy Coroner Corbett held an inquest yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict that the aged man met death accidentally.

Ryan was nervous, and it is supposed in attempting to turn the gas off when he retired he turned it partly on again unconsciously.

For Passing a Worthless Check.

E. M. Wilder was arrested yesterday on complaint of J. Tierney, No. 34 North Canal street. The prisoner is charged with passing a worthless check and obtaining $35 from Tierney.

LITTLE NANNY WEARS NO CLOTHES.

Sympathy of a Police Official in a Bereavement Checked on Finding the Lost One Is a Goat.

"I have lost my little Nanny," said Charles Statts, No. 213 Twenty-third street, to the Desk Sergeant at the Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon. Statts appeared downcast and it was evident that he felt the loss of his Nanny bitterly.

"O, it's all right, old man," replied the Desk Sergeant, in a sympathizing tone of voice, "we'll find your Nanny. So don't feel bad, but give me a description of her."

The sergeant then took out a book in which reports of missing persons are recorded and, taking up a pen, began to question Statts.

"How old is little Nanny?" inquired the kind-hearted sergeant.

"Only 1 year old," answered Statts in a choked voice.

"When did Nanny disappear from her home?" was the next question, and the sergeant was told that Nanny had disappeared early in the morning.

"We waited until after dinner," said Statts, "but Nanny did not come, although she is not in the habit of forgetting her meals, and I think she has been stolen."

"I wish you would describe her wearing apparel to me," said the sergeant, as he dipped his pen in the ink ready to write a long description of the lost Nanny's dresses.

"Why," answered Statts in a surprised tone of voice, as he looked inquiringly at the sergeant, "she had no clothes on at all."

"No clothes on?" shouted the surprised sergeant, as he dropped his pen on the desk. "Why, you don't mean to tell me she left her home without any clothing at all? Not even a dress? Why, I don't believe it."

"Certainly she did," answered Statts, beginning to smile. "She never wore any clothing. She is a goat and her name is Nanny."

The Desk Sergeant for several seconds could say nothing, but simply sat and stared at Statts, while his brother officers roared with laughter, and all the afternoon the police operators kept the Twenty-second street wire busy asking the sergeant about Nanny.

BELIEVES HE WOUNDED THE THIEF.

Policeman Baldwin of Canalport Fires on Two Suspicious Characters and One Acts as if Shot.

Policeman Thomas Baldwin of the Canalport Avenue Police Station says he believes he shot a thief early yesterday morning while the latter and a companion were trying to escape with a bolt of stolen cloth.

The policeman encountered the men at the corner of Sixteenth and String streets, and judging from their actions that they meant no good on the street at that hour, he started toward them. Instead of running, the men ordered him to throw up his hands, at the same time displaying a revolver.

Baldwin drew his own weapon and fired three shots after the strangers, whereupon they took to their heals, dropping the bolt of cloth in the mud.

One of the men limped as he ran, and the officer later found blood on the street-crossing, judging by this that one of his bullets had taken effect.

The cloth was found to have been taken from the tailorshop of James Roda, No. 524 Eighteenth place.

SAYS HE HAS BEATEN HER 260 TIMES.

Mrs. Charles Mullen Describes the Domestic Felicity Which Led to Her Husband's Arrest.

Charles Mullen, No. 2428 Kensington avenue, is in jail, charged with throwing a chair at his wife and buying a revolver with which to await her return home.

Mrs. Mullen yesterday filed suit for a divorce, reciting this attack, and averring that Charles has beaten her 260 times in the last five years. She alleges that he set fire to her hair, and in other ways despitefully used her. They were married in 1872, and have three sons and a daughter, the oldest 19, the youngest 12 years of age.

The last attack, Mrs. Mullen alleges, took place only a short time ago. The eldest son facilitated his mother's escape by holding his father. When the police arrived, it is charged, they found Mullen lying on the parlor floor with a revolver in his hand, waiting for his wife to come back.

TWO MINUTES TO FIND HIM GUILTY.

Edward Howard, Charged with Larceny, Declares His Innocence in Judge Clifford's Court in Vain.

When arraigned in Judge Clifford's court Edward Howard, charged with larceny, said: "I'll plead guilty, but I am innocent."

Judge Clifford said he did not like to see an innocent man punished, and ordered a jury trial. As Policemen McCaffrey and Flaherty found the stolen goods in his possession the jury required only two minutes to find a verdict of guilty.

The penalty will be from five to twenty years at the discretion of the Pardon Board.

MAKE QUEST FOR MISSING FRIENDS.

Citizens Request the Police to Assist in Finding Whereabouts of Josephine Bell and C. M. Colman.

Relatives of Josephine Bell, a young German girl, fear she has met with some accident and the police have been asked to investigate the case. Last week the girl left her home in Germany to come to this country.

The vessel she sailed on has arrived, but the girl has not been seen. She intended to go to the home of Mrs. Henry Hostert, in Rogers Park, who is a sister of the missing girl.

The police have also been asked to assist in finding Charles M. Colman, who has been missing from his home in Kansas City since July 27.

ONE-LEGGED BURGLAR GETS AWAY.

John Eineger Arrested on Suspicion of Being the Nimble Thief.

John Eineger was locked up at the Stock-Yards Police Station yesterday on suspicion of being one of the men who, some days ago, broke into the store of C. C. Chatfield, Forty-ninth and Halsted streets. Eineger has only one leg. It is said that he was surprised, together with a man named Stubbs, in Chatfield's place by Policeman Levy of the Grand Trunk railroad, and while Stubbs was arrested the one-legged man got away. Yesterday Justice Hennessy continued Eineger's case until Sept. 23.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A TRUNK.

Burglary Is the Alleged Offense for Which Bert Corbett Is Arrested.

After four months' search Policemen Wallbaum and Siederberg of the East Chicago Avenue Station last evening arrested Bert Corbett, a printer, formerly living at No. 280 Erie street, on a charge of burglary. In May he roomed at the house of Mrs. H. O. Singer at the address given. He left her place and, it is charged, returned one day with a wagon and hauled away a trunk belonging to another of her roomers. The trunk was found later in an alley rifled of its contents.

HOTEL AWNING ABLAZE IN MIDAIR.

Window Covering Burns on the Sixth Floor of the Great Northern.

An awning over one of the windows of the sixth floor of the Great Northern Hotel caught fire yesterday morning. Several buckets of water were poured on the blaze, but it was not extinguished until the cloth had been destroyed. There was no excitement caused by the blaze.

Dr. Waterman Improving.

The Rev. Dr. Waterman is reported to be steadily improving at the Presbyterian Hospital. It has been decided that amputation will not be necessary. His wounds are healing rapidly.

R. A. WADE IS ARRESTED.

PRENDERGAST'S ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Alleged Swindle Said to Have Been Perpetrated at Rock Island, Where an Indictment Is Now Pending—Story of the Trouble—The Lawyer Obtains a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Be Heard Today—His Wife Calls It Spite Work.

Attorney Richard A. Wade, one of the lawyers who defended Prendergast when on trial for the assassination of Mayor Harrison, was arrested at his office yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Hull of Rock Island on a charge of obtaining $256 worth of goods at that place under false pretenses. He already is under indictment at Rock Island on that charge.

According to Deputy Sheriff Hull, Wade promised to accompany him to Rock Island without any further trouble, but, while he was off his guard, the attorney slipped away and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dunne.

When the hearing of the writ came up Wade obtained a continuance and the case was set for 10 o'clock this morning before Judge Ball. He was allowed to go under a bond of $1,000, which was furnished by George Poppers and Dr. Lathrop.

Source of the Trouble.

Wade went to Rock Island last July to defend three Chicago men who were arrested in Galesburg on June 18 on a charge of picking pockets at Rock Island during a performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. The men were Williams, alias Eddie Shevlin; Wilson, alias Jo Duffy; and Rice, alias "Squeeze" Murphy.

The three men were indicted on charges of assault with intent to commit larceny. When they were tried, Wade and Maj. J. M. Beardsley of Rock Island defended them. All three of the men were convicted and sentenced to a year each at Joliet.

Attorney Wade took a peculiar interest in Shevlin, and while the two other men went to the penitentiary he secured a supersedeas from Judge Carter, and, pending the hearing of Shevlin's case by the Supreme Court, himself furnished the bond for his client and had him released.

Wade's present trouble arose with the case of the three pickpockets. He is charged with swindling Herbert E. Blackmore, the court reporter, and G. E. Bailey, a commission merchant, out of $156 and $100 respectively. During the trial of the pickpockets Blackmore made out the court record, it is said, for Wade, for which he charged $156, and Bailey, it is said, advanced Wade $100.

Drafts Are Not Honored.

It is charged that for both these amounts Wade presented drafts on Ferdinand A. Leslie of Chicago, whom he represented, it is said, as his confidential clerk. It is now asserted that both these drafts came back unhonored and that with them was a statement that no such person as Ferdinand A. Leslie could be found.

Attorney Wade has his office in the Ashland Block and resides with his family at No. 1096 Washington boulevard. He could not be found last night and Mrs. Wade said she knew almost nothing about the case. Her husband had told her, she said, that it was a case of spite work, and that beyond a good deal of annoyance he did not think the affair meant much.

Some of Mr. Wade's friends allege that the attempt to force him out of the city is made to prevent him from prosecuting a certain case.

The hearing of the writ will come up before Judge Ball this morning. The writ was granted by Judge Dunne on the ground that Mr. Wade was not a fugitive from justice.

ACTOR GETS A CUT IN A MOCK DUEL.

Walter S. Hale Wears a Patch at Hooley's Because He Forgot to Resin His Shoes.

When Walter S. Hale, who plays the part of Capt. Hentzau in "The Prisoner of Zenda," appeared on the stage at Hooley's last evening he wore a patch under his left eye to conceal a deep cut, which he received the night before in the duelling scene with James K. Hackett, the young actor who is playing the leading rôle.

The accident happened in the last act, and it was smoothed over so quickly that few in the audience noticed it. Hale, it seems, had neglected to resin his shoes before going on the stage, and in the excitement of the duel slipped and fell on the point of Hackett's sword.

He dropped on the stage at once with his face from the audience, and without the least commotion was led off by another member of the company. Fortunately his eye escaped injury, and the cut, which extended from the bridge of the nose to the eyelid, is not considered serious.

POLICE PART MOTHER AND CHILD.

Maternal Affection Protests Against a Little Daughter's Return to the Industrial School.

Little Mabel Laub and her mother, Mrs. Mary Laub, No. 10 Rush street, bade each other a tearful good-bye at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday. The little girl went back to the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston after an absence of nearly a month.

Several years ago Mrs. Laub separated from her husband. The couple had two small children. One of these was given to friends and the other—Mabel—was sent to the Industrial School for Girls. During the latter part of August Mabel was allowed to visit her mother with the understanding that she should return to the school on Sept. 1.

The mother found it hard to send her child away and postponed doing so from day to day until the authorities of the school invoked the aid of the police, with the result that the little girl was yesterday taken back to the institution, in which she is to remain for several years to come.

FALLS HEADLONG FROM THE ROOF.

Carl Rieck, 72 Years Old, Is Fatally Injured While Repairing His House.

Carl Rieck, 72 years old, fell from the roof of his house, No. 953 West North avenue, yesterday, and received injuries which caused his death in a few minutes.

Rieck climbed to the top of the two-story structure to repair the roof. He slipped as he reached the highest part and fell headlong to the ground.

Three ribs were broken, and he was injured internally. Rieck remained unconscious until he died. An inquest will be held this morning.

SALOONKEEPERS LOSE THEIR LICENSES

Mayor Swift Revokes Three Permits on the Recommendation of the Police Department.

Mayor Swift yesterday revoked the licenses of three South Side saloonkeepers on the recommendation of the police, who say that a number of robberies have recently taken place in the resorts. The owners of the saloons are:

Nick Bauer, No. 336 State street.
Frank Bros., No. 106½ Pacific avenue.
F. H. Stewart, No. 43 Plymouth place.

Give Their Final Concert.

The second and final concert by Mrs. A. Sophia Markee and the Chicago Festival Orchestra, Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker, director, took place in the Columbia Theater last night. The organization, together with Mrs. Markee, left last night to fulfill a Western engagement occupying three weeks and extending as far as Denver.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

WORK AS BAIT FOR AN ALLEGED THIEF

J. W. Owens Pursues a Novel Plan to Get a Suspected Stevedore Under Arrest.

Because he was said to have stolen a pair of shoes, George Stanton, a stevedore, obtained employment for half an hour yesterday. Then Detective Flynn of the Central headquarters arrested him, and he was locked up on the charge of larceny.

J. W. Owens, President of the Holland and Chicago Transportation line, was standing in the door of his office, No. 1 State street, yesterday afternoon when he says he saw Stanton break into a box on the docks and extract a pair of shoes.

After the man had concealed the plunder Mr. Owens says he stepped out and asked him if he wanted work. Stanton readily accepted the offer, and was set to work cleaning a boat. Owens then returned to his office and called up the Central Police Department by telephone.

"I have employed a thief to work for me," he said, "and will keep him busy until an officer can arrive."

Detective Flynn was sent over and found Stanton hard at work on the boat. When told that he was under arrest the stevedore denied the charge of larceny, and said the shoes were stolen by his companions.

CYCLIST CAUSES A PUG'S FUNERAL.

Charles Ebert Runs Over the Animal and Then Goes Home in a Desplaines Street Ambulance.

Charles Ebert, No. 6814 Bishop street, was scorching along Michigan avenue yesterday morning, intent upon getting to his place of employment on time, when, at Forty-fifth street, a woman crossed the avenue, closely followed by her pet pug. Ebert successfully evaded the woman, but the dog was more than he bargained for.

He ran into the animal, and rider and bicycle landed heavily on the pavement, and the dog was killed. Ebert fell on his left shoulder and face. His collar bone was broken and his face was badly lacerated.

He did not stop to have his injuries attended to, but remounted his wheel, which escaped without damage, and continued his journey. His shoulder pained him, but he continued to ride until he reached Harrison street, where he was compelled to dismount, owing to the severe pain.

He went to Dr. E. J. Barrett's office, No. 12 Harrison street, and after the collar bone was reset he was removed to his home in the ambulance from the Desplaines Street Station.

GIVE "MIKADO" TO HELP A CHURCH.

Residents Render the Popular Old Opera for the Purpose of Purchasing an Organ.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather Library Hall at Austin was filled when the curtain went up last evening on the first act of "The Mikado." The performers were familiar to the audience. Few of Austin's prominent families were not represented.

The cast was practically the same as that organized earlier in the season, and the production was under the supervision of A. L. Baker.

The work of last night showed improvement over former productions. Three features not parts of the opera were introduced with good effect. The tinker's chorus from "Robin Hood," sung by a dozen boys, was well received, as were the national dances and the baby song and dance from "Wang."

The proceeds of the entertainment will go toward the organ fund of the new First Presbyterian Church. The cast of characters was as follows:

Mikado, Emperor of Japan........Fred Lanphere
Nanki Poo, his son, disguised as a wandering minstrel, in love with Yum Yum........Frank Rushworth
Ko Ko, Lord High Executioner.......A. L. Baker
Pooh Bah, Lord Hight Everything Else..B. F. Stout
Pish Tush, a noble lord............Will E. Smith
Yum Yum..........................Theresa Rollert
Pitti Sing...............Lillian Freeman Duryee
Peep Boo.....................Clara Page Onwaga
Kitasha, an elderly lady in the Mikado's court, in love with Nanki Poo..........Ida Belle Freeman

SEEKS TO BREAK HIS MOTHER'S WILL.

William F. Buker, Dissatisfied with Its Provisions, Asks the Court to Declare It Void.

William F. Buker, a son of Margaret Shurtleff, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to set aside the will of his mother, executed on May 31, 1894, and probated in Cook County, Sept. 19 1894, which disposed of $60,000 worth of property.

Buker shows that by this will Mrs. Shurtleff left her son, Harry Leslie Buker, $15 a week and $100 annually; one-half of the rents and profits of her estate to a granddaughter, Edna Adele Buker, together with $5,000 in cash; to the complainant was bequeathed $1,000, with one-half of the income of the estate after paying the sums bequeathed to Edna Adele Buker.

The complainant is not satisfied with this will, and wants the court to declare it void. He says his mother at the time she made her will was not in proper mental condition, her mind and memory being impaired by illness.

BOY'S REVENGE FOR FANCIED WRONGS.

Complaint to the Police Leads to Warrants for Grocer James Lynch's Arrest.

A warrant for the arrest of James Lynch, a grocer, Forty-fifth and Wallace streets, was sworn out yesterday charging him with selling liquor in the prohibition district at the Stock-Yards.

This was brought about, it is said, by two boys, who visited the place and say they purchased beer. The police say the boys were charged 25 cents for a bottle and this they thought was too much. Later they returned and, it is said, they were then served by the proprietor's wife, who charged them only 10 cents. On this account, it is said, they complained to the police that Lynch was selling liquor.

The boys, who gave their names as Herman Sandrok and August Weinert, will be required to appear as witnesses against the accused.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE COMPLIMENTED

General Department Comments on the Excellent Dead Letter Record.

According to the report of the Postoffice Department at Washington there were 43,833 fewer unclaimed letters sent from Chicago to the dead letter office for the year ending June 30, 1896, than for the previous year. Yesterday Postmaster Hesing received a letter from F. H. Jones, First Assistant Postmaster-General, complimenting him on the record of the Chicago office. During the period covered by the report there were, in round numbers, 800,000,000 letters handled by the Chicago office. During the year ending June 30, 1895, 335,124 letters were sent to Washington unclaimed, while for the year ending June 30, 1896, 290,291 letters were returned as dead letters.

Criminal Charges Dismissed.

The charge of using the mails to further a gambling scheme, preferred by J. M. Dimmick, No. 514 West Van Buren street, against Orin D. Kisner, was dismissed yesterday on motion of Deputy United-States Attorney Rosenthal. Kisner was charged with doing business under the name of Morris & Co., No. 112 Dearborn street, the object of which was to take money from customers and bet it on races. A similar charge against Charles Swetzer was also dismissed.

Want Public Work Kept in Chicago.

The advisability of petitioning the Mayor, County Commissioners, and City Council, "with a view of keeping contracts for all work on the contemplated new pumping stations within the City of Chicago," will be considered at a public meeting this evening in the Trades Union Hall, No. 146 West Madison street.

LOOK INTO CIVIL SERVICE

SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CONFERENCE WITH THE COMMISSION.

Members of the Committee on Rules of the Board of Education Listen to an Elaborate Exposition of Methods and Forms Used by the City Body—Informal Admissions Disfavoring a Separate System Follow the Secret Consultation.

Trustees Errant, Pettibone, Cameron, and Gross, a subcommittee of the Committee on Rules of the Board of Education, held a protracted conference yesterday with the Civil Service Commission in regard to the effect of the proposed submission of the Board of Education to the rules of the commission.

The interview was pleasant and related first to the construction of the civil service law as applied to the board, and later to matters of detail and machinery.

The Commissioners, who were much pleased at the prospect of a friendly solution of the differences that have been so long and fruitlessly agitated, entered into an elaborate explanation of their methods and of the forms and printed matter which they used. All this was listened to with the greatest attention by the subcommittee, without, however, anything being said which would disclose their future position with regard to the reform.

But at the close of the conference, which was secret, Mr. Gross and Mr. Cameron said without reserve that they were entirely in favor of the board establishing relations with the commission, as distinguished from the inauguration of a system of examinations of its own. As Mr. Pettibone had left the city, no meeting either of the subcommittee nor of the committee was called, but it is possible the whole matter may be disposed of at the board meeting next Wednesday night.

EVIDENCE IN PEARL M'COY'S CASE.

Homer Testifies His Stepmother Pounded and Whipped the Child and Knocked Her Down.

Judge Carter yesterday heard testimony in the case of Pearl McCoy, the 10-year-old girl who was taken from her home by the Humane Society because it was charged her father and stepmother mistreated her. The hearing was upon a petition to have the child placed in the Home for the Friendless. The little girl is now at the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

Neighbors of the McCoy family testified to the belief the child was abused while living at home. Mrs. A. Phelps said the child presented a half-starved appearance, and she once saw Mrs. McCoy strike the child. Mrs. Phelps also said the McCoy residence was "as dark as a dungeon and as close as a jail."

Homer McCoy, the 16-year-old brother of Pearl, who has not lived at home since February, testified that his stepmother pounded and whipped his sister and knocked her down "with anything she could lay her hands on." He also said the little girl was compelled to scrub the kitchen floor while the stepmother played solitaire and read the papers. Homer said he left home because he was accused of taking a $5 bill by his stepmother.

Judge Carter will hear further evidence this morning.

SHEA SCORES A WEST PARK POLICEMAN

Gives His Opinion of the Arrest of Grocer Burke While Driving in Jackson Boulevard.

Inspector Shea yesterday scored West Park Policeman La Blanche when the latter appeared before Justice Chott to prosecute James Burke, who was arrested on Thursday for driving along Jackson boulevard in a grocery wagon.

Mr. Burke is a grocer at Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets. According to his statement, the policeman did not give him an opportunity to turn back, and he was arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. He was released in a short time, however, and when he went in search of his horse and wagon was informed they had been taken to the barns in Humboldt Park.

"You park officers are too hasty in making arrests," said Inspector Shea after La Blanche had made his statement to the court. "You will hear some more from me if you continue arresting citizens in that street."

Justice Chott dismissed the case against Burke.

COSTS $3 TO FINISH AN ARGUMENT.

P. K. Larson Is Fined for Refusing to Quit a Silver Debate When Told to Move On.

Justice Richardson yesterday fined P. K. Larson, No. 215 Sangamon street, $3 and costs on a charge of disorderly conduct. On Thursday evening he was discussing the silver question in State street, it is said, and refused to quit when told to by a policeman.

Many complaints have been lodged with the Harrison street police by Wabash avenue merchants regarding the large number of politicians of both parties who are continually gathered near the Republican headquarters, No. 333 Wabash avenue, discussing the financial question.

So demonstrative have the men become of late that all the merchants in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters have been for some time seriously thinking of organizing themselves for the purpose of getting rid of the objectionable debaters of free silver and gold.

OLD WOMAN IN JAIL AS A DEBTOR.

Maria Leby, Aged 71, Serving Sentence Because She Could Not Pay Damages for Alleged Slander.

Lying on a cot in the County Jail is Maria Leby, who is so feeble that she can hardly walk. She is 71 years old, and was sent to jail for debt. She is said to be the oldest woman ever sent to jail on that charge.

Three months ago Mrs. Leby was tried before Judge Clifford on a charge of slander preferred by another woman. The suit was for $10,000 damages. The jury awarded $250. This Mrs. Leby could not pay, her attorneys say, and she was sent to jail as a debtor, to remain six months. She lives on the West Side.

The woman's attorneys will make an effort to get her out.

RETURNS TO THE MATRON'S CARE.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Is Sent Back to the Woodlawn Police Station.

Margaret Fitzgerald, the feeble old woman who was deserted by her husband, Michael Fitzgerald, some time ago, is still at the Woodlawn Police Station. She was before Justice Porter yesterday, but he was undecided what disposition to make of the case, and sent Mrs. Fitzgerald back to the station in care of the matron. She will probably be sent to some institution today.

The case of Michael Fitzgerald of Hyde Park, who is accused of mistreating and abandoning his aged wife, Margaret Fitzgerald, was passed until next week. Fitzgerald is alleged to have assaulted his wife a month ago with intent to kill her. He was held to the grand jury by Justice Porter.

G. M. Thopmson Found Dead.

G. M. Thompson, a book agent, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in a room at the Chicago Hotel, No. 154 Clark street. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death. The body was removed to No. 11 Adams street.

Joseph Bloom Is Acquitted.

Joseph Vernon Bloom, on trial before Judge Burke charged with larceny, was acquitted by the jury yesterday. It was alleged he embezzled $80 from the Providential Life Insurance company.

MRS. SENATOR WARREN.

Why Paine's Celery Compound Is Famed in Washington Families.



Many persons out of health have found an excuse in hot weather for doing nothing towards getting well.

"I will wait until fall," they have promised themselves.

It is now time, if ever, in thousands of cases, to keep that promise.

Nothing should now interfere with building up the weakened nerves.

Now is the time of year when rheumatism and neuralgia must be cured, when debility and nervousness must be checked, when bad health must be mended—if one hopes to get well.

The natural, unchecked course of disease is from bad to worse as the fall and winter wear on.

It is not that rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, and kidney troubles are hard to cure—Paine's celery compound has made a host of sufferers well—but people make themselves chronic invalids by neglecting the first symptoms of disease.

Thousands of lives that are now fast wearing out, would be prolonged if Paine's celery compound were in each instance used to stop those ominous pains over the kidneys, to build up the rundown nervous strength, and cure permanently those more and more frequent recurring attacks of headache and indigestion.

There is absolute relief from nervous prostration, sleeplessness, poor appetite, growing thinness, and loss of vigor and strength, in Paine's celery compound.

This most remarkable of all known remedies has won the sincere approval of the most progressive part of the community.

Here is a testimonial recently received from the wife of U. S. Senator E. F. Warren of Wyoming, whose distinguished services for the country's best farming interests are so well known:

"I was persuaded to try your Paine's celery compound in the early spring when in a very run-down condition. The duties devolving upon the wife of an official in public life are naturally very exhausting, and I was tired out and nervous when I commenced using the remedy. I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I received from its use, and can truthfully say that I am in almost perfect health again. If I ever find myself running down again I shall certainly give it another trial and will in the meantime recommend it to every one needing it."

It is a fact verified by the practice of the best physicians, and by thousands of personal testimonials that Paine's celery compound makes new, pure blood, builds up the nervous system, and cures disease where all other remedies have failed.

Its absolute reliability is shown by its steady employment of trained physicians and in homes made happy by its unquestioned power of making people well.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

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LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 3d floor.

BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., THE, 263 and 265 Wabash-av. Tel. Main Express 220. Also desks, chairs, and commercial furniture, and opera, theater, and church seating.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 & 24 Custom-House-pl.
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BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
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CAMPAIGN BADGES AND BUTTONS.
CHILDS, S. D. & CO., 140 Monroe-st. 16 to 1 badge.
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HYLEN, A., Engraver, 58 Dearborn-st., Room D.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND UNIFORMS.
FOSTER, G.F., Son & Co., 172 E. Madison. Catalog.

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WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake (The Eldnac)

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HEBARD—Tally-Ho and Columbian Coaches to let. Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. W. 283.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments, 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

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EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
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CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

FLORISTS.
SAMUELSON, 2129 Michigan-av., Lexington Hotel. Choicest flowers in the market. Tel. S. 411.

FOOD TONICS.
GRAMMER, F., Kumyss, 149 Ogden-av. W. 182.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.

FURNACES & HOT WATER HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1818 Wabash
S. WILKS MFG. CO., 123 S. Clinton-st. Tanks.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
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GAS RANGES AND GRATES.
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FOR THE FOSTER CUP.

CLOVER CYCLING CLUB TO RACE FOR A VALUABLE TROPHY.

Race to Be Run in a Series, the Cup to Be Won Three Times Before Becoming the Property of Any One Rider—Two Heats Will Be Held Today—Other Road Races Scheduled on the Different Courses Throughout the City.

The Clover Cycling club will race this afternoon for the Foster Trophy Cup. The Foster cup is given by G. S. Foster, President of the club, and must be won three times by the same rider for it to become his property permanently. The race will be run in two heats, three riders, first, second, and third place winners to qualify for the final, which will be held next Saturday. It will be started promptly at 4:30 o'clock and will be run over the Palmer square course. An unusual amount of interest is being manifested in the outcome of this afternoon's heats and spirited contests will doubtless be witnessed. The prize is one of the handsomest and most valuable contested for this season and is much coveted by those who will ride. The cup is valued at $150 and is of solid gold. The handicaps:

First heat—Scratch—Hubert Eicke, William Tredsdale, George Crombie, Peter E. Hansen.
:30—Albert Hopper, Frank Eicke, Otis Brown.
:45—Bert Leslie, John Wohlers, William Hendron, W. C. Whitteck.
1:00—Swan Thorson, Joseph Clayton, Max Rieger, George Hamm.
Second heat—Scratch—Richard Crombie, John Dawson, Clifford Williams, Albert Kater.
:30—Eugene Laderer, Alfred A. Mertsky, John Zeiske.
:45—Anton Hoffman, H. E. R. Eicke, Charles Ziemer, Jacob Sanders.
1:00—Albert Brown, George Grelach, Otto Kaiser, C. R. Hartung.

Race for Gold Medal.

A gold medal will be given the first time winner in the five-mile handicap event of the Eclipse Cycling club, which will be held this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock over the Lake View course. The entries and handicaps:

Penalized—:45, C. Eichen; :30, W. Hoffman; :15, W. Huncke.
Scratch—C. Feildseth, W. Cummings, P. Westphal.
:30—G. Nitschke, A. Jordan.
:45—J. Grass, J. Moerschbacher, S. Pincus.
1:00—G. Birren, H. Ritter, A. Bebber.
1:30—W. Alles.
1:45—H. Hochbaum.
2:00—W. Nuelsen.
2:30—G. Gilbert, A. Moerschbaecher.
2:45—G. Alles.
3:00—A. Bennett.

Second Five-Mile Race.

Employés of J. P. Smith & Co. will hold their second annual five-mile road race this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock over the Oak Park course. The handicaps:

Scratch—F. Tilt, P. Grant, J. B. Hellgren, E. Sorenson.
1:00—P. Fredrich, J. A. De Fine.
1:30—O. A. Allen, A. Wallis, M. Anderson, C. Christenson, A. B. McLain.
2:00—J. Sorenson, E. Populorum, C. Forsburg, R. Grell.
2:30—J. Schellie.
3:00—L. Tilt, J. Nagle.
3:30—G. Hanson, W. Baumeister, L. Meyers.
4:00—A. Hamilton, N. Casper.

Crerar-Adams Contest.

Following are the handicaps for the Crerar-Adams H. B. R. Association which will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Palmer square course:

Scratch—G. L. Fischer.
1:30—C. W. Gregory, F. W. Clifford.
2:00—J. M. Paddock, F. J. White, T. Barnett.
2:30—G. D. Bassett.
3:30—W. A. Veitz.
4:30—R. B. Rutledge.

Last of the Season.

Overland Wheelmen will hold their last ten-mile road race of the season this afternoon at 2 o'clock over the Douglas-Garfield course. Twenty-three riders are entered. The handicaps:

Scratch—H. C. Shugart, M. Glaw, J. Dumke, A. Zanders.
1:00—L. H. Flint, G. Graves, G. Eckhardt, W. G. Rau.
1:30—E. Heidarn, W. Hodges.
2:00—A. Hoglein, W. Grund, M. Hager.
3:00—J. W. Kapela, H. Lebensburg, C. Weiland.
4:00—H. W. Heidarn, E. Mueller, L. Bade.
5:00—A. Hoglein, F. C. Goerke, J. McCurren.

Road Race at Evanston.

The first annual Evanston road race given under the auspices of the Evanston Wheelmen will be run this afternoon over the old Winnetka course. The distance will be ten miles and the race will start at Hinman avenue and Davis street, thence north on Hinman avenue to University place, west on University place to Chicago avenue, south on Chicago avenue to Greenwood street, west on Greenwood street to Ridge avenue, south on Ridge avenue to Oakton avenue, east on Oakton avenue to Chicago avenue, north on Chicago avenue to Keeney avenue, east on Keeney avenue to Hinman avenue, north on Hinman avenue to Davis street, where the race will finish. The race will be twice around the course. Several riders from Chicago will compete and the race will doubtless be the most hotly contested yet held in Evanston. Fred Stobbart, scratch, is well known and holds a record of 1:57 for the paced mile. J. McCulla will also start from scratch. A stag party will be given after the race at the club-house. The handicaps:

Scratch—J. McCulla, F. Nelson, E. A. Wilson.
1:00—G. Johnson, C. Arndt, R. H. Dameier, E. Quinn, A. Monen.
1:30—R. E. Burns, P. S. Eade, G. Klass.
2:00—A. J. Doughty, E. L. Fuller, M. L. Hurlbut, C. H. Hanson, F. G. Keppleman, E. L. Keppleman, A. Davis.
2:30—G. H. Harting, J. Reynolds, W. W. Johnson.
3:00—H. S. Brown, J. W. Ford, J. R. Sibley, V. E. Kaynor, O. Sihulz.
3:30—C. B. Elden.
4:00—J. Dupre, S. Hazelehurst.
4:30—G. Weiland, N. Weiland.
5:00—W. J. Emerson, G. W. Hartray, A. B. Elden.
5:30—J. Wymond.
7:00—W. W. Kellogg, J. Domeaho.

Ten-Mile Tandem Race.

The South Side Cycling club will hold a ten-mile tandem road race this afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Garfield boulevard course. But one prize, for the place, will be given. The race is attracting much interest among the members of the club. The handicaps:

Scratch—W. J. Austin and J. Hodson, C. Damier and V. Loos, G. A. Boomer and J. L. Cook, O. G. Frick and E. Heil.
1:00—G. Fournier and S. Burkett, C. E. Waterman and W. J. Flanders, C. H. Hausegen and J. H. Routson.
2:00—L. J. Fisher and F. Wooley, C. E. Jones and C. Vonderheit, W. A. Manning and T. H. Whelan.
3:00—J. Phillips and L. Johnson, S. E. Buckett and C. Sidebotham, H. Weise and mate.
4:00—F. E. Willard and J. Atkinson.

Third Annual Jordan Race.

The third annual Jordan five-mile road race will be held this afternoon over the Lake View course, starting at 6:30 o'clock. A large number of riders are entered, and good prizes will be given. The handicaps:

:30 penalty—J. Kaiser.
Scratch—A. L. Leonhardt, H. Jordan, W. Corey.
:30—H. T. Steele, G. W. Spoehrer, E. L. Arbogast.
1:00—C. Avery, E. T. Hladovec, A. Hanson, E. V. Bohman, H. Aimer.
1:15—W. A. Esterquist, F. A. Esterquist, E. Fuller, F. J. Turnbull.
1:30—W. Fisher, A. Edlinger, G. H. Gilbert, F. Meyer, A. L. Lange, C. Van Rensselaer.
2:00—C. S. Miller, H. B. Boehm, H. Rathgen, F. Brown, L. Randell, J. H. Barbour, W. A. Thompson.
2:30—M. H. Quitzow, C. H. Neuman, W. F. Pigott, H. Siegfried, A. Wessman, A. Edgard.
3:00—W. R. Fleming, F. Wittenberg, A. Johnson, A. E. Dyer, C. S. Reed, H. Schmidt, G. A. Harris.
3:30—W. J. Guhl, A. Wolf, E. Freeman, C. Freeman, E. Hedenberg, S. Mauran, W. S. Rice.
4:00—B. Brown, C. J. Nelson, W. S. Hess, J. Gross.

Hold a Century Run.

The American Roads' Cycling Association will hold its annual century run tomorrow over the Libertyville-Waukegan course. All riders will be required to register both at the start, the Chicago avenue water-works station, and at the finish at the same point. For the rider making the best time for the century the association will give a handsome gold and enameled medal.

Ramblers to Compete.

Chicago Ramblers will hold a five-mile road race this afternoon over the Garfield boulevard course. The handicaps:

Scratch—C. E. Waterman.
:30—C. A. Tallman.
1:00—W. W. Fern, B. B. Smith, Charles Nelson.
1:30—F. A. Gorman, Thomas Gadston, V. V. Green.
2:00—R. G. Gadston, J. A. Waterman, A. L. Hommedieu.
2:30—K. Andrews, D. Stuart.
3:00—C. Peck, W. Sauther.

Calumet Cycling Club Race.

The Calumet Cycling club will hold its five-mile road race this afternoon over the Lake View course. The handicaps:

Scratch—C. H. Semple, A. T. Heywood, William Geiss.
:15—John Engstrom, John Posselt.
:30—C. Unverzagt, George Hartung, Phil Cullman, C. H. Weston, William Moebins.
:45—Sam Weston, Christ Boehm, C. Fieldseth.
1:00—W. Nelson, Ed Schoen, F. W. Luthesser, George Simkins, C. S. Gross.
1:30—H. Barding, Al Knudson, R. Richards.
2:00—G. C. Luthesser, H. Bruedigan, Harvey Dye, H. Ambos, L. Bruedigan.
2:30—H. C. Jacobs, Sam Thiel, A. B. Jahnel, William Thiel.
2:45—Jules Maire.
3:00—Jack Lyons.

Clarendons Close Their Season.

The Clarendon Wheelmen will close the season of '96 by holding a ten-mile road race this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock over the Lake View course. The handicaps:

Scratch—W. Huncke, A. Mans.
1:00—E. Beckman, W. Hoffman, A. A. Johnson.
1:30—O. Nordgren, E. Meyer, C. S. Miller.
2:00—R. Crackle, Paul Schmohl.
2:30—T. D. Trimmer, C. G. Essig.
3:00—F. Korsmeier, W. Werin.
4:00—G. L. Stevens, E. Rudelius.

Last Event for Aeolus.

The last event of the season of the Æolus Cycling club will be the ten-mile road race this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock over the Palmer square course. The race will be for the National cup given by Simon Klee. The handicaps:

Scratch—H. Swenson, W. Hoeft, H. Strothotte.
1:00—T. Solum.
2:00—W. Kleer.
3:45—E. A. Hoeft, E. Urban, O. Klukner.
4:15—F. P. Goegg.

Swallow Club's Competition.

The Swallow Cycling club holds its third annual five-mile event this morning at 6 o'clock over the Palmer square course. The handicaps:

Scratch—G. Mehrholz, A. Karkutt, G. Wertel.
1:00—A. Kohr, K. Johanson.
1:30—J. Boetzler, H. Osten, J. Lundberg, A. Wolff, E. Karkutt.
2:00—McEvenue, R. Sahling, J. Boesen, G. Weiland, O. Mahrholz, R. Mahrholz, R. Krutz.
2:15—O. Lohr, R. Maronde, R. Zeh Jr.
2:30—P. Null, R. Ploetz, C. Bieger.
3:00—G. Guggenberger, C. Gottschalk.
3:30—J. Bernett, J. Bryers.
4:00—J. Bach, C. Meyer.

Employes to Compete.

Employés of the Chicago Screw company will run their second annual five-mile road race over the Douglas-Garfield course this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The handicaps:

Scratch—Halvorsen, Vincent.
:30—Rivets O. Olson.
1:00—H. Lundberg, Dodd, Jehnke.
1:30—Kavanaugh, E. Ludwick, G. Abraham, Jim Hearn, Check Haines, Burmeister.
2:00—Alderson, J. Amdal, L. Lindsett, Y. Haines.
2:30—Emil.
3:30—Gano.

Lightning Riders to Compete.

The first annual five-mile road race of the Lightning Cycling club will be held today at 5:30 p. m. sharp over the Douglas-Garfield course. The handicaps:

Scratch—Vac Mudra, Ant. Martinec, Ant. Simon, James Sloup.
:30—James Vavroch, Fr. Vancura, John Stejer.
1:00—Sig. Kaufman, Joseph Martinec, Fr. Nousek, Vac Andrlik, Fr. Fajl, Jan Suva.
1:30—Joseph Wistain, Joseph Bradac, Fr. Matejka, Fr. Kassel, Pav. Tomaska, Joseph Sykora, Vojt. Lohr.
2:00—Vrat. Leiner, Fr. Machek, John Tiapa, John Kvech.
2:30—Ant. Biederman, Alex. Lexa.

First Annual Event.

Dania cyclists will hold their first annual five-mile road race this morning at 5:30 o'clock. The handicaps:

Scratch—M. Haulberg, J. Christensen.
:30—F. Larsen, A. Seier.
1:00—G. Nielson, H. Bruun, A. Petzald.
1:30—N. Pedersen, C. Petersen, P. C. Petersen, Aage Hansen.
2:00—L. Thomsen, C. Rolandsen, C. Brandt, H. Marsell, O. Fossum.
2:30—J. Hansen, C. Norager.
3:00—H. D. Larsen, J. Knudsen, R. Petersen, S. Nielsen.

Murphy on Scratch.

The North Shore Wheelmen will hold their first annual ten-mile road race this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock over the Lake View course. Frank B. Murphy, time winner in the Chicago road race, will start from scratch. The race is one of the best to be held this afternoon, and has seventy-seven riders entered. Good prizes will be given the time and place winners. The handicaps:

Scratch—Charles Gruis, F. J. Morse, F. B. Murphy.
:45—J. McGinnis, G. V. Crawford, J. G. Stewart, E. J. Hallenbeck, Glen M. Porter, M. L. Smith, Jesse L. Smith, H. L. Steele.
1:15—J. C. Smith, W. J. Pettee, L. E. Palmer, H. M. Ford, N. G. Couner, W. Hopkins, R. A. Hoefer, E. L. Gould.
1:45—C. Wassmann, E. A. Inskeep, C. Barber, J. Hanson, J. R. Bent, J. Elliott.
2:15—J. C. Swartz, S. L. Steele, Cecil Smith, N. G. Sandberg, C. E. Robinson, E. Wolff, C. L. Clancy.
2:45—B. Neumeister, J. M. Arens, P. C. Peterson, F. McCarthy, T. Pearce, W. A. Thompson, A. E. Woof, R. L. Banford, H. N. Hudson.
3:15—G. M. Rawley, G. E. Purdin, Guy Lake, J. C. Martin, R. E. Huntinghouse, W. S. Ross, C. Zabel, C. Zilsch.
3:45—J. Littsche, H. Beuchner, William Patterson, W. H. Wagner, William Baynes, R. A. Lobdell, F. P. White.
4:15—T. F. Moore, H. M. Gardner, A. B. Hill, A. L. Brown, W. H. Bartling, W. C. Foster, W. Forst.
4:45—J. Pfeiffer, B. Hochschild, J. G. Bell, N. M. Kent, M. C. Black, C. T. Lester.
5:15—L. Willis, G. R. Gay, L. Troup, F. R. Hodgson, F. Mateer, C. E. Putnam.
6:00—Will Denton, A. M. Butzow.

Five-Mile Championship.

The Lincoln Cycling club will hold its five-mile championship paced road race today at 5:15 p. m., over the Lake View course. The contestants in this event will be started one at a time at intervals of two minutes. The entries:

J. McCulla, W. Scarlett, J. D. Erskine, A. P. Peck, C. S. Monson, J. D. R. Stevenson, A. R. Gommully, A. B. Horn, L. L. Zindt, H. K. Rose, S. Carroll, F. A. Schmidgall.

Turnverein Race.

Northwest Turnverein Wheelmen will hold a five-mile handicap road race this afternoon over the Palmer Square course. The handicaps:

Scratch—Albert I. Lauer, W. M. Pollack, A. Lienau.
:15—John Eichner, Louis Strathman.
:30—O. F. Breitzke, Hy. C. Kiehl.
1:00—William Booth, Em. Bein, John Schmidt.
1:30—G. Stoltzenberg, G. Kreitlow, Em. Mueller.
2:00—P. Kunan, George Schultz.
2:30—A. Dedinsky.
3:00—E. Krause, H. Riedel.

Sylphs' Five-Mile Race.

Twenty-eight riders will start in the five-mile event of the Sylph Cycling club, which will be held this afternoon over the Garfield boulevard course. The handicaps:

Scratch—M. Feilchenfeld, A. G. Kluefer, Joe Loeb, John Harbison.
1:00—C. J. Root, C. M. Rasmussen, R. C. Dreves, R. D. Sanderson.
2:00—W. Sharkey, C. B. King, G. W. Horlick.
2:30—C. J. Whyte, H. Cobb.
3:00—F. Van Craenenbroeck, E. F. Cavell, D. H. Lodge, R. McAdams.
4:00—A. R. Ayers, J. M. Lockart, W. B. McCord, C. A. Burnham, H. D. Cavell, H. E. Zoller.
5:00—J. E. Plew, E. W. Rice, S. Payne, J. Probst, W. Sperry.

FORSAKE WHEELS FOR TROLLEY.

Cook County Cyclists' Association Carnival Will Be Held Tonight.

All arrangements have been completed for the great wheelmen's trolley carnival, which will be held tonight under the auspices of the Cook County Cyclists' Association. Over 100 cars will be used in the carnival, and it is expected to be the biggest affair of the kind ever held in this city or any other. About 4,000 people will be in the party.

The first section will start from Sixty-seventh street and the Illinois Central tracks at 8:25 sharp. The others will be picked up en route, and after the whole number of cars have been gotten together they will run in a body over forty miles on the Calumet electric line to Gardiner's Park, where a grand cyclists' ball will be given.

The cars will be brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated, and several bands of music will be on board. Following are some of the clubs which will be represented:

Press club, Board of Trade, First Regiment, Zigzag, Overland Wheelmen, Farwell, Franklin, Logan Square, Congress, Wicker Park, German Wheelmen, Cicero, Lake Side, Bowen, South Side, Popular, Maywood, Clover, Pilzen, Ravenswood, Garden City, Unique, Lake Park, Woodlawn, Tiger, Monogram, Fowler, Bell View, North Side Turners, Swallow, Rainbow, Ozark, Garvey & Burke, Lake, Hull, Chemical Union, McKinley and Hobart, Bryan and Sewall, and the Morse.

The schedule:

Section No. 1—Starts from Sixty-seventh street and Illinois Central tracks at 8:25 p. m. sharp.
Connection—Take Illinois Central train leaving Randolph street at 7:30 p. m.
Section No. 2—Starts from South Park avenue and Sixty-third street at 8:36 p. m. sharp.
Connection—Take South Side elevated train at 8 p. m. at Congress street station.
Section No. 3—Starts from Seventy-second street and Cottage Grove avenue at 8:43 p. m. sharp.
Connections—Take Cottage Grove cable train at Madison street and Wabash avenue at 7:45 p. m.; at Twenty-second street at 8 p. m.; at Thirty-ninth street at 8:15; at Forty-seventh street at 8:20; at Fifty-fifth street at 8:25 p. m.
Section No. 4—Starts from Seventy-fifth street and Wentworth avenue at 8:38 p. m. sharp.
Connections—Take Wentworth avenue electric line at Clark and Washington streets at 7:45 p. m.; at Twenty-second street and Wentworth avenue at 8; at Forty-seventh street at 8:15; at Sixty-third street at 8:28.

NEW SUITS FOR THE CHICAGO CLUB.

Black and White Will Be the Colors Worn.

The racing men of the Chicago Cycling club will make their appearance in new racing suits at the Coliseum next week. The new suits will be white with black trimmings, the colors made famous in the old days by Lumsden, Van Sicklen, Barrett, the Thornes, Githens, Bode, Cy Davis, Ballard, and Bliss. When John S. Johnson and little Michael ride in Chicago they will wear the new suits. The suits will be worn by J. P. Bliss, A. C. Van Nest, C. C. Ingraham, Gus Steele, E. W. Peabody, Walter Simkin, P. B. Wilson, G. H. Lovell, F. H. Wilson, J. H. Schroeder, and P. Dan Fitzpatrick.

Hold Triangular Field Day.

The postponed athletic tournament and bicycle races of the Armour, Swift, and Morris triangular field day will be held at the athletic grounds, Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. A good program of cycle races has been arranged and interesting athletic contests are promised.

Chippewa Spring is the only pure non-mineral water on sale. Price delivered $1 for 1 doz half-gallon bottles or 10-gal. can. Tel. Ex. 537.

HIGH SCHOOLS AT WAR.

LIVELY ROW IN FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS IN NEW ELECTION.

H. S. Knox of Englewood High School, Elected President at the Former Meeting, Turned Down and Tomlinson of Oak Park Is Chosen in His Place by a Majority of One Vote—Charges Made That Proceedings at First Meeting Were Irregular.

At the meeting of the High School Football League, held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, H. S. Knox of the Englewood High School, who was elected President of the league at a meeting held last Tuesday, was deposed, and E. Tomlinson, representative from the Oak Park High School, was elected instead, by a vote of 5 to 4. W. Young of North Division, who was elected Secretary at the meeting held on Tuesday, was reëlected.

The cause of Knox being deposed from the Presidency of the High School League is on account of his election at the meeting held on Tuesday at which but five delegates were present, the other representatives asserting the meeting was held without their being notified, and that it was illegal. They say they did not know of the meeting or else they would have been present to vote in the election of officrs, and as they were deprived of a vote demanded that another meeting be held, which was accordingly done, and took place yesterday afternoon, representatives from the following schools being present: Hyde Park, West Division, Englewood, Northwest Division, English High, Manual Training, Lake View, Oak Park, North Division, and Evanston.

The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Knox requesting the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. When the reading of the minutes was finished loud objections were made to their being adopted. Mr. Daily, Lake View High School, was first to object. He said there was not a quorum present at the meeting on Tuesday, and for that reason the election of officers was illegal, and demanded that, as all the representatives were then present, a new election be held in order to give each a voice in the selection of the officers. Daily further said the meeting held on Tuesday was a trick, that he had not been notified, and did not know a meeting was to be held at all. Mr. Knox, who was in the chair, did not agree with Mr. Daily, and said a quorum was present at the meeting, that every representative had been notified the meeting would be held, and ruled that the election was legal.

Considerable discussion ensued among the representatives on this subject, and resulted in a vote being taken as to whether a new election should be held. It was resolved to hold another election, the vote being five for and four against the motion. There was a desperate effort on the part of those who had attended Tuesday's meeting to prevent the motion to hold another election being put, but the representatives who were absent from the other meeting were in the majority and carried their point.

Mr. Knox of Englewood and Tomlinson of Oak Park were placed in nomination, Tomlinson being elected by a vote of 5 to 4, and was declared President of the league. Mr. Young of North Division was then unanimously elected Permanent Secretary.

A vote was taken to admit West Division to the league, which was carried by 5 to 3, the ballot being secret. After West Division had been admitted the regular order of business was taken up. The following were appointed a committee to arrange a schedule of games: Daily, Lake View; Butler, Evanston; and Tomlinson, Oak Park. It was decided afterwards that as the President and Secretary, according to the constitution, were ex-officio members of all committees, another name be added to the Schedule committee. The Chair then appointed W. Young of North Division.

Other committees named were:

Committee on Rules—Howard, Manual Training; Knox, Englewood; Young, North Division.

Investigation committee—Powell, Hyde Park; Kelley, English High; McIntosh, West Division.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again next Friday at the Sherman House.

VARSITY AND WHEATON PLAY TODAY

Football Prospects Grow Brighter at the University of Chicago.

Football prospects continue to grow brighter at the University of Chicago, and it begins to look as if the much bewailed lightness of the line would be remedied. A letter was received yesterday by Coach Stagg from Moterman of Simpson, Ia., last year's tackle on the Simpson College eleven. He signifies his intention of coming to Chicago the 27th of this month and of entering the 'Varsity. He and Kennedy played on the same team last year, and the latter speaks highly of Moterman's ability in the rush line. He weighs 185 pounds and is said to be an active and heady player. If he justifies expectations he will probably play one of the guards on Stagg's team this season.

A game will be played on Marshall Field this afternoon between 'Varsity and the Wheaton High School eleven, from Wheaton, Ill. Play will begin promptly at 3:30. The teams will lineup as follows:

'Varsity.		Wheaton.
M. Cleveland	Left end	R. Brown
Kennedy	Left tackle	Gates
Webb	Left guard	Dumper
Leighton	Center	Thomas
Davis	Center	
Burchard	Right guard	Johnson
Roby [Captain]	Right tackle	Deitz
Griffith	Right end	R. Hadley
Firth	Quarter back	Thompk's [Capt.]
Gardner	Left half	C. Brown
G. Clarke	Right half	C. Hadley
Herschberger	Full back	Perlonette

YALE KICKERS BEGIN PRACTICE.

Candidates for the Eleven Respond to Capt. Murphy's Call.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Yale's candidates for its football eleven gathered here today in response to Capt. Fred Murphy's call, and this afternoon took their first practice of the season. The following reported: B. S. Harvey, tackle; J. M. Gerard, H. F. Benjamin and M. Y. Ely, backs; M. T. Bennett, center; A. S. Post, tackle; John Hall, Joseph W. Alport, Luther L. Beard, J. J. Hazer, ends; and B. C. Chamberlain, full back.

Capt. Murphy gave the men a short talk before beginning the training, and at 4 o'clock set to work in the "gym" lot. They were given sharp practice for over an hour in general points of the game, but did not line up. This will not be done till Monday. Tonight the men are all quartered at the Hotel Majestic, general headquarters for Yale athletic teams, and will remain there till college opens.

Capt. Murphy was aided today in his coaching by Frank Butterworth, the former Yale full back, and under his supervision work was done by the backs in punting and running interference. Butterworth will remain with the eleven till after college opens. Capt. Murphy said today that there was nothing the matter with the challenge from the University of Pennsylvania. The matter will not be acted on till after college opens and Walter Camp returns from his vacation.

The dozen candidates here today will be reinforced tomorrow by nearly as many more candidates, who have been ordered to report, but who did not arrive in time to practice today. Yale's opening game is next week Saturday.

MICHAELS WINS THE HOUR RACE.

J. F. Starbuck Puts Up a Game Fight Against the Welshman.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Little Jimmie Michaels, the Welsh wonder, won the hour race at the National Circuit meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen today. Little Michaels took the honor of the victory, but J. F. Starbuck, the American, carried off the honors of the race in the eyes of many. Michaels and Starbuck finished but forty yards apart, and Weining of Buffalo quit at the middle of the race with the nose-bleed.

Each of the riders had pacemakers, several quint, quad, triplet, and tandem machines being on the track and ready to pick up the men who dropped. As a matter of fact, each man was individually paced throughout the contest, which was the most exciting in the history of cycling in this country, and demonstrated that without doubt the long-distance paced races so popular in foreign countries may be made equally so in this country if managed as well as that of today.

Michaels won the race with twenty-eight miles, less 100 yards, to his credit, and Starbuck but forty yards in the rear. Unfortunately the exact number of yards could not be secured, as the appointment of markers had been neglected. The American record was lowered from the ten-mile mark to the finish, but the world's record was not nearly reached at any time owing to the pacing, which in this country is not the scientific marvel that is seen in foreign lands, where the pacemakers are specially trained for the work.

The wonderful part of the ride of Starbuck was the fact the man was at one time a lap and a half back of Michaels, and that he had pulled up by grand work and not only made up the lost half-lap but got away from the foreigner again in the last five miles and all but beat him.

He was knotted in the muscles in the first five miles, being an old man comparatively with Michaels, who is but 20. When once loosened up he carried the crowd with him, as he sprinted again and again and as he gained yard after yard on his mighty opponent, mighty in deeds but not in size. Michaels' weight is but 115 pounds, his size hardly that of the American 10-year-old schoolboy, but he rides a ninety-eight gear, one of the most wonderful features in connection with his work. He is game at following pace, and would have ridden much farther with better pace today. Starbuck used an eighty-eight gear and Weining used a ninety-two gear.

One thing that was demonstrated in the race of today was the fact that the triplet and tandem machines are best for fast work. It was a tandem manned by Fred Allen and mate that pulled Starbuck away from Michaels and his triplet team in starting the regaining of the last lap. The time of the ride today briefly summarized is as follows:

First mile, from standing start, 2:06 3-5; next mile, 2:02 2-5; five miles, 10:29 4-5; ten, 20:49; fifteen, 34:31 2-5; twenty, 42:17: American record for twenty miles, 43:40 2-5; twenty-five-mile time, 53:18; record is 55:06; and twenty-seven miles, 55:50 3-5, the record being 59:46 1-5.

Titus' record made for the hour at Springfield is 27 miles 18.5 yards, and the world's hour record is 31 miles 5 yards. The other events of the afternoon at the meet were the qualifications for the races of tomorrow in heats. Bald qualified from scratch for the half-mile handicap. Tomorrow's great race is the mile invitation, best two in three heats, in which Bald, Cooper, Butler, McDonald, and John S. Johnson will ride.

WINS THE HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Harry D. Hubbard Defeats Alschuler in Three Close Matches.

Harry D. Hubbard won the finals in the singles of the University of Chicago handball tournament yesterday afternoon, and is now the undisputed 'Varsity champion. The gymnasium was crowded with students gathered to witness the finals in a tournament which has lasted during the whole summer quarter. The match was invested with special interest because of the peculiar ability of both contestants and their splendid record in doubles this summer. Hubbard and Alschuler were partners and winners in the double tournament just finished, and distanced all competitors. They won every match of the twenty-seven played, and lost but one game in a total of fifty-five. By Hubbard's defeat of Lynn and Alschuler's victory over Lloyd in the morning the two champions won their places in the finals, and fought out the single championship in the prettiest and most closely contested match of the tournament. Hubbard took the first game, 21—17, after Alschuler had repeatedly tied the score, and had several times won a lead. Hubbard made a wonderful run towards the last, and scored seven points from the thirteen mark.

The second game was won by Hubbard in comparatively easy style. He secured a lead at the start and never lost it, the score finally standing 21—16.

The third game brought out some remarkable work on the part of both players. Alschuler secured a lead of seven before Hubbard scored a point. Then the latter made a fine rally, bringing the score to nine all, and finally winning the game, 21—18, and the match. The scores:

Hubbard ...1 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 0 7 0 1—21
Alschuler ......0 2 0 2 1 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 5—17
Hubbard ....3 2 0 2 6 2 1 0 0 1 2 2—21
Alschuler..............1 1 0 2 3 0 1 2 2 0 3 1—16
Hubbard ....0 0 1 5 4 3 1 1 0 6 1—21
Alschuler ....1 4 2 0 2 0 4 2 3 0—18

Outs—Hubbard [3], Alschuler [4]. Umpire—McNeal. Scorer—Coleman. Linesmen—Balch, McIntyre.

PLAY FOURTH INTERCLUB MATCH.

Onwentsia and Chicago Golfers to Meet at Lake Forest.

Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the fourth interclub handicap match between the Chicago and the Onwentsia Golf clubs will be played on the links of the latter at Lake Forest. If the Lake Forest team wins it will close the series for the season between the two clubs, which was for the best three out of five matches, but if the Chicago club wins the score will stand two all, necessitating another match on the Wheaton links to decide the tie. The team which will go from Wheaton tomorrow is as follows:

C. B. Macdonald, Huntington Wilson,
S. Leroy, A. L. Reid,
V. Shaw-Kennedy, R. Tyson,
J. B. Forgan, Herbert Alward,
E. I. Frost, E. W. Cramer,
G. S. Willits, H. H. Shearson.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE FIGHT.

Syndicate of Wall Street Brokers Offers $15,000 for the Affair.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—There is another bid for a fight in private between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. The latest comes from a syndicate of Wall street brokers and members of the New York Athletic club and Racquet club, who will, it is said, offer as much as $15,000 for the privilege of finding a battle ground and witnessing the fight. The promoters of this scheme propose to have but sixty persons witness the contest, each of whom will be taxed $250. The idea is to arrange a program similar to the one prepared and carried out so successfully when Jack Dempsey and La Blanche, the "Marine," fought their famous battle on the border of Long Island Sound about twelve years ago.

Prize-Fight on the Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—It took twenty-eight rounds of desperate bare-knuckle slugging early yesterday morning to settle a grudge that has existed for a long time between Jimmy Britt, once champion bantam-weight of the coast, and Frank Lawler, another local athlete, over a member of the fair sex. They decided to settle the controversy in a bare knuckle finish fight. They took things easy until the twentieth round, when a fierce rally nearly resulted in Britt going out from a right-hand swing that landed on his neck. He recovered in the next round, and from that to the twenty-eighth round he had a shade the better of the argument, Lawler being tired. As there seemed to be little chance of a finish and both men were terribly punished the referee called the match a draw.

Arranges Choynski-Maher Fight.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Tom O'Rourke arrived in Pittsburg tonight to confer with John Quinn, backer of Peter Maher, and close the negotiations for the proposed match between Peter and Choynski. It will be a limited round bout and will take place before the Broadway club in New York about Nov. 16. O'Rourke is acting for the club and agrees to hang up a $6,000 purse. This amount is satisfactory to Quinn and "Parson" Davies, who is acting for Choynski. The conference was still in session at midnight.

Rock Island Road Race.

Employés of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway will hold a road race Sept. 26 over the Garfield boulevard ten-mile course, open to all employés of the road on lines between Chicago and Denver. A large number of fast men are expected from Western cities to compete in the race.

Play to Be Resumed.

Play in the Wyandot tournament will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The matches are between Larned and Fischer, Neel and Charlie Chase, Fischer and Sam Chase, and the last match is between Neel and Larned.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO STUDENTS.

Northwestern Y. M. C. A. Entertains at President Rogers' Residence.

A reception was given to the young men of Northwestern University by the Young Men's Christian Association of the college last night at the residence of President Henry Wade Rogers, No. 1958 Sheridan road, Evanston. The students were received by President and Mrs. Rogers.

The Social committee of the association in charge of the reception was:

Charles Witter, L. W. Warren,
George Knowlton, F. W. McCaskey.
F. H. Haller,

Cheese Not Easily Digested.

Cheese cannot be properly digested under three hours and a half.

MURDERED ON A TRAIN.

EDWARD SHANNON KILLS HIS RECENTLY DIVORCED WIFE.

Dead Woman Was a Resident of Chicago and the Mother of Eleven Children by Her Former Husband—The Shooting Occurs at Belvidere in the Presence of a Car Full of Passengers—When Overpowered There Are Threats of Lynching.

Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A tragedy was enacted in this city this morning at about 11:30 o'clock, and as a result Mrs. Edward Shannon now lies dead, her murderer being her divorced husband, Edward Shannon.

For years Shannon had treated his wife in a cruel and brutal manner, and about five years ago she left him. At the present term of the Boone County Circuit Court she applied for and was granted a divorce from him on the ground of drunkenness and extreme and repeated cruelty. This enraged Shannon more than ever and he determined to take her life.

Her home has been in Chicago, where she has several children living, and this morning she decided to return home and boarded the 11:32 train for that city. She had hardly taken a seat in the car when Shannon followed her, and stepping up to and standing close to her began talking in a low tone. She shook her head, apparently refusing some request that he made. He cast a quick, stealthy glance over his shoulder and his arm moved nervously towards his pocket. Again he appeared to make a request, and again she seemed to refuse.

Quick as lightning the hand of the man went to his pocket. There was a flash of polished metal, and before an onlooker could move a muscle Shannon thrust the muzzle of a revolver against the head of the helpless victim and pulled the trigger. There was a flash, a report, a scream of agony, and as the stricken woman fell back against the seat the ruffian sent another leaden pellet into the bosom already heaving in the agony of death. The single scream of pain was the only sound uttered by the murdered woman.

Express Messenger to the Rescue.

With his hand still grasping the weapon, the murderer whirled and glared at the crowd that was surging toward him. His hand twitched nervously, as if to fire upon the men rushing toward him, but before he could act they were upon him. Express Messenger Schilling was the first to reach him and he caught the wrist of the armed hand before Shannon could use the gun. Schilling is a man of herculean strength, and bore the brute back against the seat and then to the floor.

Women screamed and fainted and many tried to get from the car, but were pushed back by the frantic crowd that was trying to push its way in.

"Lynch him!" cried a man on the platform, and in an instant the air was filled with threats and curses and women's screams. It began to look decidedly serious for the prisoner, who by this time was held fast, when Chief of Police Richardson appeared upon the scene. The panic of fear among the women was at its height. The crowd gave way before the Chief of Police, who entered the car and crowded his way to where Schilling still held his man. Shannon heard the cry, "Lynch him!" and looking up defiantly, said: "Kill me; I am ready to die."

The big 38-caliber revolver that had fallen from his grasp was picked up and Shannon was turned over to Chief Richardson. As the officer and prisoner emerged from the car the crowd surged forward and the prisoner, for the first time, showed signs of fear. The Chief cast a hurried glance over the crowd and hustled the man down Pleasant street toward town.

The crowd pressed closer as Richardson met Dr. Whitman's carriage, driven by his man, Baker. Stopping the horse, the Chief ordered Baker to turn around and take him and his prisoner to the County Jail. As the carriage whirled away up the street the crowd gave the murderer one last look and turned back to the depot.

Murder Evidently Carefully Planned.

That Shannon had premeditated and carefully planned the crime is evident from the facts.

He must have taken careful aim and evidently intended to give his victim no chance for life. The first bullet he fired would alone have caused death. It entered the head just back of the right ear and probably pierced the brain. The second shot struck the defenseless woman between the second and third ribs on the left side, leaving a jagged hole.

Immediately after the shooting the prostrate form of the woman was carried into the baggage-room and laid on a cot. Physicians were called, the first to arrive being Dr. Andrews. The woman did not at any time after the shooting recover consciousness. She moaned as if in terrible pain and slowly the flickering life light went out.

When Shannon was being searched by the Sheriff at the jail he was asked why he had committed the crime. "I loved her too well to live apart from her," he said. "She has not lived with me for five years, but has been living with some other man. I had rather have her die and take my own chances."

The Shannon family consists of eleven children, as follows: George, who was here with Mrs. Shannon; William A., member of the Chicago Fire Department; Joseph of Chicago, Mrs. Boyd of Chicago, Mrs. Bert Gray of Chicago; John, who runs a saloon in Chicago; Mrs. McGraw of Toledo, Edward, Thomas, Lizzie, and others whose names could not be learned.

The murderer is about 60 years old. The people of this city are greatly excited over the crime and talk of lynching the fiend is very common.

STANDARD OIL MANAGER KILLED.

Arthur J. Hubbard Falls from a Fast Mail Train.

Toledo, O., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Arthur J. Hubbard, local manager of the Standard Oil company, fell off a Lake Shore fast mail train near Blissfield, Mich., last night and was so terribly injured that death resulted this morning.

As the train neared Blissfield its speed was slackened to fifteen or twenty miles per hour and the oil man stepped out on the platform. He stood there but a few moments when he was seen to tumble off. His head struck the ground and he rolled for a considerable distance. He was picked up unconscious by the train crew and carried to a nearby hotel, where he died.

Mr. Hubbard was about 57 years old and a lifelong employé of the Standard Oil company. He was one of their confidential men in the Western territory and looked after all their leases and wells.

OLD OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED.

Closing Session of the Convention of the Eighth District W. C. T. U.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the session of the convention of the Eighth District W. C. T. U. Twenty-three members of the association were reported having died in this district during the year. Mrs. Helen M. Barker, National Treasurer, was introduced to the convention. The reports of the Treasurer and Committee on Credentials were the only reports received, the latter showing ninety-six voting members attending. An election for general officers was held, resulting in each officer being reëlected, as follows: President, Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, Bristol; Vice-President, Mrs. Clara E. Beede, Aurora; Recording Secretary, Miss Emma S. Norton, Marengo; Treasurer, Mrs. Ines K. Suthen, Aurora.

Winter Series of Lectures to Begin.

The Chicago Society of Anthropology will begin its winter series of weekly lectures tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Parlor 6 of Handel Hall, No. 40 Dearborn street. The first lecture will be by Dr. Charles J. Lewis on the subject of anthropology. A series of popular lectures has been arranged.

Ludington Held to Criminal Court.

Moses E. Ludington, accused of the embezzlement of $900 from Russell Bros. & Co., ice cream dealers, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Gibbons yesterday in bonds of $1,000. Ludington was a member of the firm and is said to have collected the money and failed to report the collection.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44-46 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to children for looseness of bowels.

ORRIN W. SKINNER AND HIS SWINDLES

Comments of Chicagoans Who Knew Him in the Zenith of His Successful Scheming.

Orrin W. Skinner, who died on Thursday in the Auburn, N. Y., prison, was a figure in Chicago life in the '70s and early in the '80s. He came here from Quincy in 1874 and became connected with the law firm of Goudy, Chandler and Skinner. As the son-in-law of ex-Senator and ex-Secretary O. H. Browning he moved in the best circles. He was a high-liver, a Prince George of a dresser, suave and exceedingly persuasive.

"I remember him well," said Lyman J. Gage yesterday. "We had some dealings with him before his reputation was used up. Some of his paper fell into our hands, but his father-in-law was on it and we lost nothing. It is my impression no Chicago bank lost by him. Some Eastern banks were caught for perhaps $50,000 in all. Skinner was a man of fine presence. He played his cards for big stakes and it was only after his career here was ended that he fell into the habit of forging indorsements to his paper.

"He was an ideal boomer. James G. Blaine was, I believe, President of the Allied Mines and the directory included some splendid names. The prospectuses were got up in the best style, on the finest paper, and Skinner lived like the financial lord he pretended to be. He offered me a big block of his stock free on condition that I become a memder of his board, but I refused it.

"Skinner's mines were located somewhere 200 miles from a railroad. Naturally people did not care to go 200 miles to see the mines, and Skinner was such a 'good fellow' people took his word for it. Skinner had to leave the city. He went East, became mixed up in the Tweed gang, and was arrested. He was bailed out and went to England, where he placed some more forged paper on the market and was again arrested and served a five-year sentence."

John N. Jewett is another Chicagoan whose recollections of Skinner have not been dimmed by the lapse of years.

"He ought to have died long ago," was his comment. "Skinner was a cunning, plotting schemer. He was pleasing in his manners and was an ideal boomer. Men took his word without question until he got to the end of his tether. Then he departed for new fields."

At Quincy, Ill., Skinner is remembered as the cause of the ruin of the fortune of his father-in-law, whose widow was forced to leave an almost palatial home to keep boarding house.

KINDLEY TAKES $500 AND RESIGNS

Principal of the Western Springs Public School Compromises with the Citizens' Association.

Edgar S. Kindley, principal of the Western Springs Public School, has resigned in consideration of $500 from the School Board and the withdrawing of thirty witnesses the Western Springs Citizens' Association had summoned to testify against him before the board.

Mr. Kindley had held the position of principal since September, 1893, and a contract had been made with him for 1896, when the Citizens' Association decided to attempt to remove him. The step was taken by the association, some of the members say, because of the alleged failure of the principal to qualify the graduates of the Western Springs school for entrance into the township High School.

When the joint committees from the Citizens' Association met the members of the School Board and were ready to present witnesses, Mr. Kindley offered to resign if the committee would withdraw witnesses and the charges. This proposition was agreed to, and as it was too late in the year to secure another school he was granted $500 on the year's salary.

Benjamin F. Clarke of the Chicago Athenæum night school has been engaged to succeed Mr. Kindley.

GEORGE HELD TO FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Unable to Furnish Surety to the Extent of $5,000, He Is Taken to Joliet Penitentiary.

Charles E. George was held to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Foote yesterday afternoon. His bond was fixed at $5,000. This he was unable to give and Deputy United States Marshal Homer Clark took him to Joliet.

The trial of George on the charge of using the mails in an attempt to defraud, which commenced on Thursday, lasted all through yesterday. Mattie A. Long, No. 6126 Ingleside avenue, a stenographer, testified to writing several letters at the dictation of George to J. B. Harper of Fort Wayne, Ind., which contained references to the heirs of the James McCormack estate in Guatemala.

A. L. Abbott, an attorney of St. Louis, teld on the stand of the correspondence he had had with George about the McCormack estate. Mr. Abbott claimed to be an expert on typewritten matter and declared that the letter written, purporting to come from Jose Sarrasiti, the Public Administrator at Guatemala, was written with the machine used by George in much of his personal correspondence.

ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS.

Fourth District W. C. T. U. Meeting in Evanston Closes.

The Fourth District Woman's Christian Temperance Union closed its session at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—Mrs. T. C. Reiley.
Secretary—Mrs. Jennie Just.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Thompson.

The following Superintendents were chosen:
Press Work—Mrs. G. W. Price.
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. M. E. Burnham.
Flower Mission—Emma H. Hoyt.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. Jennie Just.
Mothers' Meetings—Mrs. Jessie B. Hilton.
Railroad Work—Mrs. K. R. Wightman.
Temple Work—Mrs. A. S. Stannard.
Evangelistic Work—Mrs. Theresa Arnold.

The exercises of the afternoon took the form of memorial services for the Rev. Dr. H. A. Delano.

Temperature Is Regulated

Inside of houses accurately and effectively by the Perry Automatic Regulator. Applicable to all kinds of heaters using either coal of natural gas. Prices moderate for the very best. Send for catalogue. T. O. Perry, manufacturer, Nos. 18 to 30 W. Randolph street.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana, rain, cooler, northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, rain, cooler Saturday afternoon or night, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, showers followed by fair and colder Saturday afternoon, brisk to high northwesterly winds.

Minnesota, fair preceded by showers in eastern portion, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Nebraska, showers followed by fair Saturday afternoon, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: 7 p. m., Sept. 18.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation, 12 hours.
Abilene	29.72	86	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.24	42	56	N.	Tr.	Clear
Boston	30.00	68	74	S.W.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.90	66	68	S.W.	.01	Rain
Cairo	29.70	84	92	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.20	40	48	N.	.22	Rain
Chicago	29.90	54	62	N.	.58	Rain
Cincinnati	29.82	78	84	N.	.02	Fair
Cleveland	29.90	64	68	N.E.	.04	Rain
Davenport	29.92	52	58	N.E.	.30	Rain
Des Moines	30.00	54	56	N.	.56	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.92	60	66	N.W.	.02	Rain
Dodge City	29.90	54	70	N.E.	.28	Rain
Duluth	29.80	48	62	N.W.	.06	Rain
El Paso	29.68	78	82	N.W.	.14	Clear
Galveston	29.90	82	86	S.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.90	56	64	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.80	58	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	30.20	56	58	N.E.	....	Fair
Huron	30.10	48	64	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.80	68	76	N.E.	.04	Fair
Jacksonville	29.88	82	94	S.E.	.06	Clear
Kansas City	29.98	58	62	N.E.	.42	Rain
Little Rock	29.80	90	96	S.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.62	66	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.70	60	66	S.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.84	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.90	56	64	S.W.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.84	90	96	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.96	80	90	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.02	64	74	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.02	56	56	N.	.36	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.88	64	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.84	86	92	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Pittsburg	29.90	74	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Pueblo	29.94	60	76	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.24	46	56	N.	.04	Rain
San Francisco	29.60	58	60	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.82	72	86	N.	.01	Clear
St. Paul	29.82	60	64	W.	....	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.60	72	74	E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.74	84	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	60	66	N.E.	.20	Clo'dy
Washington	29.96	74	82	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by E. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 9 a. m., 63; 10 a. m., 64; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 63; 1 p. m., 61; 3 p. m., 60; 4 p. m., 56. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.60.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Frank Holpeck, Annie Prusha.
Daniel Sideman, Sophie Schutz.
Ora D. Cadwell, Hattie Reynolds.
John Anderson, Emma Larson.
John J. Sweeney, Kittie B. Fitzpatrick.
Jozef Piesit, Maryanna Werkus.
Frank Mietke, Ottilie Malewska.
Oscar Lindquist, Mary Gustafson.
John Doyle, Malvina Donovan.
Frederick Lease, Agnes Guzek.
William McKirchy, Marie Hutchison.
Willard G. Aborn, Florence L. Higgins.
Anders G. Larson, Minnie Bellestedt.
John O. Petterson, Anna Samuelson.
George Griswold, Juliet M. Forster.
James McNichols, Mary E. Brice.
Frank Donnelly, Catherine I. Campbell.
Rudolph Teloke, Emma Giesler.
Michael Bunyan, Mary J. Kenney.
Ole M. Mathisen, Louise J. Torp.
James Calligan, Sarah L. Parker.
Alfred Darmody, Lizzie O'Rourke.
Joseph Blostein, Fanny Hasanouf.
Henry Fowler, Prudence Latham.
Charles T. Bense, Alva Eysler.
John Fleming, Annie Curley.
Ferencz Meszor, Annie Waikovski.
Harry Wolzer, Mary Nedbel.
Arthur Fischer, Mary Stevenson.
Pietro Pieruccini, Azunba Michelotti.
Friederick Hartwig, Caroline Helm.
Frank Novak, Annie Behensky.
Wilhelm M. T. Hornig, Laura L. Stoltenberg.
August B. Hansen, Martha Sucker.
John G. Byron, Ella Johnson.
Ernst H. Behmer, Fredericka W. Lindstrom.
Michel C. Peterson, Pearl Smith.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—Mrs. Mary Carroll, beloved mother of S. Carroll and relict of the late Wm. J. Carroll, at her residence, 708 W. Superior-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

DEVINE—Elizabeth, beloved wife of John S. Devine. Funeral Sunday at 12 o'clock from the residence of Z. P. Brosseau, 1250 Barry-av.

GERRY—At her residence, 6506 Madison-av., Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1896, Jennie Railsback, dearly beloved wife of Edward W. Gerry, aged 33 years. Interment at Oakwoods Saturday, Sept. 19, 1896, at 2 p. m.

HEIDWEYER—Sigmund, Sept. 18, aged 46 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3013 Wabash-av., Sunday, Sept. 20, at 10 a. m. No flowers.

LEESON—Margaret E., Sept. 17 (nee Leland), wife of the late Peter Leeson and mother of Charles, May, James, and Maude Leeson, at her residence, 18 Arlington-pl. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 20, at 10 a. m., to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LEJEUNE—George Albert, son of George and Fortunee Lejeune, aged 3 years and 9 months, 6029 Ellis-av.

NORTON—James Sager Norton, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1896. Funeral from St. James' Church, Cass and Huron-sts., Saturday morning at 10:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.........Manager
A MILK WHITE FLAG. TONIGHT LAST WEEK HOYT'S Spectacular Comedy Matinee Today at 2.
Tomorrow Sunday—Last Time—A Milk White Flag.
Next Monday—Otis Skinner.
Monday, Sept. 21, Engagement of OTIS SKINNER.
Monday and Saturday—"RICHARD III."
Tuesday, Wed. Mat. and Friday—"HAMLET."
Wednesday Evening—"ROMEO AND JULIET."
Thursday.. {"MERCHANT OF VENICE." "KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO."
Saturday Matinee—"LADY OF LYONS."

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Tony Pastor, Rogers Brothers, Maud Raymond, Lawrence & Harrington, George Austin, Barr & Evans, James McDuff, Dyer & Howard, Lew Dockstader, Clifford & Huth, Lizzie Ramsden, The Three Bouffons, The Donivans, Arthur Deagon, Castellat & Hall, Morrow & Ruthden.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Barney Fagan, Henrietta Byron, Macart's dogs&monkeys, Roberts & Allen, Louis Fialkowski, Barnes & Sisson, Albert Hawthorn, Morris & Goodwin, The Great Unthan, Smith & Fuller, The Zorella Family, Madam Yucca, Wills & Barron, Zanello, The Mannings, Waldo Whipple.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

HOOLEY'S—Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8. Last Times of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
With James K. Hackett and the Lyceum Co.
TOMORROW NIGHT—Charles Frohman's Production of the Laughing Hit, THOROUGHBRED. Cast Headed by THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, and including Fritz Williams, Edgar Davenport, H. M. Pitt, Isabel Evesson, and others. Seat Sale now open.

HOPKINS' THEATERS.
HOPKINS State Street, Near Congress.
ONLY AND ORIGINAL VITASCOPE. 8—NEW AND REALISTIC VIEWS—8. THE ONLY GARNELLAS—M'AVOY AND MAY—ALMONT AND DUMONT—And a Dozen Others.
Oliver Dowd Byron's Great Comedy Drama, THE PLUNGER.
ONLY 10—20—30——30—20—10 ONLY.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Music by Banks Cregier's Full Orchestra.
Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, 1:00, and 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains One Dollar

ST. JOE AND BENTON HARBOR, MICH.
Take the Palace Fast Steamers, "City of Chicago" and "City of Milwaukee."
Leave daily 9:30 a. m. Return to city 8:30 p. m.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. EXTRA Trip Saturday 2 p. m. Tickets good to return day boats following Sunday & Mon.
Night boats 11:30 p. m. Regular fare $1 each way. Wheels Free. Music. Elegant Staterooms.
DOCK AND OFFICE FOOT WABASH AV.

THE SCHILLER.
SCHILLER Two shows daily at 2 and 8 p. m.
CINEMATOGRAPHE
BESSIE BONEHILL, HENGLER SISTERS, STIRK, ZENO & ANITA, ADELINA BEATTINO, SHERMAN, ALICE J. SHAW and TWIN DAUGHTERS, The DELTORELLIS, WILL F. BATES, SMITH & CAMPBELL.
PRICES 20, 30, 50c. All Seats Reserved.

THE TIVOLI—Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
3 NEW STARS Richard Golden, Myra Morella, Francis Gaillard. The Pirates of Penzance. PRICES—15c, 25c, and 50c.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday—25c—NO HIGHER.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
—America's Best Comedians—
E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND IN A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
Every Night (Sunday excepted) at 8; Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. First production on any stage Monday night Sept. 28—"Two Men of Business."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Jacob Litt's Big Production, The Woman in Black.
Sam'l Edwards, Agnes Herndon, Lona Mervile, Herbert Cawthorn, And Great Cast.
Last Two Performances. Popular Price Matinee Today.
Tomorrow Matinee—Louis James as Spartacus.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Comfortable in All Kinds of Weather.
...Positively the Best in the City...
The Great Sabel... The Only Zelma Rawlston (Direct from New York)
GEORGE EVANS, 3 MOWATTS, MOHAWK TRIO, CARR & JORDAN, and Many Others.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Observatory open all day. 25 cents only.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
A BOWERY GIRL. MATINEE TODAY.
Tomorrow Matinee—"The Great Train Robbery."

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2196.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
—2 GRAND PERFORMANCES—
Every Day, 2 and 8.
Sam T. Jack's Orange Blossom Co.
in two new Burlesques, and a Multiplicity of Merry Features.
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.

ANSON TAK...

DECLARES FOR ... BRINGS GRIEF

ANSON TAKES THE STUMP

DECLARES FOR SOUND MONEY AND BRINGS GRIEF TO HIS FATHER.

Letter Received from Anson Senior at Marshalltown, Ia., Expresses Chagrin That One of His Family Should Desert the Ranks—Accuses The Tribune of Bringing the Trouble to His Household—Has Overcome Selfish Consideration.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	86	37	.699	New York	61	63	.492
Cleveland	76	45	.628	Philadelphia	60	63	.488
Cincinnati	75	48	.610	Brooklyn	56	68	.452
Chicago	70	56	.556	Washington	54	70	.435
Boston	69	56	.552	St. Louis	37	88	.296
Pittsburg	64	60	.516	Louisville	35	89	.282

Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 8; Boston, 3.
New York, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 6.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Cleveland.
Louisville at Pittsburg.
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.

SAD AS A NOTICE OF HIS DEATH.

Capt. Anson's Father Overcome at News of Defection.

Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson has received from his father a letter which deserves a place in history, as it seems to show how the financial problem of the times has divided father and son and placed brother against brother.

By way of explanation a family secret must be laid bare and a skeleton in the closet of the Anson household must be paraded before the sensation hungry public. In a word, Capt. Anson has decided to become a goldbug orator. He is the only sound money Democrat who bears the name of Anson and he is proud of it.

Capt. Anson's father, ex-Mayor Henry Anson of Marshalltown, Ia., though over 70 years old, is a follower of the "Boy Orator." A few days ago Anson Sr. learned that his renowned son had denounced the Popocrats and had declared for Palmer and Buckner. The elder Anson refused to believe what he considered a campaign lie and wrote a touching, pathetic letter of inquiry.

The Captain's reply was brief and to the point. He informed his parent he was not only a goldbug and a Democrat but also stood ready to give up his present profession and spend time and money in spreading the doctrine of sound money.

Anson's Father Is Grieved.

Then the elder Anson wrote the following letter in reply:

Marshalltown, Ia., Sept. 17, 1896.—My Dear Son: I hardly can conceive which would grieve me most, to hear of your sudden demise or the sad, sad intelligence conveyed by your letter that you are a confirmed monomaniac, your reason entirely dethroned and mentality forever gone. You were a bright boy, a good shot, good billiardist and baseball player, and a great actor. You were fairly good at draw poker and hearts, a kind husband and father and a loving son. Alas! it is too bad than in my declining years I have to encounter such a calamity, all the result of evil associations and because of keeping that Chicago Tribune in your house. Your grief-stricken FATHER.

In addition to paying THE TRIBUNE a delicate compliment the senior Anson has helped to confirm a fact which will no doubt add greatly to the popularity of the Palmer and Buckner ticket and do no injury to Maj. McKinley's chances. Every baseball fan in the country, and there are several of them, will place more confidence in the word of the G. O. M. of baseball than in a half hundred ordinary everyday campaign orators.

It would be hard to estimate the exact number of votes that will find their way into the sound money side of the balance in November as a result of the announcement that Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson is about to make his début in politics. This statement is apparently authentic, authorized, and above and beyond dispute.

Becomes a Campaign Orator.

The veteran baseballist and erstwhile actor has declared himself. By a supreme struggle against more selfish aims and motives he has conquered self, and is now willing to throw himself into the breach in case a proper and befitting breach can be found.

In an interview yesterday he declared he is willing to go on the stump in the interest of either sound money ticket, and he stands ready to consider any fair proposition from the managers of the Palmer and Buckner or McKinley and Hobart campaign.

The sound money Democratic ticket is his first choice, from a sentimental standpoint, because he has been a life-long Democrat, but in a practical sense he is a McKinley man, and his slogan will be "anything to beat Bryan."

Any practical politician will at once recognize Capt. Anson's ability and worth. That he is a logical and convincing talker, an orator of no mean ability, is a fact to which hundreds of umpires will testify.

Millions of people throughout this broad land have been stirred to great emotion by his oratory. Hundreds of ball games have been enhanced in their attractions by his short, pertinent speeches, and hundreds of thousands of people have left the National League Parks declaring Anson's speech-making to be the distinctive feature of the game.

And yet he is modest in his estimate of his own ability. He says that he would much prefer that some experienced speech-writer would furnish his ammunition and allow him to shoot it off in his own way. He suggests that he be furnished with a press agent, a speech-writer, and some expense money. He doesn't want a manager. His experience in the show business taught him that.

He will be ready to start on a tour of the country immediately after the close of the league season. The Temple cup series will not be permitted to interfere.

It has been suggested that he first make a tour around the National League circuit before the weather grows too severe for outdoor campaign work. If this plan is adopted the several league parks could be utilized.

Fifteen or twenty thousand people could be packed into the grand stand and bleachers—admission free—and then "Your Uncle" could mount the pitcher's box, or a platform erected at the home plate, and talk.

He might embrace the opportunity to express himself more fully on the umpire problem, in addition to exploding free silver fallacies.

TAKE ONE GAME FROM BOSTON.

Champions Bunch Their Hits in Three Innings and Win.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The champions managed to take one game out of three from the Bostons today by bunching their hits in the first, fourth, and eighth innings. The series now stand seven to five in favor of the Bean-Eaters. Today's game was the one which was postponed on account of rain last Tuesday.

Two young pitchers, from whom great work is expected next season, were pitted against each other—Joe Corbett and Klobedanz. The big "south paw" was not as effective against the Orioles as he has been against the other league clubs against whom he has pitched. The Baltimores hit him in streaks, and this, together with his inability to locate the plate, gave the home team the game with runs to spare.

The champions started on time in the first inning. Quinn and Keeler singled, and on two stolen bases, a long fly, and Bergen's errors both scored. In the fourth a base on balls, a single, and a triple netted two more. In the eighth inning they settled the game, tallying four times on three singles and a triple. The Bostons batted Corbett hard in the first four innings, making eighth hits, but the young twirler managed to keep them so scattered that they only yielded three runs. After the fourth inning they could not bat at all, only making one infield hit—Tenny's bunt—in the remaining four innings. Reitz's error and Tucker's long fly gave them one run in the first inning.

In th second they made one more on clean singles by Bergen, Collins, and Klobedanz. Their last one came in the third; Tucker was hit by a pitched ball and scored on a short double by McGann and Bergen's single. After this they could not touch Corbett, seven men fanning the air. Both clubs fielded well, but Long and Quinn easily carried off the honors. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Quinn, 3b	1	1	1	4	0	Hamil'n, cf	0	0	4	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	1	3	0	0	Tenney, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	1	1	0	3	2	Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	1	2	0	0	Long, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Doyle, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	Tucker, 1b	1	0	9	1	0
Reitz, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	McGann, 2b	0	2	3	3	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	2	1	1	Bergen, c	1	1	3	1	2
Robinson, c	0	1	7	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Corbett, p	0	1	0	0	0	Klobed'z, p	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	8	10	24	8	3	Totals	3	8	24	11	4

Baltimore ...2 0 0 2 0 0 1 3—8
Boston ...1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Robinson, McGann. Three-base hits—Reitz, Brodie, Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Hamilton. Stolen bases—Long, Quinn, Keeler, Tenney [2], Duffy, Kelley, Doyle. Double plays—Brodie-Reitz; Tucker [unassisted]; Long-McGann-Tucker. First on balls—Off Corbett, 3; off Klobedanz, 2. Hit by pitcher—Tucker, Jennings. Struck out—By Corbett, 7; by Klobedanz, 1. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

GRADY AND TAYLOR GET AT IT.

Police Called On to Stop a Fight at New York Game.

New York, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A long hit by Capt. Joyce in the sixth inning somewhere over third bag, when all the bases were full, won the game for the New Yorks from the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

All the visiting players and many of the spectators thought the ball foul by two feet, but Umpire Hornung was with the Giants and majority in favor of calling it fair ball.

There was an indignation meeting of the Phillies for about ten minutes after the decision and the tour of the bases for the four New-Yorkers, and Hornung had to fine Catcher Grady and Pitcher Taylor $25 each, and then send them to the bench before he could make his decision respected. Then it took three policemen to help him.

The score was a tie up to the sixth inning, three runs each. Stafford began it by striking out. Then came Catcher Warner with a safe hit, Mike Sullivan made two out by flying to Sam Thompson. Van Haltren hit safely. Mike Tiernan got a base on balls and Gleason likewise, forcing in a run, and giving New York a lead. Then "Scrappy Bill" Joyce hit the ball for a home run, and it was all over but the shouting, of which there was a great deal.

The Quakers got another run in the seventh, but it was only an aggravation. The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	0	2	0	0	VnHltr'n, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Hulen, ss	0	0	2	1	1	Tiernan, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Del'hanty, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Thompsn, rf	0	0	5	0	1	Joyce, 3b	1	1	2	3	1
Lajoie, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	14	1	0
Grady, c	0	0	3	0	0	Stafford, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	Warner, c	1	1	3	1	0
Taylor, p	0	1	0	1	0	Doheny, p	0	0	0	1	0
Wheeler, p	1	1	0	1	0	*W. Clark	0	0	0	0	0
Geier, c	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	4	6	24	8	2	Totals	8	9	27	15	2

*Batted for Doheny.

Philadelphia ...0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0—4
New York ...0 0 1 0 2 5 0 0 *—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 3. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 7. Home run—Lajoie. Two-base hits—Joyce, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Taylor, Gleason. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Hornung. Attendance, 3,500. Time—1:56.

PITTSBURG BATTERS POUND FRASER

Louisville Pitcher's Curves Prove to Be Easy Problems.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—Fraser was an easy mark for Pittsburg. Hastings was hit hard also, but sharp fielding kept the hits down. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. Attendance 1,000. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Dexter, c	0	1	2	3	0
Ely, ss	1	2	2	5	0	McCr'ry, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Lezotte, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Clark, lf	1	1	2	0	0
E. Smith, lf	2	3	3	0	0	Rogers, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Wright, cf	1	3	2	0	0	Pick'ring, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Merritt, c	0	1	3	2	0	Dolan, ss	1	0	2	2	1
Padden, 2b	1	1	5	2	1	Cli'gm'n, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
J. Smith, 3b	1	2	2	2	1	Johnson, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Hastings, p	2	1	1	1	0	Frazer, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	11	16	27	12	2	Totals	6	11	24	12	1

Pittsburg ...3 2 0 0 0 1 5 0 *—11
Louisville ...0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 2—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Donovan, Wright, Merritt, Pickering. Three-base hits—E. Smith, J. Smith, Johnson. Stolen bases—Padden, McCreery, Clark. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 3; off Hastings, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Struck out—By Frazer, 2; by Hastings, 3. Passed balls—Dexter, 2. Wild pitches—Frazer, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Emslie.

Rain at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 18.—Rain caused another postponement of the ball game today.

NO ENTHUSIASM OVER THE PENNANT.

Baltimore Fans Show More Interest in Temple Cup Contest.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The winning of the National League pennant a third time by the Baltimore team has not been marked by any celebration on the part of the patrons of the game. Two years ago the town went wild. Last year the rejoicing was of a milder form. This season the result was taken as a matter of course and there was no display of enthusiasm. The players have received some small gifts, notably little gold hearts from Cardinal Gibbons and gold buttons from a manufacturer. More interest centers in the result of the Temple Cup contest than there was in the winning of the pennant. Should the champions win the cup the rooters will celebrate. Manager Hanlon and Treasurer Von der Horst commented today on the fact that the team has not received congratulations from managers of other teams on the winning of the flag. The players have been making preparations for their trip to England, and it is likely the team will sail soon after the Temple Cup games.

FREEDMAN SWEET ON HIS TEAM.

Says New York Franchise Is Positively Not for Sale.

New York, Sept. 18.—The World this morning says:

President Freedman of the New York Baseball club has returned to the city. In response to a request for information as to whether he would nibble at any of the flattering offers for his controlling interest in the New York club, Mr. Freedman said:

"The franchise is not for sale upon any terms. Not even $200,000. As far as that Washington matter is concerned there is nothing in it. What could Charley Byrne buy these days? He will do well to look after his own club. The Brooklyns certainly need improvements that should keep him busy."

Notwithstanding Mr. Freedman's vigorous denial, there is something in the story that Frederick Eaton of the Diamond Match company is involved in a contemplated purchase of the New York club. The syndicate was formed over two months ago, and the plans were knocked away a bit by the unexpected good showing of the Giants under "Scrappy Bill" Joyce.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis Loses a Game to the Hoosier Nine.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	87	42	.674	Kansas City	65	62	.512
Indianapolis	75	50	.600	Milwaukee	60	71	.458
Detroit	76	56	.576	Columbus	47	86	.353
St. Paul	70	59	.543	Gr'd Rapids	44	91	.326

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18.—Both clubs played brilliant ball, the Millers making a great finish, but not sufficiently strong to win. The score:

Indianapolis ...0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2 *—5
Minneapolis ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Batteries—Damman and Buckley; Figgemier and Schriver.

Columbus Defeats the Saints.

Columbus, O., Sept. 18.—Bumpus Jones pitched splendid ball for six innings today, but had to retire in the seventh on account of an injury to his leg in stealing a base, and Boswell finished the game. The score:

Columbus ...3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—6
St. Paul ...0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Jones, Boswell and Kehoe; Mullane and Spies.

Blues Are Defeated.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 18.—Daring base running by the home players was the feature. Five of the seven innings were played in the rain. The score:

Grand Rapids ...4 1 1 1 0 1 0—10
Kansas City ...3 0 0 3 0 1 0—7

Batteries—Seeley and Hodge; Barnett and Blanford.

No Game at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18.—Detroit-Milwaukee game postponed on account of rain.

Fort Wayne Club Disbands.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 18.—The Fort Wayne ball club of the Inter-State League disbanded this evening. Robison Bros. of the Electric street railway backed the club at the start, but withdrew their support recently. The proposition to play out the season on the coöperative plan was not agreeable to all of the members of the club.

Little Things in Baseball.

There will be two games for one admission at the Unions' park tomorrow afternoon. The Dearborns will cross bats with the Lyths at 1 o'clock and the Schroeder Bros. will play the Unions at 3:30 o'clock.

The crack Cranes will play the Chicago Edgars on Sunday afternoon at the Northwest City League Park. Previous to this game the A. C. McClurg & Co. and Illinois Steel company play for the same admission. The game announced for Sunday morning between the Chicago Unions and Edgars has been postponed and will be played off on Saturday, Sept. 26, at Elgin, Ill.

L. E. Bailey Goes to Philadelphia.

L. E. Bailey of the Great Northeren Hotel has accepted the position of room clerk in the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, and will leave to take charge in that hostelry next week.

PLAY THE FIRST ROUND.

WOMEN GOLFERS COMPETE FOR C. F. MATHER-SMITH TROPHY.

Contest Attracts Unusual Attention, the Play Being Match Play Instead of Medal, Which Has Been Characteristic of All Former Women's Matches—Final Rounds May Be Played Off Today Before the Regular Team Matches.

The first round in the women's contest for the C. F. Mather-Smith trophy was played off yesterday on the Onwentsia links at Lake Forest. This match is attracting much attention at the club because of the fact that it is match play and not medal play. Heretofore all the women's matches have been medal plays. In match play the winners of each pair qualify to play in the next round. This is continued until only two players are left for the final round. Yesterday eight women contested in the first round, and the four winners will play off the second round this morning. The score:

Mrs. Reginald De Koven defeated Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. H. J. McBirney defeated Mrs. Dudley Winston, 4 up and 3 to play. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor defeated Miss Julia Day, 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Annie Day defeated Mrs. H. N. Tuttle, 4 up and 3 to play.

The third and last round will be played off today also if the players this morning get through in time so that it can be played before the regular team match this afternoon, otherwise it will be played on Monday.

The prize, which is offered by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mather-Smith, is a beautiful cut glass bonbon dish. It is trimmed with gold and set with sapphires. The final round will be the most interesting of all and there is much speculation as to who will be the winner.

Miss Annie Day played a strong game yesterday and is likely to get into the final round. The course was in good condition in the morning.

Today the fourth interclub team match will be played between the teams of the Onwentsia club and the Chicago Golf club. In the former matches Lake Forest has won two and if Wheaton wins today another match will have to be played to decide the series, which is for three matches out of five. Those who will comprise the Onwentsia team today will be H. J. Whigham, Captain; L. P. Tweedie, F. C. Farwell, M. A. Carpenter, Victor Elting, S. Smith, Walter Smith, Herbert Cassard, J. D. Hubbard, W. R. Stirling, F. C. Aldrich. Play will begin at 2 o'clock.

RANKING OF THE TENNIS EXPERTS.

R. D. Wrenn Leads the List, with W. A. Larned Second.

As the tennis season nears its close it is interesting to look back on the season's work of the different leading players of the country and see what they have done and how they will rank. This is specially interesting to Chicago, as it has more than one man who stands well up in the list.

In regard to the ranking, no one disputes the fact that R. D. Wrenn is distinctly the superior of all other tennis players in this country, and will be of course the first man in the honor list. In past seasons it was common to hear of Wrenn's luck, and that he played over his head at Newport. The absurdity of such remarks has been proved by this climax to his career. Wrenn can lose every match he plays now and his reputation as a great tennis player will remain intact. He has done what no other man ever did. He won the championship after losing it, and did that with the hardest drawings of any man at Newport. He defeated in turn each one of the best men. No man could earn a better right to head the list of our tennis experts.

Next to Wrenn comes W. A. Larned. Although he lost to Carr Neel at Norwood Park, he won that event, defeating every other man, while Neel lost three matches. Again, Larned defeated R. D. Wrenn two out of the three times they met this year, whereas Neel lost to Wrenn the only two times they played. Although Neel pushed Wrenn about as hard as Larned did at Newport, Wrenn played the game of his life against the latter. Larned is the most brilliant player that has ever been seen in this country, and probably in the world. He made an excellent showing in all his matches with the English cracks this summer and the papers were full of admiration and praise for the young American.

There will be more or less controversy as to third place. It lies between Neel and Hovey, with the chances in favor of the former. The only comparison which can be drawn between these two is from their matches with Wrenn, as Hovey met none of the other men this year that Neel did. Each was defeated by Wrenn a few weeks before Newport, Hovey in the finals at Longwood in a hard five-set match, and Neel at Norwood Park in a rather easy four-set match.

On the other hand, at Newport, where the matches are of most importance in determining the worth of a man, Neel played Wrenn more closely than did Hovey. Both matches were five sets and each man got just one game from Wrenn in the fifth set, yet the Neel match was close up to that time, while Wrenn seemed at all times to have the advantage with Hovey.

Neel's steadiness should give him the preference over the more erratic Hovey. Too much credit cannot be given Carr Neel for his excellent showing in the East this year. He played a steady, strong game, and earned the reputation of the hardest man to pass in the country when he was at the net.

Fred Hovey, of course, comes fourth in the list. Richard Stevens has undisputed right to fifth place. Fischer is sixth and George Wrenn seventh. These names comprise the whole list of first-class men in this country.

TRAPSHOOTERS' LEAGUE CONTEST.

Competition for Team and Individual Prizes Nearing an End.

The seventh of a series of eight contests between the clubs composing the Cook County Trapshooters' League will take place today at the grounds of the Eureka Gun club, Seventy-ninth street and Vincennes avenue. Eight clubs compose the league, and a contest has been held at the grounds of all except the Eureka and Garfield. The shootings have been tri-weekly, and 120 club members are participating.

The contest is divided into two parts—team and individual. The team contest is about settled in favor of the Eureka club, which is far in the lead, with the Garfield and Garden City teams in a close race for second place. The third place seems sure for the Calumet Heights team. The prizes are a silver cup for Class A (teams whose average is 80 per cent), another silver cup for Class B (60 per cent), and a set of electric traps for Class C (under 60 per cent).

Interest is great in the individual contests for which prizes are also offered. Ed Steck is in the lead, with 142 birds, and G. C. Lamphere and F. P. Stannard are close after him with 141 each. A large number is within range of first honors should the leaders fail in the last rounds. In all each man shoots at 200 targets.

The contests are all at blue rocks. Today's events will be held before what is called a magau trap. It is a trap worked by pedal power, and feeds automatically. It casts the targets at different but uncertain angles, and may operate so rapidly that much time is saved shooting squads.

BANKERS WILL GO TO PALATINE.

New Men Turn Out for Practice and Strengthen the Team.

The Bankers' Athletic club will line up for its second football game of the season this afternoon at Palatine against the strong eleven representing the Palatine Athletic Association. New men who have turned out for practice include Knacksted, the strong full back on last year's English High School; Sherer of Lake Forest University, and Karel, a brother of the famous "Ikey," who has also worn the 'varsity "W" on a Wisconsin eleven. Capt. Briggs will pick his team this afternoon from the following candidates, giving all a chance during one of the halves:

Center, Claflin and Karel; guards, Briggs, Townsend, Newhall, and Stone; tackles, May, Hall, Agnew, Dundee, and Lattman; ends, Merkl and Gross; backs, Ross, Kendall, Sherer, Pritchard, Roper, and Knacksted.

Manager Edward J. Bartelme announces the following schedule:

Sept. 26, Hyde Park High School; Oct. 10, Illinois Cycling club; Oct. 17, Racine Athletic Association; Oct. 24, Englewood Wheelmen.

Games are also being arranged with the Chicago Athletic Association and Notre Dame University.

The informal opening of the new clubhouse of the Bankers' Athletic club will be held this evening from 7:30 to 11:30 o'clock. The quarters are fresh from the hands of the furnisher and decorator and present an extremely handsome appearance. They are thoroughly equipped with all the appurtenances of club-house life, including a library, parlors, card and smoking rooms, billiard hall, gymnasium, shower baths, etc. A reception to the bank officials of the city and an old-fashioned "house warming" for members will take place in the course of two weeks. The club-house is at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, being the premises formerly occupied by the Iroquois club.

SIREN AND VENCEDOR TO RACE.

Rival Yachts Contest in the First of the Series Today.

The first race of the series between Siren and Vencedor will be sailed this afternoon at 2 o'clock over the Columbia Yacht club's outer course. Yesterday Commodore E. C. Berriman, representing Vencedor, met the committee having Siren in charge, and signed the agreement for the match. The conditions are in substance as follows: There are to be three races, best two to win. The first will be over the Columbia Yacht club course, the second off Fullerton avenue, five miles to windward or leeward and return, twice around; the third race to be decided by lot.

The races are to be sailed today, Monday, and Wednesday, if a third race is necessary. The start for the first race takes place at 2 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock a gun will be fired from the judges' boat, and the sailing signals hoisted. If the Columbia signal is displayed, all buoys are to be left to port, if the Lincoln Park signal, all buoys are to be left to starboard. The signals will be displayed on the foremast. The preparatory gun will be fired at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the start will be made. It will be a flying start, the time of both boats to be taken when the gun fires.

The start for the second race will be at 1:30 o'clock. The signals will be displayed at 12:30 o'clock in the same manner as in the first race.

The buoys for the race today will be the four-mile and Lake View cribs, and a starting boat anchored 1,000 feet from the Van Buren street gap in the breakwater. In the straight course a buoy will be anchored off Fullerton avenue, and the course will be logged off one hour before the start by a tug. The time limit for the triangular race will be three hours, and for the straight course four and one-half hours.

The judges in their discretion may postpone the race if an accident happen to either boat before the start, or on account of stress of weather, and the race sailed the following day. Lake Michigan Yachting Association rules will govern except in the matter of measurements. Both boats were measured by both Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan Association rules yesterday, and the results were average. The measuring was done by the judges, C. O. Andrews for Vencedor and Harry P. Finney for Siren. They will appoint a third judge this morning. The timekeeper will be Joseph Ruff. The trophy is the Lincoln Park championship pennant, now held by Siren. Each boat is allowed twelve men for a crew, including Captain.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Hayes and L. C. Collins appointed C. M. Smalley scrutineer for Siren on board the Vencedor and E. C. Berriman named F. D. Curtiss to represent him on Siren.

A guests' boat has been chartered to follow the racers in all matches. It will leave the foot of Randolph street each day before the start. The steam yacht Buena has been tendered by George Warrington for judges' boat today.

CRICKET GAMES ARE WELL PLAYED.

Australian and Philadelphia Teams Play on Wet Grounds.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Australian cricketers met the Philadelphians on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket club at Manheim today. The attendance was far below that of former years, not more than 2,000 persons being present. The standard of cricket, however, was exceptionally good.

Rain had left a heavy wicket, that was expected to favor the visitors. With the choice of inning the visitors started in while the wicket was in good condition and put together 131 runs for the loss of three wickets, when the ground began to give way, and the Quaker bowlers were able to get in their fine work. The visitors' effort netted them 192 runs. That, considering the condition of the grounds, was good:

Griffin and Hill are entitled to the credit, as they put together 102 of this number. Brown bowled splendidly for the Philadelphias. After he struck his pace he was deadly. His five wickets cost but 45 runs, an average of 9 runs apiece. The Philadelphias scored 9 runs for the loss of one wicket. Play will be resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

PLAY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Oak Park and Illinois Cycling Clubs Meet Today.

Oak Park will battle with the Illinois Cycling club baseball team for the final supremacy this afternoon. Six games have been played during the course of the summer and each team has won three, so that the seventh will decide the championship.

As this is the final game of the season for Oak Park, the home team's share of the gate receipts will be devoted to purchasing souvenirs for the players, whose services are fully appreciated by the audiences.

The game will be called at 3:30 p. m. by Umpire Tindill. The line-up:

Oak Park.	Position.	I. C. C.
Roach	Pitcher	Murphy
Adams	Catcher	Donovan
Field	First base	Jackson
Alward	Second base	O'Neil
Johnson	Shortstop	Ebert
Hamlin	Third base	Todd
O'Conner	Left field	Hendricks
Andrews	Center field	Wolff
Wilber	Right field	Yore

Cricket Games Are Postoned.

After waiting for several hours the cricket game between the Canadians and All-Chicago teams was postponed until this morning, when, weather permitting, the game will be started at 10 o'clock at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The Canadians won the toss and will go to bat.

General Sporting Notes.

The races of the Royal Cycling club are declared off on account of inclemency of weather.

The third annual outdoor interdepartment pentathlon of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago will be held at Douglas Park athletic field today at 2 p. m.

The Northwestern University football team will meet the Evanston High School team this afternoon on the university athletic grounds in a short practice game.

There will be a game of football at 3:30 this afternoon between the Proviso Athletic Association and the Austin team at the grounds of the former club in Maywood.

The North Edgewater Tennis and Skating club will hold its second annual tournament on the new grounds in Winthrop avenue today to decide the tennis championships of the club.

Lee and Lee and Herrick and Seabury, the Ann Arbor champions, will play the final round in doubles in the Oak Park Tennis club's handicap tourney at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The international chess tournament, which was scheduled to begin at Budapest on Oct. 1, has now been postponed to Oct. 5. Steinitz and Pillsbury, the former at present in Woerishofen, Bavaria, the latter at Nuremberg, will be among the competitors.

The Commercial League, at last night's meeting at the Sherman House, completed all arrangements for the field day events tomorrow at Electric Park. Previous to the bicycle races the league ball clubs will play off their postponed games and finish the baseball schedule so that the official standing can be determined.



The Twain—"What odds can you give us?"
He (making a book)—"Well, at first sight—two to one."

STAR POINTER IN FRONT.

PACES THREE FASTEST HEATS ON RECORD AT BOSTON.

Meets His Rivals, Frank Agan and Robert J., and Beats Them in One, Two, Three Order—Average of Heats One-Sixth of a Second Better than Those Reeled Off by John R. Gentry at Buffalo—Track Is Not a Fast One.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The fastest three-heat race ever paced was won at Mystic Park today by Star Pointer, with Frank Agan winning second money and Robert J. third. The old track has always been classed from one to two seconds slow, so that the miles today show Star Pointer to be what Ed Geers has claimed since last fall—the fastest horse in the world.

Had the performance been over a harder track the miles would have been dangerously near to the two-minute mark, for Pointer has always shown a preference for a hard track. The average for the three heats is one-sixth of a second faster than the three-heat race at Fleetwood two weeks ago won by John R. Gentry, when Star Pointer was shut out.

The first heat found Star Pointer at the pole. Robert J. was a half length back when Geers nodded for the word and laid the pony up for the heat. Pointer rushed off in the lead, with Agan at his saddle, but that was as near as he ever got, Pointer winning by a length. The judges called Geers to the stand before the next heat was started and cautioned him about laying up. He was advised to drive for every heat. In the second Robert J. was moved up on even terms with Agan at the three-eighths and then fell back and trailed.

The third found Robert J. trying at the three-eighths. This was without result and then Geers waited for a drive in the stretch. He lashed Robert J. and beat Agan, but came only to Pointer's flank, and the latter won easily. McClary never came to a drive with Star Pointer.

Grace Hastings won the 2:14 trot in straight heats, reducing her record 1¾ seconds. The 2:17 trot is unfinished, with Valence having the first heat in 2:16¼, Sylvester K. the second in 2:15¼, and Nicola the third in 2:15½. The summaries:

2:14 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Grace Hastings, b. m., by Bayonne Prince—Kate K., by Bugera [Lockwood]	1	1	1
Asmon, b. s. [Powers]	2	2	2
Eddie B., bl. s. [Foster]	4	4	3
Yankee Luck, b. g. [Bowen]	5	3	4
Katie Mac, b. m. [Walker]	3	6	4
Token, b. m. [Dumond]	7	5	6
Germaine, b. s. [Carmichael]	6	7	5
Ernsie, b. m. [McCarthy]	8	10	9
J. M. D., b. g. [F. Turner]	11	9	8
Carillon, b. s. [Geers]	9	8	dr
Lake Erie, br. g. [O'Neil and Andrews]	10	ds	

Time—2:12; 2:13¼; 2:13.

Free-for-all class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Star Pointer, b. s., by Brown Hal—Sweepstakes, by Snowheels [McClary]	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g. [McCarthy]	2	2	3
Robert J., b. g. [Geers]	3	3	2

Time—First heat—:29¾; :59¾; 1:31½; 2:02½.
Second heat—:31; 1:02; 1:33; 2:03¼.
Third heat—:30¾; 1:01½; 1:32¼; 2:03¾.

Trots at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Five thousand people attended the Tri-State Fair today. The races were close and interesting. It required seven heats to decide the 2:35 trot for 4-year-olds. Prince Weller won, Rejected Stone second, Mary G. third. Best time, 2:21½.

Second race, 2:40 pace—Eyelet won; Arthur W., second; Halo II., third. Best time, 2:13¼.

Third race, ⅝ mile dash, running—Waverly won; Jessie, second; Ben Waller, third. Time, 1:15.

Last Day at Waukegan.

Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—The Lake County fair closed today. The summaries:

2:45 trotting—Allen Comit, won; Dick Wilkes, second; Oplain Chief, third. Best time, 2:32.

2:35 pacing—Venice, first; Bonnie Wilson, second; Cocoanut, third. Best time, 2:26¼.

2:40 trotting—Charlie S., first; Ona B., second; Will Hayes, third. Best time, 2:34¾.

2:30 trotting—Ben H., first; Mark, second; Maggie E., third. Best time, 2:42½.

Trotting at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 18.—Today's trots resulted as follows:

2:17 pace, purse $500—Princess Eulalie won, Tutz Wilkes second, Emma Wilkes third. Time, 2:23½; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:21. Sibilla, Tempest N., Ringing Bells, Clint Cliff also started.

2:45 trot, purse $500—Norvaline won, Crickwood second, Woodfund third. Time, 2:30½; 2:28; 2:28½. Katharine also started.

DOMITOR'S WIN AROUSES SUSPICION.

Hicks, His Rider in Former Races, Is Suspended.

Domitor, a 2-year-old colt in the Oakley Stables, in charge of Charley Hughes, won the second event at Ideal Park yesterday. There was nothing particularly strange in the win excepting that the colt, which is fairly well bred, has heretofore finished among the also ran with W. Hicks up, every time out. Yesterday Caywood had the mount, and he won handily after being backed down from 3 to 1 to even money. Judge Nathanson did not fancy the manner in which the colt had been handled heretofore and suspended Hicks pending an investigation, and will call upon Hughes, who was not at the track yesterday, for an explanation today.

There was a steady downpour of rain during the afternoon which put a "damper" on the sport and which also threw the form players out of line in the last three events. Dantes won the first race at 6 to 5, and as Domitor, the even-money favorite, took the second things looked easy for the talent and it went down on Irene Woods to the man. A long delay at the post and a flying start for Dorah Wood, by which she opened a gap of five lengths, deprived Irene of a chance of winning.

Sandoval, at 30 to 1, beat Florence P. in the stretch in the one-and-one-sixteenth-mile event, and Nemaha, backed down from 50 to 15 to 1 in small bets, principally by the stable, won from Lon Jones and Dominion, the equal 5 to 2 favorites, in the last.

Today the well-known figure of Col. M. Louis Clark will be seen in the stand, where he will preside as judge until the end of the meeting. The card is the best since the opening of the meeting and is undoubtedly the best that has been offered the racing public in this vicinity in two years. The feature of the card is the mile handicap for all ages, in which some of the best horses at the track are named to start. Next to this is the one-and-three-sixteenth-mile race with five entries, all of whom are conceded a chance. The summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile, selling—Dantes, 120 pounds [L. Soden], 6 to 5, won; Lancer, 123 [W. Forbes], 5 to 2, second; Santa Cruz, 128 [Sullivan], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Kitch, Little Thorn, and Kingsclere also ran.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, ¾ mile—Dormitor, 96 pounds [Caywood], even money, won; Lincoln II., 96 [Dorsey], 5 to 2, second; Fortunate, 96 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Chenille, Whitcomb, Leo Wicka, Devoir, and Orensa also ran.

Third race, for all ages, ⅝ mile—Dorah Wood, 99 pounds [N. Turner], 7 to 1, won; Irene Woods, 103 [W. Taylor], even money, second; Buck Knight, 94 [Clay], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Lew Hopper and Yours Truly also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Sandoval, 100 pounds [W. Taylor], 30 to 1, won; Florence P., 97 [Caywood], 9 to 5, second; Master Fred, 97 [L. Soden], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:55½. Eagle Bird, Mandolina, and Crevasse also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Newaha, 105 pounds [W. Taylor], 15 to 1, won; Lon Jones, 102 [Everett], 5 to 2, second; Dominico, 108 [L. Soden], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:22¼. Roger B., Floreanna, The Sculptor, Alice W., and Chalange also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Congo, 102 pounds; George B., 104; Muscow, 102; Jim Farrell, 104; Croesus, 102; Lalus, 101; Squan, 99; Rosny, 99; The Galley Slave, 104; F. Garner, 99; Mondamin, 99; G. H. Whelan, 102.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Hattie Thayer, 96 pounds; imp. Bimbo, 105; Atelier, 105; Miss Clark, 104; Dominico, 105; Souvenir, 107; Sister Florence, 107; Newhouse, 96; Minerva, 102; Winslow, 107; Fritzie, 106; Forseen, 103; Hinda, 102.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Millie M., 94 pounds; Caesarian, 111; Gustave Cook, 90; Simmons, 103; Merry Monarch, 113; Onalaska, 80; Provident, 73; Thurston, 94; Umbrella, 88; Judge Baker, 91.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile, selling—The Deuce, 114 pounds; Forum, 95; Ida M., 105; Miss Young, 97; Sunny, 92; Blaise Rock, 111; Walkover, 99; Caesarian, 112.

Fifth race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Anna Lyle, 89 pounds; Semper Lex, 106; Thurston, 103; Sunburst, 106; Orinda, 97.

Sixth race, 9-16 mile—Chenille, 105 pounds; Theresa H., 105; Easter Eve, 105; Omah Wood, 105; Her Excellency, 105; Lonely, 105; Blue Jacket, 105.

GOOD RACING AND FAIR WEATHER.

Indio and Cavalero Are Caught in the Starting Machine.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 18.—The weather today was pleasant and a large crowd witnessed five well-contested races at Oakley. The opening event resulted in a hard fall for the talent, as there was a heavy plunge on Waldorf. In the fourth event Indio and Cavalero, first and second choices, were caught by the barrier on the starting machine and alomst left at the post. Track fast. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Gaston, 110 pounds [T. Burns], 20 to 1, won; What Next, 110 [F. Russell], 10 to 1, second; Waldorf, 110 [Griffin], even, third. Time, 1:02¼. Osman, Will Wallace, Little Nigger, Rey de Angeles, Czarowitz, Big Knight, Cherry Leaf, Tillo, Marius, Kenston, Argosy also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Manchester, 114 pounds [Perkins], 3 to 1, won; Katherine, 111 [Thorpe], 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Mattie Lee, 105 [Scherrer], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Yellowe Rose, Old Center, A. B. C., Willie Louise, Uno, Kowalsky, Motilla, Sidkel also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Nimrod, 93 pounds [Huston], 1 to 2, won; Linnette, 95 [A. Thompson], 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Morte Fonse, 105 [W. Thompson], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¾. Rampart, Good Advice, St. Helena, Raymond, Hernani also ran.

Fourth race, free handicap, ⅝ mile—Holy Number, 102 pounds [Britton], 10 to 1, won; Forsythe, 102 [Scherrer], 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Haphazard, 102 [J. Gardner], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Cavalero, Harry Lee, Indigo, Bernardillo, Banquo II., Truxillo also ran.

Fifth race, free handicap hurdle, 1¼ miles—Uncle Jim, 135 pounds [Boyd], 3 to 1, won; Capt. Rees, 152 [Cochran], even, second; Scamp, 133 [Gibson], 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:18¾. Baldur and Folly also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, ¾ mile—Loneta, Miss McLaughlin, 108 pounds; Tidiness, Bonnie Belle, Amalee, Earth, Can Remember, Ilia, Song Bird, Altanera, Charina, 108; Pouting, Lily Beatrice, 112.

Second race, selling, ⅝ mile—Fantine, 91 pounds; Fretful, 93; Alethia Allen, Santa Maria, 94; Chatterbox, La Gascogne, 95; Katie G., 97; Hoffman, 102; Ulysses, 105.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Rockwood, 95 pounds; Pupelo, Oscuro, 100; Cherry Leaf, Rey de Angeles, Carnero, 105; Robair, 108; Meadowthorpe, 113.

Fourth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Rookwood, 90 pounds; Berclair, 95; Grannan, 105; Harry McCouch, 106; Ramiro, 107; Egbart, 108; Semper Ego, 112; Assignee, First Mate, 114.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Equinox, 84 pounds; Starbeam, 90; Martin, 93; First Deal, 95; Toots, Aimee Goodwin, 97; Little Tom, 100; Probasco, Little Walter, 103.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Maggie S., 90 pounds; Peep o' Day, 95; Cissie B., 95; Lawanda, 100; Robinson, 101; Balk Line, 104; Paul Pry, 108; Sabuna, 110.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Can Remember, $10; Loneta, $8; Charma and Altanera, $5 each; Tidiness and Miss McLaughlin, $3 each; field, $6.

Second race—Ulysses, $15; La Gascogne and Hoffman, $8 each; Katie G. and Santa Maria, $5 each; field, $5.

Third race—Carnero, $15; Robair, $12; Meadowthorpe, $5; Rey De Angeles, $4; field, $5.

Fourth race—Semper Ego, $15; First Mate and Ramiro, $12 each; Harry McCouch, $8; field, $5.

Fifth race—Aimee Goodwin and Toots, $5 each; Probasco, $4; Martin, $3; field, $5.

Sixth race—Satsuma, $15; Paul Pry, $8; Cissie B., $6; Robinson, $5; Balkline, $4; field, $3.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—Today's races resulted as follows:

First race, selling, 13-16 mile—Rose d'Or, 98 pounds [E. Jones], 5 to 2 and even, won; Safe Home, 104 [McHugh], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Martha Griffin, 104 [C. Combs], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Elsie Grey, Victress, Baalgad, Bonnie Dundee, Marion Frontenac, King Star, Irish Queen, and Faustina also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, ⅝ mile—Ray H., 98 pounds [E. Jones], 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Grasfin, 100 [Worthington], 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Glad Eyes, 113 [McHugh], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Orderly, Basquil, Pierre C., and Guillotine also ran.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Mamie G., 93 pounds [L. Smith], 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Fasig, 97 [Willhite], 7 to 2 and even, second; Hotspur, 102 [McHugh], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:55½. Al North also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Fannie Rowena, 99 pounds [E. Jones], 4 to 1 and even, won; Pelleas, 99 [T. Murphy], 3 to 5 and out, second; Benamela, 102 [McHugh], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:28¼. Early Bug also ran.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Miss Baker, 110 pounds [C. Slaughter], 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; Nannie L.'s Sister, 110 [McHugh], 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Silver Set, 115 [C. Sloan], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Hazel, Hughlet, Some Hopes, and Alone also ran.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18.—Four of the six favorites won at Windsor today. Weather showery; track slow. The summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile—Coranelli won, Nover second, Atalanta third. Time, 1:08¼.

Second race, selling, ⅝ mile—Rideau won, Majesta second, Merry Chimes third. Time, 1:01¾.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Sky Blue won, Excuse second, Miss Kitty third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Wathen won, Forfeit second, Lady Callahan third. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Dockstader won, Pete Kitchen second, Belle Boyd third. Time, 1:50¼.

Sixth race, selling, 11-16 mile—Lucy Belle won, Miss Rowett second, Sagwa third. Time, 1:08¾.

Entries at Gravesend.

New York, Sept. 18.—Following are the entries at Gravesend for tomorrow's races:

First race, ¾ mile—Tea Caddy, Arabian, Robbie W., Chum, Xmas, 112 pounds; Cimonian, L. B., Altonwood, Myrtle L., Accordion, 109.

Second race, maidens, 5 furlongs—Our Johnny, Contractor, Callibee, 119 pounds; Valorous, Confession, Vinita, Billali, Robert Bonner, Sedgwick, Naughty Girl, 109.

Third race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Buck Massie, 115 pounds; Keenan, 114; Deerslayer, 110; Urania, Hanwell, 107; Harrington, Sir Francis, 105; Brandywine, 104; Peep o' Day, Longbeach, 100; Septour, 96.

Fourth race, the Seashore Stakes, ¾ mile—The Friar, George Rose, Box, 118 pounds; Setfast, Princess Flavia, Sunnyslope, 115; Swamp Angel, Miss Prim, Celozo, 108; Passover, 111; Hi Daddy, 97.

Fifth race, the Brookwood Stakes, 1⅛ miles—Ben Eder, The Winner, Captive, Ramiro, 115 pounds; Cassette, 104.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Rubicon, 112 pounds; Cromwell, Declare II., 107; Halfling, Runaway, 102; Arapahoe, 99; Brisk, Tremargo, 96; Zanone, Mormon, 93.

Seventh race, hurdle, selling, 1¾ miles, over seven hurdles—McKee, 162 pounds; Flushing, 152; April Fool, 142; Alakuma, Pilferer, 132.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Chum, $10; L. B., $8; Xmas, $6; Rabbit M., $5; Tea Caddie, $3; field, $3.

Second race—Billali, $10; Confession, $8; Contractor, $6; Sedgwick, $5; field, $5.

Third race—Buck Massie, $15; Keenan, $8; Peep o' Day, $7; Sir Francis and Septour, $6 each; Urania, $5; Deerslayer, $3; field, $5.

Fourth race—The Friar, $25; Box, $10; George Rose and Set Fast, $8 each; Princess Flavia, $5; Celosco, $5; field, $6.

Fifth race—The Winner, $10; Captive, $8; Ben Eder, $5; Ramiro and Cassette, $4 each.

Sixth race—Rubicon, $10; Zanone, $8; Halfling, $5; Cromwell and Newaygo, $3 each; field, $3.

Seventh race—No pooling.

Hyde Parks at Benton Harbor.

Manager Powell of the Hyde Park High School football team and his aggregation of football players leave this morning for Benton Harbor, Mich., to play the Benton Harbor High School football team. The players that will represent Hyde Park are those who played well in the Chicago University practice game. They are: Capt. Linden, Miller, Higley, Trude, McKay, Hopkins, Hennessy, Welch, Nash, Nunnemyer, Connors, Goodman, Warren.



You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

EL PRINCIPE DE GALES.
The highest grade Havana Cigars.
Equal to the Best Brands of Imported Cigars.
For sale in leading cigar and drug stores.

A. SHIRE,
192 Madison-st.,
Wholesale Distributer.
V. M. Ybor & Manrara, Mfrs.
Tampa, Fla.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
R R R
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic causing the pain to instantly stop.
Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
Price 50c Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WILD With Eczema
I was a sufferer for eight years from Eczema, but now am entirely cured. The palms of my hands were covered and badly inflamed; little white blisters appeared, then would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface, which would burn like fire and itch. On the inside of the upper part of my limbs, great red blotches would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake and scratch, and almost go wild. I got a box of CUTICURA, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear; before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that $2.00 worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me.
JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, Pa.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Permanently Cure Eczema," mailed free.

THE LOOP!
Browning, King & Co.
WABASH AV.

See CHARLEY MARSH
SHOOT THE CHUTES
ON A
FOWLER BICYCLE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE FOWLER is the only wheel that could stand the racket
"The Fowler"
Down Town—112 and 114 Dearborn-st. West Side—78-84 Ashland-blvd. South Side—22d & Michigan-blvd. North Side—629 North Clark-st.

17-Year-Old BICYCLES.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
85 MADISON STREET.

"Imperial Wheels"
—the go-lightly-kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash Ave.
AMES & FROST COMPANY, Makers.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

HATS
SPECIAL FALL STYLES
$3.00 and $4.00.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 State-st.
YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED HATS

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & Co.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

THE UP-TO-DATE STORE. (INCORPORATED.) THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.

The Standard Qualities

in Boys' Wear, the tough, tried, and trustworthy well-known, reliable brands—*over quarter of a century's experience in dressing boys economically and genteely*—the reason why we can guarantee every item.

Read the Prices:

Boys' Star Waists, Garner's best fancy percales, all sizes—— **65c**

Boys' Star Waists, linen collars and cuffs, best quality white muslin, all sizes—— **85c**

Boys' All-Silk Reefer Bows, in beautiful fancy plaids—the Bow of the period—— **35c**

Boys' Golf Caps, in Scotch plaids and heathers, silk lined throughout—— **45c**

Boys' Tam o'Shanters, in navys and cheviots—silk-serge lined—— **45c**

Boys' Stockings, leather finished, fast black—the celebrated Black Cat brand—— **25c**

Boys' Star Shirts, in fancy Garner percales—new fall patterns—— **$1.19**

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, ages 3 to 8, deep sailor collar, fancy braided—absolutely all wool—fancy worsted lined, iron cloth sleeve lining—— **$5**

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, ages 7 to 16, with deep ulster collar—Whitney finish—absolutely pure dye—fancy worsted lined—— **$3.90**

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, ages 6 to 16, in all-wool fancy Scotch plaid suitings, durable and serviceable for school wear—— **$4**

Boys' Reefer Suits, ages 3 to 8, fancy braided, in beautiful, becoming patterns of all-wool Scotch suitings—— **$5**

Boys' Single or Double Breasted Suits with long trousers, ages 14 to 19, in fancy all-wool stylish up-to-date Scotch plaids, superior tailoring—— **$10**

Boys' Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats, ages 14 to 19, from our great tailor shops—Clay lined—workmanship by journeymen tailors—splendid fabric—we believe this to be the best the market affords—— **$15**

Our aim is to save you money by selling the most economical Boys' Wear at the lowest prices—investigate.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & Co.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

THE UP-TO-DATE. (INCORPORATED.) THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.

The Strength Of Our Hat Department

Is in the fact that we sell the best made Headwear in the world at the lowest possible prices. We are now displaying

Men's Fashionable Hats

From the "Knox" Celebrated Factory at—— **$3**

From the "Rodolf" Celebrated Factory at—— **$3**

From the "Dickinson & Brown" Celebrated Factory at—— **$3**

These are the leading American makers who advance the Fashions in Headwear.

If $3 will buy a Fall Hat of proper shape, made from proper material, with proper amount of wear in it, why pay $5?

FOREIGN MAKERS.

From "Barre, Dent & Co.," Piccadilly Circus, London, W., London's popular young men's hatters, at—— **$4**

From "Guizot," 198 Rue-de-Richelieu, Paris, one of the best Soft Hat makers in Europe, at—— **$4**

No other store in Chicago can exhibit such a representative line of Fashionable Hats from the world's greatest factories.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Men's and Youths' **Fine Clothing.**

We announce the *finest showing in Chicago of* "Ready-to-wear" Clothing, made *especially* to compete with the productions of high-class, high-priced custom tailors—and including a selection of the *new* English and Scotch rough stuffs—checks and plaids in Tweeds, Cheviots, etc., which can be equaled in desirability from the sample books of but *very few* of even the highest class tailors; and this with our prices representing **a definite saving of from ⅓ to ⅓ over their charges.**

Men's Business Suits	**$15 to $32**
Men's Fall Overcoats	**$15 to $35**
Men's Trousers	**$5 to $12**
Youths' School Suits	**$12 to $25**
Youths' Fall Overcoats	**$10 to $22**
Youths' Trousers	**$4 to $7.50**

Our Fall Overcoats are exactly as they should be in every respect. . . . We are recognized as headquarters for Black Dress and Semi-Dress Clothing. . . . One of the most effective advertisements of our department is the increasing number of men among our patrons who have *never before* worn Ready-Made Clothing.

Fall Styles in Men's Hats.

All the recognized correct blocks for fall, including our own shape. We sell a Hat (the "*Colbert*") at $3—Derby or Fedora—which we believe *cannot be excelled* by any hat in the market today at the price.
The "Colbert" in all the fashionable fall blocks and shades—— **$3**

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Ordinary Ready-Made Garments show off to very poor advantage when compared with our *specially-made, fashionable*

Clothing for Boys.

The difference in all points is readily apparent, and for good reasons. The extreme care used in the designing and selecting of our styles and fabrics, together with our *emphatic* condemnation of anything but the best workmanship, result in as nearly PERFECTION as has yet ben accomplished in the manufacture of Clothing.

Fall and Winter, '96-'97 styles for Boys receive their most complete and satisfactory interpretation here. For exclusive novelties it is necessary to visit our Department.

In the lowering of prices while maintaining the same *high* standard of excellence, our department has accomplished much by persistent effort. Attention is called to the below quotations.

Special Bargains in Basement Dept.

500 of our noted "Wear Resister" School Suits, made especially strong to withstand wear and tear, with double seats and knees, sewn throughout with silk and double-stitched seams stayed with tape. Sizes 7 to 15 years. The right suit for school at the right price, namely—— **$5.00**

Boys' Long Pants Suits—cut in the newest fashions—made of Cheviot and Worsted in handsome patterns. Sizes 15 to 19 years. A substantial, stylish suit—— **$7.50 to $10**

Advance Sale of Boys' Chinchilla Beaver Reefers, sizes 7 to 16 years, warranted all wool and indigo dye—storm collars—a very natty garment and a value not excelled in Chicago at—— **$5.00**

New Fall Styles in Children's Hats—

Derbys, Fedoras, Tam O'Shanters, Yachting Caps, Sailors, Golf Caps, etc. An immense line of the newest, neatest fancies for Boys' and Children's wear. All marked at our invariably *lowest* prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Modern Footwear.

Novelties in Ladies' Stylish Shoes—new shapes—new toes—new fashions—but incorporating the same incomparable excellence of fit and workmanship that is responsible for the fame of our department. Some of our new, exclusive lasts are—

The "Princeton"—"Bull-Dog"—"Rugby"—"Ascot."

Fashionable materials for Fall and Winter are English Enamel, Patent Leather, Light French Calf, Box Calf, Kangaroo, Vici and Chrome Kid and Colored Winter Calf—made up with cork or double soles for Walking Shoes and light fine turned bottoms for Dress wear. Our prices are the lowest consistent with reliability and range as follows—

$3, $4, $5, $6 and $7.

Boys' and Girls' Spring-Heel Shoes—

In the Best Styles for Week Day, School and Dress Wear. Patent Leathers, Fine Kid, Straight Goat and Kangaroo Calf—light or heavy—durable and dressy. Prices range as below—

$1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Our "INVINCIBLE" School Shoes always give thorough satisfaction.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Misses' Fall Garments.

With the Opening of the Fall and Winter season we are enabled to announce the *finest showing that this department has ever made.* Past patrons will understand from this statement something of the variety of modish styles and the *thorough* desirability of each and every one of the garments included in our large stock. The new sleeves—the new collar—not an innovation of fashion has evaded us. The *best* products of the *best* makers are *none too good* for our department. And, in prices we are always as low as the lowest, for direct proof of which see the following items:

Girl's School Reefers—Illuminated Boucles in beautiful color combinations—high storm collar and cuffs—made in the newest fashion—well lined throughout and finished in our usual first-class manner—a very nobby garment—sizes 4 to 14—— **$5**

Misses' Jackets—in Blue and Black Kersey, fly front, the new collar and sleeves, Rhadame lined throughout—a very handsome jacket—sizes 14, 16, and 18—— **$10**

FURS Remodeling and Repairing of Furs a Specialty. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Goods sent for and estimates submitted. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

CHAS. W. BARNES POPULAR RETAIL **HAT** STORE OF CHICAGO. Cor. Wabash and Monroe. Clifton House.

L. MANASSE, Optician. 88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1868. 1896. Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical Instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

SARA REIDY, HAIR Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, ... WIGS ... CORRECT STYLES. 28 Washington-st.

BRING THEM BACK. A new pair of shoes for every pair of shoes that go wrong bearing the S & M.

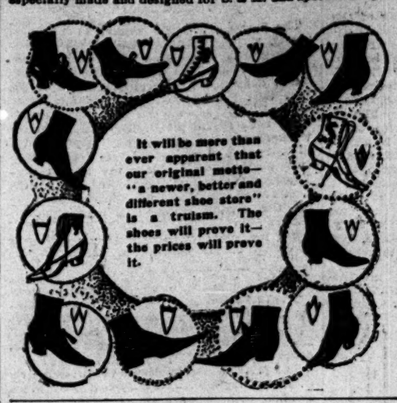
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State, Madison—through to Wabash-av.—7 Store Entrances. Union Loop Station.

TOUGH AND TRUSTY School Shoes.

NEW FALL SHOES FOR WOMEN, MEN, GIRLS & BOYS.

Chicago's most interesting and inviting show and sale of shoes occurs here Saturday—the new Fall foot fashions from two continents now all here—including the swellest creations by Cans, Maison and Laird Shober, especially made and designed for S. & M. and special designs from the best American shoemakers and confined to S. & M. *exclusively.*



Women's new Fall Shoes, worth $3½ and $3, at	$1.90
Women's new Fall Shoes, worth $5 and $4, at	$2.90
Women's new Fall Shoes, worth $7, $6, and $5, at	$3.75
Dugan & Hudson's Iron-Clad School Shoes at	$1¼
Women's new Fall Shoes, worth $5, $4 & $3, at (In the Basement Store.)	$1.35
Boys' School Shoes, worth $2½, at (In the Basement Store.)	$1¼
Children's School Shoes, worth $1½, at (In the Basement Store.)	75c
Fine Storm Rubbers, worth 75c, at (In the Basement Store.)	39c

NEW STORE FOR MEN'S SHOES.

In the Basement Store.



At $1½—1,200 pairs Men's Shoes, made especially to S. & M.'s order, equal to the ...ewhere $2½ ...en's shoes.

At $2—1,000 pairs Men's new Shoes, made to S. & M.'s order by Seis, Schwab & Co., good as any $3 men's shoes in the market—at $2.

A new pair of shoes for every pair of shoes that goes wrong.

At $3—1,000 pairs Men's Fine Calf Lace Shoes—the new narrow or round toe—shoemaker-made on S. & M.'s own lasts—perfect fit—latest fall styles—$4 shoes for $3.

At $4—400 pairs Men's Extra High Grade Calf Shoes—made especially to order—perfect fit and latest styles, new tips and toes—$6 and $5 men's shoes at $4.



SALES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26th.

Tuesday, Sept. 22—DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

Wednesday, Sept. 23—BOOTS AND SHOES ON SAME DAY.

FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Thursday, Sept 24—CLOTHING AND HATS. ON SAME DAY. IN ANNEX.

Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

Commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 10 a. m., WE WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION
At Salesrooms 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
For account Fire Underwriters, the entire salvage of
ISAAC COHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Inventoried Value Over $100,000
Consisting of
800 Cases Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, in Flannels, Tickings, Shirting Checks, Ginghams, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslin, Dress Goods, Black Sateens, Jeans, etc.
100 Cases Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
A large quantity of
Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, Ribbons, Velvets, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and Sundry Notions.

ON DAY FOLLOWING

We will sell the balance of the stock, consisting of $25,000 worth of seasonable clothing in Men's Youths' and Boys' Full Suits, Overcoats, and single garments.
800 cases Boots and Shoes in Mens', Women's, and Children's calf, satin calf, dongola, and grain.
100 cases Fur Hats and Caps.

This is a Sale Extraordinary. The condition of the stock is nearly perfect, all in original packages. There is no fire or water damage whatever, only very slight smoke damage; this, taken into consideration with the staple quality and large quantity, makes this a most attractive sale—one that is positively to your interest to attend.
Goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, September 22, at 8 a. m.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.
Auction sale at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of
Furniture, Iron Beds & Household Goods
At 10:30 Sharp.
Special sale of
CHAIRS AND ROCKERS
In lots to suit the trade.

By The West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383 & 385 West Madison-st. Tel. West 592.
TRADE AUCTION SALE
At our Rooms THIS DAY (Saturday, Sept. 19th), at 2 o'clock sharp, of
HIGH-GRADE SAFETY
BICYCLES
These wheels are all new, perfect and complete in ladies' and gents' 1896 models, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit the trade.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., Incorporated. Auctioneers.

Quality and Workmanship Unexcelled.

DAVENPORT
10c Cigars.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Trade supplied by
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Fall footwear . . Saturday—the showing will be superb—the selling stupendous. There will be an exceptional expose of the new Savoy, elite, Broadway, Ascot, and many entirely exclusive effects, fresh from Maison and Cans, the famous French shoe builders. There will be prices just as much out of the ordinary.



2.65 for ladies' $4.00 boots—an exquisite lot of fine shoes—23 correct styles—newest shapes and effects—exclusive patterns and trimmings—new toes and tips—lace and button—cloth top and kid top—thick and thin soles—glove fitting.

3.65 for ladies' $5 and $6 boots—very "swell," serviceable, and stylish—shoe perfection and shoe excellence—with new features from model shoemakers—new last—new button—new toes—new heels—bench finished footwear at prices not quoted elsewhere for the same quality.

Basement bargains . . . 1.25 for $2 school shoes—boys' and girls'—calfskin and dongola kid—strong and shapely—warranted to wear. 95c for $2.50 shoes—misses' and children's spring heel shoes—dongola kid—Tampico goat—Russia leathers, etc.—broken sizes—on bargain table. . . . 1.39 for ladies' $4 boots—many kinds—hand welt—hand turn—French and vici kid—tan and Russia leathers—button and lace—were $3, $4, and $5—all on bargain table for $1.39.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Boys' clothing . . Youths' and young men's correct autumn attire—stylish, sightly, serviceable—priced to make Saturday a great day for the boys and their provident parents.



Boys' reefers—just in—thirty-four new 1896 effects—blue, black, and brown chinchilla—plain and fancy mixed kersey and cheviots—sailor, velvet, and storm collar—bound and stitched edges—lined with silk, Italian serge, worsteds, and fancy Scotch plaids—all wool—fast color—made specially for Mandel's by Smith, Gray & Co.—sizes 3 to 18—prices $10.00, $8.50, $7.50, $6.00 and $5.00.

5.00 for boys' combination suits—jacket and two pairs pants—strictly all wool—imported fabrics—plain and fancy dark mixed cheviots, homespun and cassimeres—cloth bought by Mandel's European buyer and made especially for Mandel's by Smith, Gray & Co.—warranted to wear—a first-class, up-to-date suit—for dress or school wear—sizes 6 to 16 years.

3.95 for boys' $6.00 all-wool two-piece suits—blue, black, brown, mixtures, cheviots and cassimeres—sizes 5 to 16 years.



2.95 for boys' $5.00 two-piece suits—strictly all-wool domestic cheviots and cassimeres—colors blue, black, dark plaids, and mixtures—double breasted coat—double seat and knees—all seams strongly sewed—an ideal school suit for the rough and hardy boy—6 to 16 years.

1.50 for ladies' $3.00 fedoras and English walking hats—of felt and stitched Scotch cheviots and English suiting cloths—blue, black, brown, and fancy mixture—eight new effects—just in—strictly up-to-date hats—for this sale only $1.50.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls' clothing. The new Paris and London styles. Saturday—"children's day"—specials include many like these:

2.48 for children's $5 reefers of new mixed cheviot—properly garnitured with braid, new sailor collar—a handsome new fall fashion—Saturday $2.48.

2.90 for children's $6 to $9 dresses of fashionable all-wool mixtures—tastefully trimmed—correctly constructed—extra wide hems—4 to 14 years—$2.90.



PUT— **FLESH** ON YOUR **RIBS**

Good, Solid, Healthy Flesh.

AREND'S **DOUBLE** KUMYSS

Will do it. Drink 2 or 3 pints per day and your weight will increase ½ lb. a day, 6 to 8 lbs. a month. Your muscular and physical vigor will astonish you.
It is the most appropriate food for invalids, especially when the stomach is weak or irritable. It should be at every sick bed.
Send for pamphlet. No agents.

Arend's Drug Store,
MADISON-ST., COR. FIFTH-AV.

NEW SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 WABASH AVE.
Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone, Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Profit. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths. BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

FURS Repaired and Remodeled. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO
PAGES 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TOUGH AND TRUSTY REGISTERED TRADE MARK School Shoes.
& BOYS.
new Fall foot fash- and Laird Shober, exclusively.
at $1.90
$2.90
5, at $3.75
$1½
at $1.35
the Basement Store.
$1¼
the Basement Store.
75c
the Basement Store.
39c
the Basement Store.
nt Store.
00 pairs Men's Fine Lace Shoes—the new shoemaker-made on S. & fit—latest fall styles—$5
pairs Men's Extra h Grade Calf Shoes— er—perfect fit and tiptop s—$6 and $5 men's shoes
y—the showing superb—the sell- l expose of the tirely exclusive s French shoe f the ordinary.
isite lot of fine es and effects—ex- d tips—lace and but- soles—glove fitting.
—very "swell," erfection and shoe hoemakers—new lace finished footwear at
oes—boys' and warranted to wear. kid—Tampico goat— r ladies' $4 boots— ssia leathers—button
hs' and young correct autumn to make Satur- arents.
our new 1896 chinchilla—plain sailor, velvet, and d with silk, Italian ll wool—fast color— & Co.—sizes 8 to 16—
its—jacket and ool—imported fab- homespun and cassi- n buyer and made —warranted to wear sizes 6 to 16 years.
ts—blue, black, zes 5 to 16 years.
strictly all-wool colors blue, black, at—double seat and uit for the rough and
nglish walking iots and English mixture—sight new 1.50.
and London —"children's
eviot—properly hion—Saturday $2.48. l-wool mixtures to 14 years—$2.90.
ESH RIBS
, Healthy Flesh.
UBLE KUMYSS
2 or 3 pints per day t will increase ¼ lb. a month. Your mental or will astonish you. appropriate food for lly when the stomach table. It should be at
hlet. No agents.
Drug Store,
H-AV.
ressing, Manicuring, hiropody, Facial Mas age, Electrolysis, La ies' Turkish Baths. 71 and 73 State-st.
aired and Renewed. st Styles. Lowest Prices.
NN T. SHAYNE & CO.

TALK GOLD IN TENT.

Thurston to Open Canvas Political Temple Tonight.

WORD WAR ON POPOCRACY

Will Convert Currency Sinners from Silver Heresies.

MAYOR SWIFT WILL PRESIDE

Expect a Great Multitude at West Side Ball Grounds.

INAUGURATE A UNIQUE CAMPAIGN.

A mammoth white tent occupies the old West Side Baseball Park, Harrison and Loomis streets. It was put up there yesterday and will be used for the first time tonight as a temple devoted to politics.

Under its ample canvas the doctrine of Republicanism, which means McKinley, sound money, protection, and good government, will be preached by Senator John M. Thurston and other able expounders.

All who go will be welcome. There will be no charge of admission, no long list of prominent Vice-Presidents, no restriction upon attendance.

Mayor George B. Swift has been selected to preside, and it is understood he will preface his introduction of the principal speaker with a short address upon the issues of the campaign and the general situation. To many this will be a feature. Up to the present time Mayor Swift has taken no part in the campaign.

Last night the final work of getting the mammoth tent set up was done. The ground has been thoroughly drained and wet weather will not interfere with the comfort of the audience. The street car companies have arranged to have a perfect cross-town and direct service sufficient to care for all the crowd without delay. Calcium lights will make the tent almost as light as day, and there will be one of the novelties of the campaign—stereopticon flash-light views will be shown for the first time in the vicinity.

The seats will accommodate 12,000 persons, but as the tent is 300x150 feet in dimensions, there will be ample room for almost as many more. The Second Regiment Band and the Illinois Quartet will be in attendance.

There will be no attempt to give a street parade. Marching clubs and other organizations, therefore, are requested to proceed direct to the meeting independently. Senator Thurston will arrive from Canton, O., where he spoke yesterday, and be met, taken in charge, and entertained by a delegation from the County Central committee.

His address will be directed especially to workingmen upon the subject of protection, sound money, and prosperity.

GREEN PLEDGES TEXAS TO M'KINLEY

He Is Sure of a Republican Majority of 78,118.

According to Edward H. R. Green, Hetty Green's ambitious son, the Republicans are going to carry Texas this fall.

Mr. Green was at national headquarters yesterday, and that is the report he made to Chairman Hanna. When the "Lilly Whites," the Cuneys, the Grants, and other factions got together in caucus and convention they had no difficulty in adjusting their differences.

The concessions asked for and granted by all sides were found not to be unreasonable. They were all agreed, so far as the national ticket is concerned. They were simply divided over local matters and personal interests. The agreement to unite was based upon pledges to deal fairly and honestly by one another, and to give each faction just representation this time on the Electoral, State, and other tickets.

Maj. W. B. Slasson, a member of the Cuney faction, was also at headquarters, and bore with him a letter from J. J. Fairbanks, Chairman of their State committee, saying how much he was pleased with the consolidation. They are to have one Elector and three members of the Advisory Board. Mr. Slasson will probably be the Elector. This element appointed, besides Mr. Fairbanks, a committee composed of J. B. Schmitz, Wilt Dryden, H. S. McGregor, and J. P. Newcomb to complete the deal.

Will Be Recognized Leader.

Mr. Green becomes Chairman of the United Central committee and will be recognized as the official head of the Republican party in Texas. John Grant, the National Committeeman, is said to be right in line and ready to do business. Mr. Green expressed great confidence to Mr. Hanna and everybody else in the Texans' ability to carry the State for McKinley. They are now consummating a satisfactory scheme of fusion with the Populists and sound money Democrats.

He says if all the anti-free silver forces unite they can give Texas to the sound money cause by from 25,000 to 50,000 majority. They base their predictions on figures.

In 1894 the Democrats cast 241,882 votes, the Populists 160,000, and the Republicans 60,428. The estimates show that fully 50,000 Democrats will vote this year for McKinley and sound money. This, added to the Republican strength, would bring it up to 110,428 and reduce the Democratic vote to 191,882, a majority of 81,453.

Populists to Turn Scales.

Then if the Populist vote of 150,000 goes with the Republicans and sound money Democrats, they would have a total of 270,429, or a majority over all of 78,118.

But they expect to lose anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 of the Populists, who are so strong in their silver sentiment that they will take Bryan and Sewall rather than follow Watson.

Mr. Green and the delegation with him are here to arrange for speakers and get literature. They propose to make a campaign that will open the eyes of some people in Texas. As the young Chairman has his mother, Mrs. Hetty Green, behind him, there is no doubt that he will be able successfully to carry through the things he undertakes. Mrs. Green is so much pleased over the recognition and elevation of her son that she said a few days ago her contribution to his campaign fund would not be a small one. She declined, however, to name the amount.

OPEN A BUREAU FOR WORKINGMEN.

W. T. Lewis and J. M. Farquahar to Work with Laborers.

A bureau devoted entirely to the interest of laboringmen has been opened at Republican national headquarters. It is in charge of W. T. Lewis, who was Labor Commissioner for Ohio during Maj. McKinley's term as Governor, and ex-Congressman John M. Farquahar of Buffalo.

Mr. Lewis has been here several days, but Mr. Farquahar arrived only yesterday. They will proceed at once to advance the cause of sound money and protection among workingmen all over the country.

Both men have been closely identified with and prominent in labor circles for a great many years. Ex-Congressman Farquahar was elected President of the Chicago Typographical Union in 1857, and he also held the office again in 1871, at the time of the big fire. In 1862 he was elected President of the International Union. The two men will put the bureau in communication with McKinley and sound money clubs, furnish speakers for meetings as far as possible, and look after the distribution of literature.

Ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota was among Chairman Hanna's callers yesterday, and speaking of the situation in his State he predicted Minnesota would give a plurality for McKinley and Hobart of not less than 20,000, and he would not be surprised if it exceeded 30,000. He said there was no use trying to disguise the fact that free coinage had made material progress in the country districts, but on the other hand even the Bryan management acknowledged the progress of sound money in the towns and cities was more than sufficient to offset the defection from the Republican ranks in the country.

Senator Shoup of Idaho was at headquarters, and he says the Republicans of Utah, where he stopped a few days on his way East, are so interested in the tariff that their leaders will shortly issue an address declaring the free coinage of silver is not half so important to either the present or future prosperity of the State as protection and reciprocity.

REPUBLICANS TO HONOR SAWYER.

Octogenarian Ex-Senator's Birthday to Be a Political Rally.

Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer will be 80 years old next Tuesday. He is going to celebrate the event at his home in Oshkosh. It will be a sort of political as well as social affair.

All the big Republicans of Wisconsin, especially those who were associated with the venerable ex-Senator when he was active in campaign work, will be there.

Henry C. Payne said yesterday the State Central committee had agreed to cancel the engagements for that day of ex-Senator Spooner and other speakers. Arrangements have been made to run special trains from different portions of the State.

GEN. HARRISON PROMISES TO STUMP.

Makes a Definite Announcement in a Letter to Durbin.

National Committeeman Durbin of Indiana received a letter from ex-President Harrison yesterday in which he said that upon his return home early in October he will be ready to enter the campaign and make a number of speeches. Mr. Harrison is now resting at Old Forge, in the Adirondack Mountains, and expects to come West about Oct. 1.

He has an important case set for hearing in the United States Court at Cincinnati Oct. 6, and after that his time will be given first to Indiana and then to the National committee.

Women Organize a Silver League.

At a meeting of the Woman's National Silver League at the Clifton House yesterday permanent organization resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Herbert Duncanson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Fallows; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Heuey; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Agnes Smith; campaign manager, Mrs. S. L. Jenks. One of the principal objects will be to furnish music for the campaign. The league now has a chorus of 100 voices. Meetings will be held at the Clifton House every Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Silver Clubs to Meet in St. Louis.

The conference of the non-partisan silver clubs called for Chicago, Sept. 23, has been postponed, to meet at St. Louis, Oct. 3, with the National Association of Democratic clubs. This arrangement has been made to suit the convenience of Mr. Bryan and other speakers, and in the interests of a general consolidation of the Bryan and Sewall forces.

Postmaster Hesing Makes Suggestions

Postmaster Hesing visited all the political headquarters in the city yesterday to make suggestions to them about mailing campaign literature. He says that while the office is equipped to handle large amounts of mail, there is a limit to its capacity. He offered to send a man to the various headquarters to help sort the mail whenever one is needed. He also made the request that the matter be mailed as fast as it is ready and not be allowed to accumulate so that the whole amount will be thrown on the office at one time.

Organize Another McKinley Club.

The Fifty-fifth Street McKinley club was organized on Thursday night, at Fifty-fifth street and Ellis avenue, with the following officers: President, S. C. Hayes; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Dietrich, Arthur C. Hoffman, J. M. Freese, and H. L. Strock; Secretary and Treasurer, Bernhard Baumann. Permanent quarters have been secured at No. 446 East Fifty-fifth street, corner Lexington avenue, and will be open every evening during the campaign.

Gold Men Make Nominations.

These nominations were made yesterday by the sound money Democrats: Henry Thwing for State Senator in the Sixth District, John Jornjorski for Representative in the Nineteenth District, and John Morris of the Morris Printing company for member of the State Board in the Third Congressional District.

POLISH PAPER DESERTS POPOCRATS.

Cannot Support the Financial Platform and Warns Against It.

The Dziennik Chicagoski, the leading Polish newspaper of Chicago, printed the following announcement yesterday:

"We take pleasure in announcing to the public that our paper, the Dziennik Chicagoski, which has supported the Democratic party for the last six years, will now, on account of the changed policy of that party for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, which would prove most detrimental to the country, take the following stand at the coming election:

"Support the gold platform of the Republican party as adopted in St. Louis, Mo., and the national ticket of that party.

"We do not renounce the principles of Democracy, but at the present we are forced to take a stand against the 'free silver craze' to protect the country and our fellow-men, the Polish working people, from the fatal results which would necessarily follow.

"We take this step in the interest of the Polish workingmen, and we are certain that they will support it most strongly. The American people will appreciate in this the good will of our countrymen and their understanding of their own good and the good of this country, the land of our adoption."

BADGE OF A QUEEN'S MESSENGER.



These badges are made of silver and are worn by special couriers of the British Government, who carry important documents too valuable to be intrusted to the mail. Tynan is said to have had a bogus badge made in Paris for the purpose of gaining admission to the royal castle at Balmoral.

CHEAP MONEY MAKES CHEAP MEN.

Manchester Union (Dem.): Whitelaw Reid says that cheap money makes cheap men. This sentiment has much more to commend it than that expressed by President Harrison when he said that a cheap coat makes a cheap man.

IN FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

REPUBLICANS ARE UNITED AND OPPOSITION DIVIDED.

In a Careful Canvass of This County, Which Has Always Been a Doubtful One, Chairman Babcock Finds Many More Gold Democrats than Silver Republicans—Gen. Bragg Predicts McKinley Will Carry Wisconsin by Aid of Gold Democrats.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—"If we can't skin 'em now we will blow out the light."

This was the way in which Gen. Edward S. Bragg announced his intention of fighting the Wisconsin Popocrats to a standstill. Bragg always has been and always will be a fighter. As he stood in the door of his law office in Forest avenue, a close-fitting yachting cap concealing much of the iron-gray hair, and the still grayer beard wagging with the cocky determination of the man, the famous leader of the Iron Brigade was as full of fight as when he led his blue-coated regiments to the battlefield.

"I haven't given up the fight yet, by a long shot," he said. "I'm only beginning. I don't think there is any doubt about Wisconsin, but the Republicans are going to win chiefly through the help of some of us Democrats who have a clear record and nothing to explain away. I haven't been out through the State yet, but expect to take a hand in the campaign from now on. No one can make estimates yet as to the strength of the gold Democratic vote. That vote will not show up directly in the returns, for so many have decided to vote direct for McKinley as the best way of beating Bryan, but our vote will tell in the results.

Potent Help from Gold Democrats.

"The Republicans are just learning that they cannot depend upon their own men altogether. You see, they have been teaching they could raise prices by building up a Chinese wall to keep out foreign competition. That is a paternal government, and if they can interfere with the laws of supply and demand in one direction, why not in another? It's hard work for a protectionist to argue against laws regulating the price of commodities, but we free-traders are not troubled that way. Democrats in Wisconsin are going back on Bryan, and these changes are not only among the Germans, but the American and Irish Democrats are coming into our camp. We will win the fight, but the Republicans will be indebted to the solid Democrats for their victory."

Fond du Lac County has always been a battlefield, for the two parties are evenly divided in the section at the head of Lake Winnebago, under ordinary conditions, at least. Four years ago Cleveland's landslide caught the county for 3,820 plurality. Two years ago Upham carried the county by the slender plurality of 200, while the City of Fond du Lac went Democratic by 100.

Big Stay-at-Home Vote.

There are practically no Populists in the county, but there is a large Republican vote which is very touchy. It has a habit of staying at home when it is not pleased with things in the governmental line. Although the Democratic plurality of 3,800 in 1892 was changed into a Republican plurality of 200 in 1894, there was no great change in the Democratic vote. It fell off only 400 in the two years, but the Republican vote jumped 3,000, showing that the farmers of that party in 1892 simply staid at home.

This year, on the contrary, they are all on deck and interested in the outcome. There is considerable silver sentiment among the Republican farmers of the county, but it doesn't go to the extent, so far as can be learned, of affecting their party allegiance.

Dr. L. A. Bishop, Chairman of the Republican County committee, is enthusiastic over the prospects, and yet he is an experienced and hustling political leader, who is not easily carried off his feet.

"We are just making our canvass of the county," he said, "and the results are surprising. Every now and then we hear of a hotbed of silver cranks and we look it up at once. In one case I ran down such a report in a small town, and, sure enough, found nine silver Republicans. Four were in one family, three in another, and the other two represented their own ideas. But when we came to poll the town we found that to offset the nine supposed Republican deserters, there were thirty-three Democrats who openly repudiated Bryan. This proportion seems to have been kept up all over.

Situation Is Growing Better.

"The situation is becoming better, and better, and better all the while. The gold Democrats here are working with us in everything. They embrace all the old party leaders in the town. Gen. Bragg leads the list, and ex-Congressman O. A. Wells is in the same movement. Four Democratic ex-Mayors, John Hughes, the hardware man; Dr. S. S. Bowers, formerly Chairman of the Democratic County committee; Dr. T. F. Mayhew; and G. W. Lusk, the retired lumberman, have broken away from Bryan, and the list could be prolonged almost indefinitely.

"There is no appreciable silver sentiment among the Republicans. The town I have mentioned is the worst of all. There are a number of Republicans who are friendly to silver, as we all are. They are bimetallists, not silver monometallists, and do not hesitate to say so, but they are the men who are being claimed by the Popocratic committees. The gold Democratic vote will be heavy, all through this section, but Palmer and Buckner will not show up in the returns. Most of the men who have bolted Bryan will throw their votes direct to McKinley, because they wish to take no chances.

"The German farmers in this section show their sentiment by the demand which is made for Carl Schurz's speech. I have exhausted my supply, and am sending for more. This is a close county at best, and in a general election has gone Democratic ever since Garfield ran."

One Hopeful Popocrat.

Louis Lang of the Reporter is the high priest of the silver movement in the county. He says his paper has several hundred new Republican subscribers, a statement which is vigorously controverted by the managers of the Commonwealth, the old Republican paper, who say they have not lost a subscriber since the campaign began. Mr. Lang is one of the few Popocrats in Wisconsin who is openly hopeful of good results. He says:

"We will carry Fond du Lac by 600 to 700 for Bryan. Silver Republicans are coming into our headquarters daily, but we are not furnishing names just now. They are here, however, and besides that there are some gold Democrats whose names were signed to the call for the State convention who say they will vote for Bryan.

"Bragg's speech here last Saturday was a good one, of course, and he poured in some hot shot, but the effect will be only to consolidate the opposition. The great difficulty with us is that we have no money, while the other fellows have plenty, and of course it is hard to run a campaign without money."

Talks with prominent leaders in Fond du Lac confirm the belief that here, as elsewhere in the State, the Republicans are practically united, while the Democrats are split wide open, the Germans especially repudiating Bryan in large numbers.



MAMMOTH TENT IN WHICH CHICAGO REPUBLICANS WILL HOLD MASS-MEETINGS.

HORACE BOIES' CHANGE OF FRONT.

Stood for the Presidency in 1892 on a Sound Money Platform.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—Uncle Horace Boies has left his farm in Grundy County and will spend the remaining days of the campaign among the farmers in Iowa and adjoining States. He is telling them that the only source of relief for the farmer is free silver, and he adds that he knows whereof he speaks because he is something of a farmer himself. Now, Uncle Horace is not one of the shrewdest of politicians. He is given to writing letters and making speeches, some of which in after days return to plague him. He ascribes his defeat at Chicago to the fact that he sometimes talked too much.

Previous to the Chicago convention he wrote several letters in which he advised that free silver, which would bring cheaper money, was necessary to enable the farmer to pay his hired help less wages. Perhaps a little more than a year before that time he made a speech in which he advocated putting more gold in the gold dollar or less silver in the silver dollar. At another time he said that the commercial ratio would have to be used as a basis if parity between the two metals was maintained. Then, when he was placed in nomination by the Iowa convention at Dubuque for the Presidency, he prepared a plank for the platform which said that if the ratio of 16 to 1 was found impracticable Congress should be allowed to change the ratio to one that would secure the desired effect. The politicians of the convention, however, saw that such a platform would never do, and so Uncle Horace's plank was side-tracked.

Gets on Bryan's Platform.

The fact became public that he had prepared such a plank, and when written to on the subject he was too honest to deny it. Now that Bryan, and not Boies is the nominee, Uncle Horace does not hesitate to say in his speeches that he favors such a law.

"I approach the platform with fear and trembling," says he, "and indorse the Chicago platform only for the reason that it seems to be the only way in which the friends of silver can get together."

All this, however, is modern history, but there are a few facts which rather becloud the claim of Uncle Horace that he stands in accord with the traditions of the Democratic party in his attitude toward free silver. It will be remembered that Uncle Horace was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892, as well as in 1896. At the first-mentioned date he was not for free silver, at least not as it is interpreted by the Popocrats at present. For two years prior to the Presidential convention of 1892, Iowa Democrats had rather tended towards an indorsement of free silver, and, in fact, their platforms of 1890 and 1891 would coincide fairly well with their financial utterances this year. When the time came, however, to present Mr. Boies' name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, the party leaders concluded there had been enough flirting with silver, and at the convention in Council Bluffs in May, 1892, a sound money platform was adopted, and on this platform Gov. Boies' name was presented to the Chicago convention, which met later on in that year.

Stood for Sound Money in 1892.

Now Gov. Boies says he dates his free silver sentiments back to the position of the party in 1890 and 1891. It is a fact, however, that he accepted the vote of the Iowa delegation in 1892 on what was understood to be a sound money platform, and, as far from objecting to the expression of that platform on the money question, he indorsed it.

The Democratic State convention which first presented Gov. Boies' name as a candidate for the Presidency was held at Council Bluffs on May 11, 1892. John C. Kelly of Sioux City was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Kelly is now and always has been a sound money man and is one of the Democratic bolters who do not support Candidate Bryan.

Speaking in regard to the financial plank of the platform Chairman Kelly said in an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent at that time:

"It means, as I take it, and as the committee considered it, an honest dollar worth 100 cents. It is practically the opposite of the position taken on that question in the Democratic platform of last year and the year before."

In an interview a few days after the Council Bluffs convention Mr. Boies said that he fully approved of the platform adopted, and as succeeding events proved he based his candidacy on that platform.

Uncle Horace will undoubtedly find it a trifle awkward to account for his position at this time as the logical outcome of his attitude in 1892 and of the attitude of the men who supported him in his contest for the Presidential nomination at that time. The bulk of the men who were the Boies leaders then are as strongly for sound money today as they were in 1892. Among them are such men as W. J. Knight of Dubuque, who was Chairman of the Iowa delegation at that time; John C. Kelly, editor of the Sioux City Tribune; Charles D. Fullen, ex-Chairman of the State Central committee; ex-Senator W. O. Schmidt of Davenport, M. M. Ham of Dubuque, J. J. Richardson of Davenport, and many others who have repudiated the Chicago platform. It is plain that instead of following the "traditions of his party" Gov. Boies had taken a widely different path.

MAY ASK KERN TO QUIT.

RUMOR THAT GOV. ALTGELD IS ENGINEERING SUCH A PROJECT.

All Understood to Be in the Interests of Harmony and Fusion in Cook County—A. S. Trude Said to Have Been Assigned to the Delicate Task of Inducing the State's-Attorney to Get Off the Ticket—Reports That Are Current.

Gov. Altgeld's arrival in Chicago yesterday gave a fresh impetus to the Popocrat-Populist-silver Republican effort at fusion in Cook County and lent currency to the rumor that State's-Attorney Kern would be requested today, in the interest of harmony and Altgeldism, to get off the ticket.

Rumor assigned A. S. Trude to the delicate task of getting Mr. Kern to step down and out. Mr. Trude is expected back today, and the Governor is reported to be confident that he will prove to be the man for the occasion.

It has been known all along that Gov Altgeld was extremely desirous of fixing up the vexed question of county fusion even at some apparent sacrifice of the Popocrats. This is said to be one of the principal tasks he has set himself during his stay here.

The Popocratic County Central committee and the nominees of the recent convention have been all torn up over the fusion question during the last week. The wishes of the Governor, which have been urged upon the nominees, and possibly also the belief that the Republicans are almost certain to carry the county this fall, may have had something to do with their readiness to sacrifice themselves, but in any event, from Mr. Kern down, they one and all have declared that if the interests of their party could be subserved by their getting out of the way they held themselves ready to be immolated.

Mr. Kern is, of course, the chief obstacle to fusion. Despite his professed willingness to step down there is a fear among those who would gladly see him out of the way that if any pronounced pressure is brought to bear upon him he might in resentment stick. His possible retirement does not, however, it is declared, mean that Mr. Strong or any one else outside the Popocratic ranks will be named for the place.

There is a story afloat in certain circles that the Governor is greatly interested in the naming of the legislative ticket, for the reason that if defeated for Governor he will try for the Senate. Also there is said to be absolutely nothing in it.

Gov. Altgeld was engaged part of yesterday in preparing his speech for this evening at Central Music Hall, which will be a reply to the speech of Carl Schurz. He will be escorted to the meeting by the County Democracy, the Carter Harrison Association, and members of the North Side German Turner societies. Much of his time yesterday was given up to conference with Thomas Gahan and other leading local Popocrats. He found time, however, to call upon Chairman Jones, with whom he was closeted for about an hour.

POPOCRATIC ORATORY FOR ILLINOIS.

Chairman Jones Promises to Increase the Supply as Far as Possible.

"Buck" Hinrichsen called upon Chairman Jones again yesterday and he carried along with him a liberal supply of war paint. He came to demand, and demand imperatively, that the Illinois State Popocratic committee be given some consideration in the matter of speakers at the hands of the National committee. Success attended him.

There has been friction between these two bodies for some time over this question until, at last, thinking patience had ceased to be a virtue, Mr. Hinrichsen, in behalf of the State organization, called to demand what was considered to be the latter's due.

The call was preceded by a conference at the State Popocratic headquarters at the Sherman House, participated in by Hinrichsen, Bentley, Nelson, and other committeemen, at which it was determined to take to Chairman Jones a list of the national speakers which the committee wants in Illinois, and insist that the latter promise they shall be given such dates in this State as the committee desires. The program included more speeches form Mr. Bryan than had been intended originally, as well as from Senator Teller, Lind of Minnesota, and other orators of national repute.

Mr. Hinrichsen was the bearer of the message, and so forcibly did he state his point that Chairman Jones promised to grant the request, as far as lay in his power.

There was the usual batch of optimistic matter turned out by the literary bureau at headquarters yesterday, including such cheerful statements as "New York and New Jersey are both certain to go for Bryan."

It was also announced that Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor had opened Bryan headquarters at the Briggs House.

DIVISION OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Influence of the Various States in Selecting a President.

In answer to a number of requests the following table of the Electoral vote is printed:

Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
California	9	New Jersey	10
Colorado	4	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Florida	4	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	32
linois	24	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Missouri	17		
Montana	3	Total	447
Nebraska	8	Necessary to elect	224

A healthful, toothsome beverage is Postum Cereal, a product of the grains. Use at meals, hot.

TALK TO THE FARMER AND LABORER.

Plain Statement of the Money Question by an Adrian, Mich., Banker—Free Silver Fallacies Exposed.

Adrian (Mich.) Times: The following paragraph appeared in Tuesday's issue of the Times: "Is this so? The statement is made that local Democratic speakers in stumping the county make the assertion that Messrs. Harry B. Waldby and Frank W. Clay have said that 'if they were farmers they would vote for Bryan and free silver, but being bankers they will have to vote for McKinley and a gold standard.'" Speaking for himself and his business associate, Mr. Harry B. Waldby has favored us with the following reply. As a terse, concise, clearly-written statement of the existing situation, Mr. Waldby's paper deserves the careful attention of all thinking people:

"Editor Times: While I very much dislike to be drawn into a political contest, your putting a question point blank to me such as appears in your issue of yesterday necessitates some kind of a reply, and I say, both for Mr. Clay and myself, that the story referred to is absolutely false in every particular.

"Any question of legislation that affects the money of an entire country like the United States does not operate locally, but is either a good thing or a bad thing for all alike. Those who are deluding themselves with the idea that in voting for free and unlimited coinage of silver they are dealing a body blow to those arch enemies of the people, the capitalists, the bankers, the manufacturers, and the railways, will awake to the bitter fact, should their votes turn the scale and elect Mr. Bryan, that they must suffer with all the rest. They will find too late that they occupy the position of a sailor who, through envy or insanity, thrusts a torch into the powder magazine of the vessel. He will indeed have blown up the ship, but himself along with the rest.

"When a man gives as his only reason for wanting free silver, because the banks don't, it naturally carries the idea that financial institutions are a bad thing for a community.

"Let us localize this question: 'Are the banks of Adrian a bad thing for the merchant, the farmer, and mechanics of this vicinity?' The first-named does not question their utility, so we will leave him out of the argument. How would the farmer market any of the products of his farm if it were not for the bank furnishing the money in advance? Butter and cheese are made and sold on time. Stock is bought and shipped east for a market. Grain is stored sometimes a year at a time in the local elevators. Vegetables are canned and held, or sold on long time, but the farmer always sells for cash and takes no chances. Who carries these goods, furnishes the cash, and in some cases takes the chances? The banks.

"If the farmer wishes to make improvements of any kind, or buy more land, he naturally borrows the money of the bank. Now, by what process of reasoning does he look upon the banker as a friend and good fellow until he makes the loan, and ever afterward as a blood-sucker, Shylock, and robber? Did the banker go to him and force him to borrow the money? Did he slyly insert some clause that the borrower did not know of; wasn't everything clear, plain, and above board in every particular?

"'But,' says the silver orator, 'you loaned him silver and now want your pay in gold.' Absolute rot. No borrower in the United States who has borrowed money since 1878 has been loaned a depreciated dollar. Every dollar, metal or paper, has been a gold dollar since that date. If by chance there is still a loan out that antedates that time, hasn't there been fifteen years of good times up to 1893, in which to pay it? Were not prices good? Was not wheat of the celebrated dollar variety, and better?

"My farmer friend, sit down and think this matter over seriously. Ask yourself the question: Is the banker my enemy? Is it a sure guide for me to follow, in casting my vote, this opposition of his to unlimited silver? Or are his best interests as well as mine conserved when the whole country is prosperous with a currency that will not fluctuate in value?

"As to the mechanic and laboring man, and the question of the banker being a help or a hindrance to the earning of his daily bread, the question can be disposed of in a nutshell. Let him step up to his employer tomorrow morning, and ask him this one plain question: 'How many days' work would I have had in this factory in the last three years if there had been no banks in the City of Adrian?' He will get a plain, straightforward answer, which will in my opinion set at rest all doubts he may have on the subject.

"One of the queerest aspects of this whole agitation is the trying to make the workingman believe that he will be richer, happier, and have a fuller stomach if the dollar he works for only buys half as much as it now does. This is explained by saying that when the mine owner gets his silver coined into dollars he is going to spend it with a free hand, buying himself all the good things of this earth, and finally it is going to filter back until money is going to be plenty as plenty right here in Adrian. The factories are going to employ twice the hands. The wheels will turn twice as fast and everything hum with the good times. Funny, isn't it, that the manufacturers and employers of labor do not see this, and work and vote for this great increase of trade and profits, but are almost to a man in favor of honest money?

"This looking for plenty of money to do business on is a fallacy. Business is not done with money itself. Ninety-five per cent of all the business of this country is carried on with checks, drafts, notes, etc. This brings us to the cause of the hard times of the last three years. This sort of money got over-expanded, and here and there it began to be questioned whether it was good or not. This doubt and distrust spread until it finally resulted in every one's being asked to settle up all at once, or a panic. The recovery from a financial panic is always slow and painful to all alike, but legislation of various kinds has never been known to cure the disease. There is only one remedy—confidence.

"These periods of depression will come about once in so often, and being on a gold or an iron basis will not ward them off.

"Congress may meet and pass laws, the Senate may concur therein, and President Bryan affix his ready pen, but two things are above their might: The great law of supply and demand will still stand unrepealed; that overproduction makes low prices; and gold will still be the standard of the world.

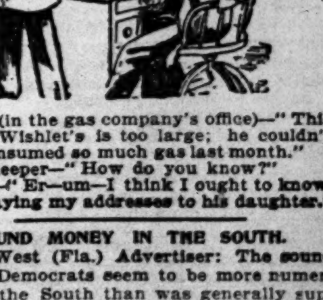
"It simply rests with the voters of this great country to decide whether they will stand in line and be classed with the enlightened nations of the earth, or step down out of its now proud position and take a lowly seat with Mexico and China."

DEATH JUST BEFORE A FORTUNE.

Bank Clerk Would Have Inherited Half of $1,500,000 Had He Lived.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—E. J. Mattson, a clerk at the National Hotel in this city, died this morning about five minutes before a telegram reached the hotel announcing that his uncle in New York had died and left a fortune of upwards of $1,500,000 to himself and his sister.

THE LIGHT BILL WAS TOO HEAVY.



Clerk (in the gas company's office)—"This bill of Wishlet's is too large; he couldn't have consumed so much gas last month."

Bookkeeper—"How do you know?"

Clerk—"Er—um—I think I ought to know. I am paying my addresses to his daughter."

SOUND MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

Key West (Fla.) Advertiser: The sound money Democrats seem to be more numerous in the South than was generally supposed. The various States are going to put Electoral tickets in the field and the woods will ring with the eloquence of many of the brainiest men of the country.

SNOWDEN IN A WEB.

Must Answer to the Grand Jury or Submit to Arrest.

OFFICIALS ON THE STAND.

Civil Service Commission Hears Their Testimony.

ASKED FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Accused Declines to Make Reply When Questioned.

CLARK SAYS THE CASE IS SURE.

Evidence adduced against Milo Snowden before the Civil Service Commission yesterday will go to the grand jury. If that body fails to act Snowden will be arrested on a warrant and taken before an examining magistrate. This is the result of the public investigation by the Civil Service Commission yesterday morning. Snowden was before the body charged with soliciting money from city employés for campaign purposes. After the hearing President Clark conferred with his associates and then announced the course to be pursued, as indicated.

The investigation was begun promptly at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the rooms of the commission in the City Hall. President Clark presided and was assisted in conducting the examinations of witnesses by Commissioners Waller and Hotz.

George H. Jenney, City Purchasing Agent, said that last Wednesday Milo Snowden called at his office and presented a letter asking for funds for use of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican club.

Telltale Letter's Text.

The letter read as follows:

"The bearer, Milo Snowden, is authorized to collect campaign funds for the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican club.

"AXEL CHYTRAUS,
"Chairman Finance committee."

"Mr. Snowden urged me to subscribe money for the use of the club," said the witness. "I refused to give any money for the purpose, saying that I was an employé of the city and that the civil service laws prohibited me from giving any money for political purposes. He talked to me for nearly twenty minutes and finally went away angry, declaring that he was glad he knew how I stood."

Edward C. Haven, Chief Water Assessor, said:

"About a week ago Mr. Snowden came to my office and showed me a letter stating that he was authorized to collect money for the use of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican club. I read the letter and told him I had no money to give. He called my attention to the fact that I was making my living by holding a City Hall position and said I should subscribe to keep the party in power. I refused again, and he went away."

Michael Keck, a clerk in the City Collector's office, testified that Snowden approached him, but Keck refused to subscribe. Keck says that Snowden then approached James Chisholm, another clerk in the office, and asked for money, but was refused.

Milton Jones, accountant in the Water Office, said that last Monday or Tuesday Snowden came into his office and asked him for a subscription, but was refused.

Snowden was then called. He was identified by all the witnesses.

"Did you ever approach a city employé to solicit money for political purposes?" asked President Clark.

Snowden Refuses to Answer.

"This matter has come up so suddenly," replied Snowden, "I cannot answer that question at present. I am not advised as to the civil service law, and I must refuse to talk until I have consulted an attorney."

All the witnesses were recalled and asked whether they had ever received any letters or circulars by mail asking for money. They admitted they had received such letters, but they were unsigned. Witness Jenney admitted having received a letter signed by W. D. Boyce, President, and J. P. Andrews, Secretary, of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican club, asking for subscriptions.

The hearing adjourned, subject to the Chair's call.

President Clark said:

"The offense of Snowden is a misdemeanor and is punishable under the civil service law by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000, or six months' imprisonment in the County Jail. We have proved him guilty beyond a doubt. This is the first case of the kind that has come to our notice, and we desire to make an example of the offender so that it will never be attempted again."

THAT COURIER-JOURNAL EDITORIAL.

Man Who Wrote the Free Silver Article Died Insane.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The free silver men are making much use of several editorials which appeared in the Courier-Journal in 1886, and especially of one which they say was printed on Aug. 10, the correct date being Aug. 11. Their organs are publishing it and republishing it, some of them keeping it standing in their columns, and many of them assuring their readers that it was written by Mr. Watterson. It has been distributed by the thousands in circulars all over the country, and is being quoted by the Popocratic and Populist stumpers from Maine to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to Georgia. Indeed, so much ado is being made over it that the silverites seem to rest their case on the assumption that because the Courier-Journal published a silver editorial in 1886, free silver is, always has been, and always must be, right.

The editorial by which our admirers set such store was, we are bound to confess, a unique production. It lamented the fact that "the whole American press" was "ignoring" the silver question, laid down seven propositions, six of which were based upon the truth of the first, and, instead of proving any of them, challenged the American press to "prove all the propositions stated are either true of false," virtually indicting those papers which could not or would not prove them false as being in the pay of the money kings.

The Courier-Journal, out of consideration for the memory of the estimable gentleman who wrote those silver editorials, has heretofore remained silent on the subject, although it has received hundreds of inquiries regarding that one published Aug. 11, 1886. But, since the silverites have come to attach so much importance to the article as to make it their principal campaign document, it seems proper that we should let them know that it was not written by Mr. Watterson (he being abroad at the time and one of his European letters appearing on the same page on which the editorial was published), but that its author was Col. W. H. Chilton, who, very soon after he wrote the now noted editorial, died in an asylum for the insane.

Since his departure from the paper no editorial word in favor of free silver has appeared in the Courier-Journal.

PROF. DYCHE IS NOW OVERDUE.

It Is Thought He Is Searching for the North Pole.

Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 18.—The continued absence of Prof. L. L. Dyche of the State University, who accompanied Peary on his former trip north, leads to the belief that he is in search of a route to the North Pole by way of Alaska and the western passage. Prof. Dyche was last heard from under date of July 17, when he was in Alaska. He started west, ostensibly to collect specimens for the State University. When he started from here he said he would return Sept. 1.

For a small monthly stipend we will supply you with clean towels as you want them. Munger's laundry. Tel. S. 1175.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Bourget's Latest Novel.

A Tragic Idyl. By Paul Bourget. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Paul Bourget has evidently made a bid for American fame in "A Tragic Idyl," but it is not likely he will get it. There are many traces of his American visit and of "Outre Mer" in the novel, but at heart it is, for all that, as French as the Paris boulevards. Its moral tone is too nasal for the American ear.

As a story of illicit loves, analytically treated, "A Tragic Idyl" is undoubtedly a strong book. By strong we do not mean anything of the kind that might please seekers after realistic nastiness. From the standpoint of decency, as that term is understood among the literary great ones of Paris, "A Tragic Idyl" is one of the best things Bourget has ever done. There is nothing unclean in the story. Bless you, no. It is throughout as proper as illicit loves are wont to be. Its mud is all clean. In a world where kissing other men's wives is the highest mode of expression for all that is noblest and best in young men the book must be a masterpiece. All that one blames M. Bourget for is that he has thought to please the French and American publics both at once. The compliment will fail to be appreciated.

It is not pretended that the American reading public is too dainty to soil its gloves with accounts of French marital peculiarities. We only mean to say that there are indications on this side of the water of a healthy weariness for this particular plot relating the tribulations of the high-minded lover, the unchaste wife, and the ogreish husband. There is a feeling among the adherents of tainted fiction that this set of characters has been cruelly overworked—that from time immemorial down to the present year of our Lord is long enough for one plot to wear. We want a change. Perhaps the evil is in our American passion for variety, but the confession must be made that even our taste for literary dirt is vitiated to the extent of demanding its pabulum in assorted flavors.

* * *

If it be true, as one shrewdly suspects, that there is somewhere in literary Paris a stern censor who forbids the appearance of any novel not written on the good old lines of matrimonial infelicity and clandestine liaison, M. Bouget must, of course, be pardoned for "A Tragic Idyl." It is difficult to account on any other grounds for this triteness in the concepts of one with his powers and opportunities for travel.

The central figures of the story are four—the morally erratic Baroness Ely and her choleric husband, the Archduke; Pierre Hautefeuille, the "innocent" and passionate lover of the Baroness, and his bosom friend, Olivier du Prat. The Baroness has formerly been the mistress of Olivier, has been deserted by him, has set out to win the love of his dearest friend in order to wound her ex-lover most wantonly and deeply, and has ended by falling truly in love with the youth. Since that change of heart it has become her agonizing desire to keep Paul from learning the truth from his friend.

The scenes are laid chiefly at Cannes and around the gaming tables of Monte Carlo. The Baroness, in a wild fit of gaming pawns a jewel case and Paul secretly redeems it, thus revealing his passion to others. Then Olivier du Prat returns from Egypt, whither he had fled, and naturally comes to Cannes to visit his bosom friend. By a dramatic series of events he learns the whole state of the case. Thenceforth the action becomes a fierce war between romantic love and fraternal friendship. The situation is worked out with undeniable artistic power. Both men are madly in love with the Baroness, and their friendship groans and creaks under the strain, but comes out unscathed. Both young men make a vow never to see the woman again, and the final climax comes when Olivier sees his friend stealing off at night to meet her, follows him, finds that the husband has laid a trap for the intruder, and voluntarily throws himself into it and dies to save the friend who has broken his heart.

It will be seen from this that the plot has artistic strength. If one could forget its triteness and the base nature of the passions that draw forth the noble acts of Paul and Olivier there would be nothing in it for the moralist to condemn. But, granting the artistic soundness of the kernel of the story, the hull in which it is enveloped has certain qualities that will still offend the general reader. The hull is too thick.

* * *

The author has swathed and smothered the story in a tough and insipid mass of characteristic analytical generalities. Every time one of his charactors sneezes he feels impelled to philosophize for a page or two on sneezes in general and on this sneeze in particular. Every time the lover winks twice in rapid succession the reader must be informed what feelings have prompted this unusual phenomenon. All this may be very interesting to the psychologist and to the specialist on sneezes, but to those of us who are mere ordinary mortals in search of a clean story with snap and cleverness and beauty in it the result is wearisome.

Doubtless some of the lackluster of the English version is due to indifferent translation. The constant use of the word souvenir to mean a memory is but one instance of a defect that robs the whole of its proper idiomatic terseness and vigor.

Granting that M. Bourget has given us a moral treatment of an immoral subject, he has yet committed the fatal sin of too-muchness. He is too minute in his descriptions and analyses, too prolix in his dramatic crises. The plot is too trivial for such elaboration as has been lavished upon it. But perhaps we Americans do not attach enough importance to marital intrigues, to the sufferings of illicit lovers who have nothing else to think of, and to the ennobling possibilities to be found by mismated wives in unchaste caresses. If so M. Bourget still has a large field before him—a field that will still be about as large as ever when "A Tragic Idyl" has run its course. Even the introduction of American color by means of a yachtload of characters from this side of the Atlantic will fail to win the interest of the Yankee reader.

The tune is too old to pass muster, even when played with variations. French fiction must strike a new key or ring off.

Sentiment and Silver.

A Silver Baron. By Carlton Waite. Arena Publishing company.

Imagine a man of uncouth dress and speech, large of heart, full of honest enthusiasm and of energy, but short on business prudence. Let him found a silver mining city among the Colorado mountains in the heyday of prosperous times. Let him devote his soul to his enterprise and his heart to his employés. Let him go deep into debt, and when the frosts of approaching hard times nip the outlying poorer mines let him mortgage everything in order to assume the maintenance of every unfortunate man and woman in sight. Then watch his financial collapse come, ascribe it all to the calculating intrigues of the goldbugs, paint lurid desolation on the sight of the once booming mining town, curse a bribed Congress for it all, leave the broken-hearted projector to die on the lonely scene of his defeat, and you have a picture of the silver baron as he reigns in free coinage melodrama.

It is a sad picture, but the silverite moral of it is rudely shattered by asking how such a catastrophe differs in any essential particular from hundreds of concurrent disasters that overtook bankers and merchants who had been conducting their business on the same principles. Yet the author makes the whole catastrophe turn upon the wicked refusal of Congress to pass a free silver bill. Indeed, his climax is a wholesale calumniation of individual members of Congress, by charging bribery as the cause of the failure of the bill to pass.

Waiving the conscious falsity of such a charge, the author's argument resolves itself into this: The Nation, through Congress, had been purchasing by self-compulsion a vast quantity of silver annually. Suddenly it ceased, because it found this was a dangerous and debilitating thing to do. The miners arose to compel the Nation to continue buying their wares. The Nation flatly refused. Therefore, cursed be Congress, and the sound money men anathema maranatha.

It is, of course, unfortunate that to save the Nation's credit the annual order for 54,000,000 ounces of silver had to be countermanded, and many miners thrown out of employment. But it is no less deplorable that the Nation's orders for steel and iron had to be similarly countermanded with no less disaster to the workers in furnaces and rolling mills. All the sentiment which Carlton Waite so skillfully weaves about the one fact will apply with equal force to the other. Only, the iron never chanced to be coined into money or to be endeared by the name of white metal. Hence the iron dealers are charged with no "crime of '73," and are not calumniated with base plots and impossible machinations.

There is a pretty love story running through Mr. Waite's book, and the romance is cleverly arranged to reinforce the final tragedy. The story's logic is puerile and often insincere, but its art is above the average of its class.

Life of Sterne.

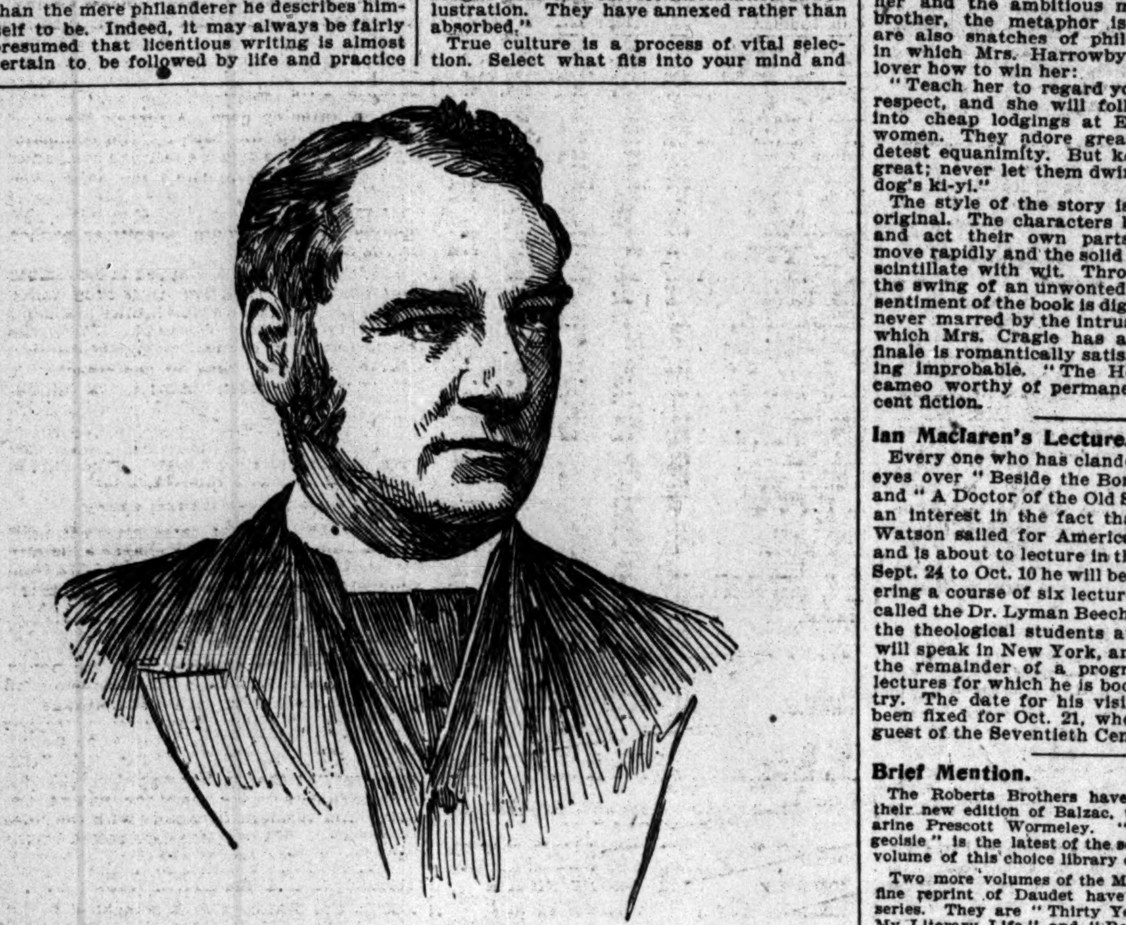
The Life of Laurence Sterne. By Percy Fitzgerald. Two vols. Imported by the Scribners.

Percy Fitzgerald has rewritten his earlier "Life of Sterne," making substantially a new work. He has thus succeeded in creating a very complete and entertaining story of the erratic life of the author of "Tristram Shandy." Letters of Sterne are scarce and costly, yet the biographer has gathered a great number hitherto unpublished.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Fitzgerald has been compelled to modify his former favorable opinion of Sterne's life and character. He finds "Yorick's Journal" to be fatally damaging, and now admits that Thackeray's view, harsh as it may seem, is practically correct. The "repulsive combination of Pharisaical utterances" in the journal before mentioned "would seem to show that Mr. Sterne was something more than the mere philanderer he describes himself to be. Indeed, it may always be fairly presumed that licentious writing is almost certain to be followed by life and practice as licentious." The utterances of Sterne in his clandestine love letters would need a bold partisan to excuse them, even on the lax rules of English society a century and a half ago. The man who writes to another woman that he hopes some day to be freed by his wife's death is not one to inspire admiration.

The chapter on the writing and publishing of "Tristram Shandy" is full of interest. The famous book came out in York at the close of 1759. "It threw York into a perfect commotion. Every one in the Cathedral town rushed to buy. Within two days the bookseller had disposed of 200 copies, and the demand increasing. 'The nobility and great folks,' wrote Miss Fourmantelle to London, 'stand up mightily for it and say 'tis a good book.' Everybody, she said, was talking of the 'witty, smart book'; nor did they find much to object to in the fact that it was 'a little tawdry in places.'"

Mr. Fitzgerald's two finely bound volumes rehabilitate the shadowdy figure of Sterne into the semblance of a very real entity of flesh and blood.



IAN MACLAREN.

Laws for the Writer.

Practical Rhetoric. By John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D., of Columbia University. American Book company.

The text-book is ordinarily a thing of little attraction to the reviewer of popular literature, but Prof. Quackenbos has created one that is really a work of art. He has treated the subject of rhetoric as the science of the beautiful applied to speech, and all the laws he deduces are founded on the one principle of beauty. Here is the keynote of his book: "From the fundamental truths of beauty have sprung the great laws of literary style. An esthetic idea runs through all the teachings of rhetoric, which can be perfectly understood and felt only by reference to an esthetic source."

The author cannot be said to have evolved anything new, but he goes deeper and compasses the subject more broadly than is the wont of writers of school rhetorics. The laws of rhetoric are "induced from a critical study of many masterpieces," and necessarily tend to hold the student down to doing things as men before have done them. But Prof. Quackenbos shows his spirit from the first by giving the warning: "Regard rhetorical rules as your servants, not as your tyrants, and find in them your opportunity." Moreover, the breadth of the author's acquaintance with good writers of every period, including the present, coupled with twenty years' experience as a teacher of English composition, has given an unwonted roundness, completeness, and directness to the laws and rules drawn from this vast fund of material.

A feature of this work is the prominence it gives to fiction. Prof. Quackenbos, as might be expected, is an idealist by preference, and more or less of a moralist by pedagogical wont. And, while admitting that the novel "addresses a wider circle of readers than any other form of prose composition"—he might have omitted the word prose—he yet holds that "excessive novel-reading, implying almost exclusive use of the imagination, converts a man into a dreamer, weakens his memory, wrecks his judgment, and unfits him for the realities of life." He goes farther, and says that "a cheap and vicious fiction is everywhere inducing incurable disease in the image-making faculty of our young people, and thus destroying their usefulness as members of a Christian society."

Dividing all discourse into four kinds—narration, description, argument, and exposition—Prof. Quackenbos analyzes each in successive chapters in a truly practical way. There is little trace of the pedagogue in his style, though when he comes to the subject of pure language he shows an undue reverence for established authority by condemning all new words—even admittedly useful ones coined by reputable literary men. Under such a censorship the language would become petrified.

But as a whole the treatise is broad of vision, vivid and diversified in style, logical in arrangement, and invigorating in tone. It is a text-book with something of the blood of the world's literary life in it. The work will certainly be a most sensible and useful guide for literary students.

Mabie's Essays on Culture.

Essays on Nature and Culture. By Hamilton W. Mabie. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The hebdomadal critics have had their say on Hamilton W. Mabie's book, but it is a volume for the years, not for the weeks. Its truths will be as fresh and invigorating for the readers of 1996 as for those of 1896. It is not a book to be devoured, but to be enjoyed in morsels—to be sipped like some rich cordial. It is a book to flavor a great life withal.

These thirty brief essays on man's relations to nature and on the true things that make for culture are fitted together in the sequence of a perfect unity. The chapters follow each other as logically as do the paragraphs and sentences. None but a cultured man could have defined and analyzed culture so exquisitely. Yet the very culture of the work determines its limitations. Only the cultured mind can fully grasp its meanings and find pleasure in its abstract truths. Its language is almost entirely subjective. Mr. Mabie gives but few illustrations to enforce the truths he enunciates. This makes the reading of his pages a continuous mental task in spite of their limpid language.

The art of living, Mr. Mabie says, is the supreme art to which all other arts minister. The great majority of people use life as an artisan uses his materials. Though sincere, diligent, even skillful, the artisan is yet imitative, conventional, and devoid of creative power. The artist, on the other hand, is free, individual, constructive; he gives the familiar and the commonplace a touch of immortality by recombining or reforming it in a creative spirit. The beautiful line on the Greek vase is of far higher value than acres of crumbling stone in the valleys of Asia, because the Greek was so much more the master of his materials.

This mastering of life's materials is culture. Mr. Mabie defines culture as "the process by which a man absorbs the world into himself, so that it enriches and liberates him." Culture is never a taking on from without; it is always an unfolding from within. This truth is one too little understood by our common school educators. But, no matter where some minds are trained, they see nothing but the shell of things, while others constantly discern the soul. The cockney sees nothing in nature; Thoreau saw so much that he had no time for anything else. Mr. Mabie believes "it ought to be as great a reproach to a man not to be able to read the open pages of the world around him as not to be able to read the open pages of the book before him."

Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, Amiel, Renan, and Lowell are named by the author as types of culture. But Lincoln, he says, was even more notably an example of true culture. Lincoln absorbed the truths about him and grew great from within. On the other hand: "Men of the type of Gladstone and Sumner give the impression of having sought near and far for information and illustration. They have annexed rather than absorbed."

True culture is a process of vital selection. Select what fits into your mind and character; fling the rest away. If you try to annex all knowledge you utter nothing but echoes. This is Mr. Mabie's line of thought leading up to his treatment of the people who use vocabularies made up entirely of generalized words—"words of such vast and vague implication that not one phrase strikes fire, not one sentence bites into the mind." Who has not sat under sermons of that sort? One wonders if the universities are not largely to blame for this false culture. True culture, by absorption and inner growth, produces a vocabulary with the stamp of ownership on every sentence, "the words are grasped close to the roots, where they are most succulent and fresh."

In his chapter on "Repose" Mr. Mabie draws attention to the fact that in the stimulating air of this continent a vast amount of our energy goes out in sterile activity. "We rush from one kind of knowledge to another, eager, breathless, and excited, and forget that culture—the real mastery of knowledge—is not a fruit to be plucked by a quick motion, but a fertility which follows the silent falling of the rain and the slow enrichment of the invisible soil. Abnormal nervous excitability is often confused in this country with intellectual activity; nerves are mistaken for brains."

The chapters on man's close relationship with nature, and on the race memory which still lingers in every heart and causes the thrill of mother love at sight of sea and forest, are no less delightful. "By virtue of our race relationship we have all been dwellers in huts; woodsmen skilled in the secrets of woodcraft; we have lived in virgin forests; we have been at home in tents on great plains or burning deserts; we have been sailors, explorers, fighters, colonizers." The thought is as true as it is poetic.

Mr. Mabie's discussion rises from the first into the region of calm, and it never descends. It is a book that every college student should read—a book that may with pride be added to the treasures of American literature.

For Old-Time Chicagoans.

Directory of the City of Chicago, Ill., for 1843. Compiled by Robert Fergus, Printer, a Resident of Chicago since July 1, 1839. Fergus Printing company.

Mr. Fergus comes honestly by his historical interest in Chicago. Not only was his father an important figure among Chicago's earliest pioneers, but he himself has been a spectator of the city's growth almost from the beginning of its corporate existence. The small volume which he has now added to the Fergus Historical Series represents an enormous amount of work spread over the last twenty years. It is a corrected reprint of the first regular directory of Chicago, with the addition of the place, age, and date of death of nearly all those who have passed away.

In 1876 Mr. Fergus issued a similar reprint of the so-called directory for 1839, which was really a sort of addendum to the first city ordinances. At that time he began to compile the data for the present reprint of the first regular directory, which was dated for 1844, but which was printed in December, 1843, by Ellis & Fergus, from a careless and indifferent canvass made during the fall of 1843 by James W. Norris. The original work was necessarily full of errors. Mr. Fergus has not contented himself with a mere reprint, but has been to infinite pains to correct and supply and alter on behalf of historical accuracy. His book therefore must become an important source of information regarding the residents of the city fifty-three years ago.

The value of the book is increased by the tabulated biographies of all the Mayors of Chicago from the incorporation of the city in 1837 to the advent of Mayor Swift. Twenty pages are also given to an obituary list of the names, places, dates, and ages at death of old settlers who figured in the city's history before or after 1843.

One of the most curious and interesting features of the old volume was its "Business Directory" department. Here many of the names that now figure among Chicago's Four Hundred may be found under the classification of "Harness and Saddles," or of "Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.," and the like. But, as Mr. Fergus remarks in his preface, the occupation of Chicagoans in those pioneer days furnished no criterion as to their ability to follow other vocations. A college graduate had to turn to selling fur or potatoes or feathers, or take a practical hand in some other line of trade, otherwise he was numbered among the superfluous, and, like the red Indian, had to move on or go back East to some community that was looking for such intellectual ornaments.

A Sparkling Love Story.

"The Herb Moon." By John Oliver Hobbes. Frederick A. Stokes company.

If Mrs. Cragie will but write a few more stories like "The Herb Moon" she may change the epithet of John-Oliver-Hobbesism into a synonym for all that is bright and healthy in fiction. The brook-like sparkle of the story makes all the more inexcusable the rolled and morbid things she has so often poured forth. She has here proved once for all that she can create the strongest and sweetest of idyls if she cares to try.

The story was printed in full a few weeks ago in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, but a brief sketch of it will not be amiss here. The lovers in the center of the stage are Mr. Robsart and Mrs. Rose Arden. Rose is the wife of a man who has suddenly gone insane, leaving her alone yet not free. She and Robsart love each other, but as both are rigidly honorable a long and eventful suspense intervenes, during which true love pursues its rough way. Old Susan, the servant, condemns long courtships and calls them herb-moons, explaining: "This walking out with each other year in and year out, till your nerve is gone and you are sick with talking, was never to my taste nor to my mother's before me. 'Tisn't natural, and I'm all for nature, I am."

Mrs. Cragie has a remarkable power of swift and vivid character drawing, often with a delightfully witty turn. She describes Robsart as a clerk in a cotton factory for whom life was all a question of duty and self-respect, but who sometimes resented its dullness and read about Kings. Rose was a gentle and spotless soul who finally determined to leave the town to stifle her love for Robsart and make him forget her. "At this she grew breathless, and, feeling like a dead thing without a grave and with no one to close her eyes, she fell in a heap on her bed." Flashes like these abound. There is the "ornate French bedstead which looked too frivolous to die in." There is Chloe, the brewer's daughter: "Beer and conventions had been poured out so liberally on her soul that romance could but float there like a water lily on an unmoving pool." When one has read the comical love scenes that take place between her and the ambitious musician, Rose's brother, the metaphor is striking. There are also snatches of philosophy like that in which Mrs. Harrowby advises Chloe's lover how to win her:

"Teach her to regard you with groveling respect, and she will follow you proudly into cheap lodgings at Ealing. I know women. They adore great emotions; they detest equanimity. But keep the emotions great; never let them dwindle to the poodle dog's ki-yi."

The style of the story is incisive, clever, original. The characters breathe and move and act their own parts. The dialogues move rapidly and the solid paragraphs often scintillate with wit. Throughout one feels the swing of an unwonted originality. The sentiment of the book is dignified, attractive, never marred by the intrusive sarcasms for which Mrs. Cragie has a fatal gift. The finale is romantically satisfying without being improbable. "The Herb Moon" is a cameo worthy of permanent setting in recent fiction.

Ian Maclaren's Lectures.

Every one who has clandestinely wiped his eyes over "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "A Doctor of the Old School" must feel an interest in the fact that the Rev. John Watson sailed for America last Wednesday and is about to lecture in this country. From Sept. 24 to Oct. 10 he will be engaged in delivering a course of six lectures on preaching—called the Dr. Lyman Beecher course—before the theological students at Yale. Later he will speak in New York, and then will fulfill the remainder of a program of fifty-four lectures for which he is booked in this country. The date for his visit to Chicago has been fixed for Oct. 21, when he will be the guest of the Seventieth Century club.

Brief Mention.

The Roberts Brothers have almost completed their new edition of Balzac, translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. "The Lesser Bourgeoisie" is the latest of the series—the forty-first volume of this choice library edition.

Two more volumes of the Macmillan company's fine reprint of Daudet have been added to the series. They are "Thirty Years of Paris and of My Literary Life" and "Recollections of a Literary Man." It is in the former that Daudet tells of his coming to Paris at the age of 16 with forty sous in his pocket, and of his first arduous year spent at writing poems in a garret. His charm as an essayist shines forth at its best in these two kindred volumes.

"Current History," the admirable summary of current events published quarterly by Garretson, Cox & Co. of Buffalo, covers an enormous field in its latest number. The political campaign, the Cuban war, Venezuela and Armenia, the South African situation—these and a score of kindred topics compassing the whole globe are succinctly and ably epitomized. The editors of "Current History" are wholesale purveyors of the historian's raw material. Their quarterly deserves success and a wide circulation.

The Scribners have issued a new edition of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's early novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," in uniform binding with "A Lady of Quality." It is now almost twenty years since this touching and powerful novel was given to the world, and it remains today among the greatest of Mrs. Burnett's works. Though its character is in striking contrast with that of her latest book, it shows the same power and much more feeling. It is fully as worthy of being read today as the more boisterous, "A Lady of Quality," which is now in its twentieth thousand.

Prof. Saintsbury's edition of Balzac, now issuing from the Macmillan press, has just been augmented by "César Birotteau" and "Modeste Mignon." In spite of the tedious details of bankruptcy which clog the action of "César Birrotteau," Prof. Saintsbury ranks this among Balzac's greatest novels. He says there is, even in the most long-winded passages, "the throb of personal interest, the pulse and pant of life." Certainly Balzac was personally familiar with bankruptcy in all its forms. He was writing out of his own experience. Of his "Modeste Mignon" one may say, as of Mary Wilkins' "Madelon," it is a bold experiment in portraying a willful and unconventional heroine. It deserves credit rather for what is attempted than for what is accomplished. It is one of Balzac's latest works, having first appeared in 1844. One of its chief points of interest is the character of Canalis, in which the author lampooned Lamartine.

Books Received.

- "The Woman in White." By Wilkie Collins. Laird & Lee.
- "At Heart a Rake." By Florence Marryat. Cassell Publishing company.
- "Heavy Odds." A novel. By Marcus Clarke. J. B. Lippincott company.
- "Birkwood." A novel. By Julia A. B. Seiver. Arena Publishing company.
- "John Bull & Co." By Max O'Rell. Illustrated. Cassell Publishing company.
- "Popular Scientific Lectures." By Ernst Mach. Open Court Publishing company.
- "The Inspiration of History." By James Mulcahey, S. T. D. Thomas Whittaker.
- "Introduction to Public Finance." By Carl C. Plehn, Ph. D. The Macmillan company.
- "Outlines of Economic Theory." By Herbert Joseph Davenport. The Macmillan company.
- "Lays of a Wandering Minstrel." By Anne Virginia Culbertson. J. B. Lippincott company.
- "Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles." Edited by Martha Foote Crow. Two vols. A. C. McClurg & Co.
- "Hasty Recollections of a Busy Life." By Henry Smith Comstock. Cambridge, Ill.: The Author.
- "The Hathaways' Sister." By Anne Kendrick Benedict. American Baptist Publication Society.
- "Why Americans Dislike England." By George Burton Adams. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.
- "One Day's Courtship" and "The Heralds of Fame." By Robert Barr. Frederick A. Stokes company.
- "The Higher Education as a Training for Business." By Harry Pratt Judson. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.
- "Sketch of the Life of Mrs. McKinley." By Josiah Hartzell, Ph. D. Washington: Home Magazine Press.
- "A System of Phonoscript and Phonotypy." By Charles Morrell. Fourth edition. Chicago: Phonic Institute.
- "The Village of Youth and Other Fairy Tales." By Bessie Hatton. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes company.
- "Mrs. Hallam's Companion," and the "Spring Farm and Other Tales." By Mary J. Holmes. G. W. Dillingham.
- "Children's Singing Games." Arranged and illustrated by Eleanor Withey Willard. Frederick A. Stokes company.
- "The Boomerang; or, Bryan's Speech with the Wind Knocked Out." By J. S. Barcus. New York: J. S. Barcus & Co.
- "The Origin, Meaning, and Application of the Monroe Doctrine." By John Bach McMaster. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.
- "The Listener in the Town." "The Listener in the Country." By Joseph Edgar Chamberlin. Boston: Copeland & Day.
- "Sweetheart Travelers." A child's book for children, for women, and for men. By S. R. Crockett. Frederick A. Stokes company.
- "A Complete Test of Modern American Transformers of Moderate Capacities." By Arthur Hillyer Ford. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.
- "The National Bank Reporter." Vol. LXI., No. 3. A compendium of American banks, corrected to Aug. 20, 1896. New York: American Bank Reporter.
- "Annual Report of the Operations of the United States Life-Saving Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1895." Washington: Treasury Department.
- "The Money Question." The 50 per cent fall in general prices and the remedy—bimetallism at 16 to 1. By George H. Shibley. Chicago: Stable Money Publishing company.

DOG FASTS FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

It Is Dug Out of a Strawstack After a Long Absence.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Fifteen days ago C. Daughenbaugh Jr., near Orangeville, this county, was thrashing on the same day his dog disappeared. Yesterday hearing a noise in the strawstack, he dug in five feet, when out bounded the dog little the worse for his long fast.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE PAST.

GREAT POLITICAL CONTESTS WHICH HAVE HELPED TO MAKE HISTORY.

That of 1840 the Most Picturesque and Spectacular the Country Has Ever Known—Clay's Fateful and Polk's Adroit Letters—The Lincoln-Douglas Contest and Lincoln's Famous Cooper Institute Speech—The "Little Giant's" Travels and Talks.

The campaign of 1840, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was the most picturesque and spectacular which the country has ever known, and a greater number of first-class orators participated actively in it than in any other canvass which the country has had. Taking the Whig side alone they comprise Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Sergeant S. Prentiss, Thomas Corwin, Henry A. Wise, Rufus Choate, Thomas Ewing, Reverdy Johnson, Edward Everett, John Bell, and many others then or subsequently celebrated. Such a number of oratorical stars of the first magnitude never appeared upon the stump at any time before or since. The canvass was a general round-up of the spellbinders. Harrison himself, the head of the ticket which commanded this great array of talent, made a few speeches. These were short and impromptu, but they displayed candor and good sense.

Harrison spoke in four or five places in his own State (Ohio), his most important talks being in Dayton, Carthage, and Columbus. This was the first instance in which a Presidential candidate had appeared formally on the stump in his own behalf. But Harrison's efforts in this direction were exceeded by several nominees in later years.

Clay's Fateful Letters.

No Presidential candidate of a great party made as many speeches as Harrison in 1840 until Douglas appeared in the field in 1860. Clay, the Whig candidate in 1844, made some appeals for support, but most of these were by the fateful series of letters which, with their surrender to slavery on the Texas annexation issue, turned the abolitionists against him, and gave the victory to the real enemies of the anti-slavery movement, the Democratic party.

Polk did some letter writing himself, but did very little talking. Polk's letters, though, unlike Clay's, did not hurt their author, and one of them, the historic Kane letter, helped him. To Kane, who was a Pennsylvanian, and therefore a protectionist, Polk wrote a letter so adroitly worded that each side on the tariff question could interpret it as favorable to his own position. It was a very skillful piece of work. Pennsylvania held it to mean a protective tariff, while the South said it meant free trade. The Pennsylvania Democrats put upon their banners: "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842." Dallas, a Pennsylvanian, was the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, and the tariff of 1842 was a protective measure, passed by the Whigs. It was boldly declared upon the stump in Pennsylvania that Polk was a better protectionist than Clay, and evidently this pretense found some credence, for Polk carried the State.

The net result of the letter writing of the two candidates was that Polk's won Pennsylvania for his party, while Clay's gave New York to the opposition, and with it the Presidency. In the first Congress of the Polk administration the protective tariff of 1842 gave way to the Walker free trade tariff of 1846, through the aid of Pennsylvania's son, Dallas, and President Polk.

Lincoln's Great Speech.

A little letter-writing but not much speech-making was done by the Presidential candidates of the great parties between 1840 and 1860, but among the latter were a few talks by Scott, the Whig candidate in 1852, which caused a good deal of embarrassment to his political friends and called out a good deal of derision from his foes. Scott, the hero of two wars a third of a century apart, knew almost as little about politics as Taylor, the soldier candidate, who had been elected four years earlier, and who died in office, but, unlike Taylor, he had been seeking the nomination for years, and when he got it he did not take kindly to the policy of silence in the canvass which the politicians prescribed, and which they had imposed upon Taylor. Scott made a few impromptu talks in which he extolled the rich Irish brogue and the melodious German accent. The blarney, however, was clumsily administered, and it gained its author ridicule instead of votes.

The canvass which Douglas made in 1860 was the longest, most earnest, and most active ever made by a Presidential candidate. The other nominees, Breckinridge of the southern end of the Democracy; Bell, the Constitutional Unionist; and Lincoln, the Republican, took no active part in the canvass.

Lincoln made a notable speech a few months before the convention of 1860 was held, that delivered in Cooper Institute, New York, Feb. 27, of that year. Said the leading Republican paper of that city and of the country in speaking of that address: "Since the days of Clay and Webster no man has spoken to a larger assemblage of the intellect and mental culture of our city."—[New York Tribune, Feb. 28, 1860.] The same paper also said that "no man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience."

Two of Lincoln's speeches show marks of especially careful study and preparation—the one delivered in Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1858, the day he was nominated for United States Senator to run against Douglas, and the Cooper Institute address. In the canvass of 1860, however, Lincoln was a cipher, so far as regards counsel, suggestion, or aid of any sort to the committees in charge of the campaign.

Douglas' Campaigning.

Douglas' speeches in 1860 were wonderful for their vigor, point, and audacity. He traversed the greater part of the country, speaking under all sorts of situations and conditions—from car platforms, steamboat decks, hotel balconies, in large halls, and in tents to audiences ranging from a few dozen to many thousands. His speeches, so far as they have been recorded and gathered, show a remarkable candor and versatility. Douglas had not the faintest hope of election under the existing conditions, with his party split and the slave States, with the exception of Missouri, strongly against him. He said if he were the candidate of the united Democracy on the Cincinnati platform of 1856, he would beat Lincoln in every State of the Union except Vermont and Massachusetts. This was an extravagant assertion, but there can be no doubt that under such conditions he could have carried the country.

Douglas had a wonderful power of swaying audiences. Only two men have equaled him in this respect—Clay and Blaine. In the campaign of 1860 he talked as though without the faintest attempt at evasion or reservation. His speeches were nearly all impromptu, and very little repetition was in them.

Like Bryan in 1896, Douglas invaded the enemy's country, but the designation was real in Douglas' case. The enemy's country for him was the South, where the contest was between Breckinridge and Bell, and where Douglas had almost as many ardent foes as Lincoln.

"Little Giant's" Prompt Answer.

At a meeting in Norfolk somebody in the audience put this question to Douglas: "If the Southern States secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise resistance by force to their secession?" Douglas' response came promptly. "I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States as passed by Congress and as the courts expound them; and I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from what quarter it might. In other words, I think the President of the United States, whoever he may be, should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws as Old Hickory treated the nullifiers of 1832." This speech was made a little over two months before the election. Nobody who heard it or read it, or who heard or read the other speeches in the same strain, some of them even more emphatic and pronounced against secession than this, which he made in other parts of the South, had any doubts about Douglas' position on that burning issue of the day.

Two Presidential candidates since 1860—Greeley in 1872 and Blaine in 1884—followed the Douglas example in appealing on the stump for support, but neither of them traveled half of the distance traversed by Douglas or made a quarter of the number of speeches. Greeley's tour extended through part of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, but he did not receive a single Electoral vote in any of those States. His speeches, however, were models of effective stump oratory. Most of them were short, and many were delivered from car platforms. They were brilliant and pointed, and remarkably free from repetitions or from anything which could be called padding.

Blaine's speeches had some of the same qualities, but Blaine himself evoked more enthusiasm than had or has been aroused by any other Presidential candidate since Douglas. Blaine traveled through several of the Central Western States, as well as through a few of those of the East, and everywhere he attracted large crowds. It was near the conclusion of his speech-making tour that Burchard and the three "Rs" made their appearance.

Garfield, though a fine orator, made very few speeches in the canvass of 1880. Cleveland made only two or three during his first campaign, that of 1884, and fewer still in his later canvass. Harrison's talks in 1888 were in general like most of McKinley's in the present campaign, made at his own home. Like Greeley's and Blaine's, Harrison's talks were graceful and pointed. As a rule, the Presidential candidates who could be said to have actually "taken the stump" were all defeated, but the case of W. H. Harrison in 1840, who did considerable talking in various parts of his own State, shows that fortune has not been always against the Presidential candidates who personally appeal to the people for support.

IS NEARLY A MILE STRAIGHT DOWN.

Great Depth of a Shaft of One of the Michigan Copper Mines — Seven Years Required to Sink It.

Minneapolis Journal: A French engineer proposed last year to the directors of the International Exposition, to be given in the French capital in the year 1900, the digging of a hole to the depth of one mile. The idea was favorably received, but on investigation the magnitude of the undertaking became so apparent that the idea has been dropped. It will, therefore, be necessary for those who desire to descend a mile into the bowels of the earth to come to Calumet, for nowhere else on earth are there available openings of such depth. Within less than a mile of each other in this mining town there are three vertical shafts, each nearly one mile in depth. The deepest of this trio is the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, which has reached its full depth of 4,900 feet. Five Eiffel towers could be dropped down this hole were it wide enough, and the top of the fifth would reach above the surface only to such a height as would allow it to be easily covered by the steel shaft house now being built over the monstrous hole.

This shaft was begun in 1889, and it has taken seven full years to sink it, showing an average progress of 700 feet annually, nearly all of which has been in blue trap rock, one of the most refractory of minerals. The conglomerate carrying copper was the bed of an ancient sea, and is composed of pebbles and gravel worn by the action of the water, such as are seen on sea beaches or lake shores, cemented into a solid mass of cale and silica. By the percolation of the waters and the decomposition of certain constituents of the rock little cavities were formed, in which were deposited small nodules of copper by the water.

The Red Jacket shaft is 15½ by 25 feet in size inside of the timbers, and contains six compartments, being fully equal in working capacity to half a dozen mining shafts of ordinary size. The shafts are solidly timbered. The adamantine firmness of the rock renders it secure for all time to come, the timbers being merely to carry the traffic of men and mineral, of water and electricity, which surges between the sunlight and the bottom. In four compartments will slip up and down the ponderous cages, carrying ten-ton loads of rock at the speed of express trains. Up and down these cages will also ride the men who mine the rock from the old sea-bed. In one compartment will be the great iron pump pipes, and down another descends the steady current of compressed air which runs the drills a mile below the engine-house. Bunched in slender cables are the copper wires which convey electricity to light the recesses of the mine, threads of wire that afford telephonic communication from the remote drift to any other portion of the property, for the Calumet and Hecla has a telephone exchange of its own, which in size and perfection of equipment puts to the blush the facilities of many pretentious towns, and which reaches every office on the surface and every portion of the great mine. There are fire-alarm wires, too, for the Calument and Hecla spares no cost to make its employés as safe as skill and lavish outlay of money can render them.

The sinking of this shaft possesses deep interest from a scientific standpoint. Observers ascending to great heights in balloons have been able to secure data of surpassing importance regarding meteorological conditions, and observations made at the depth of a mile afford positive information. The Red Jacket shaft has shattered some of the deeply cherished theories, and there are textbooks now extant in the higher institutions of learning which must be overhauled because facts have succeeded theory. The mines of the Comstock lode in Nevada were the deepest in the world. The mines were very hot, and on the deeper levels some of the more pious miners were quite positive that they smelled sulphur, and refused to go further down, for fear of encroaching upon the dominions of the devil. According to deductions, the bottom of the Red Jacket shaft should be about the proper temperature to boil eggs. Careful tests have determined that the normal temperature of the rock is 87.6° Fahrenheit at the bottom. The rock temperature at the depth of 105 feet was 59° Fahrenheit, showing an access of 28.6° in 4,795 feet. There was, however, a gain of 8° in temperature in the last 500 feet sunk, a much more rapid increase than at lesser depths.

Notwithstanding the beneficial effects of ventilation and compressed air, the men working at the bottom of the deep shaft do not have an especially easy berth, though liberally paid. They are compelled to wear rubber boots and rubber coats, as the water found in the mine at that great depth is most corrosive on the human body.

There is machinery enough on the surface to drive all the street cars of a city like St. Louis at this single one of eleven shafts, and it is housed in fire-proof buildings that would be the pride of a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

HOW COFFEE WAS DISCOVERED.

Traveler in Abyssinia Stumbled Upon the Shrub.

The following is given as the original discovery of coffee: Near the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and, finding himself weary and weak from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries.

His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent.

While wondering at this, he accidently let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The nearly putrid water was almost instantly purified. He brought it to his lips. It was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey.

The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it cahuah, which in Arabia signifies force.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WRITTEN ON A PAIR OF CUFFS.

True History of Strauss' Famous Waltz, "The Blue Danube."

It was the linen cuff and the quick thought of the woman who wore it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park of Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed: "My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope. I must write it down before I forget it." Alas! After much rummaging of pockets it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill.

Strauss' music is considered light, but it weighed as heavy as lead on his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff.

The composer clutched it eagerly and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. Its mate followed; still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home with the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head—his own linen was limp, colored calico—when suddenly his frau bethought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of "The Blue Danube" decorated its surface.—London Mail.

APPLY VARNISH AND MUD.

UNKNOWN PERSONS BEDAUB DR. WATRY'S BUILDING.

Both Windows Plastered with Double Coating, the Keyhole Filled with the Sticky Mixture, and a Large Sign Removed—The Doctor Hints at Professional Jealousy, but Others Think It the Work of Mischievous Students.

Some one who is either mischievously or spitefully inclined has plastered the windows of the medical institution of Dr. Joseph Watry, No. 2807 Cottage Grove avenue, with large coats of varnish and mud, effectually choked the keyhole by pouring the sticky varnish into it, and caused the building to lose its identity by the removal of a large sign that guarded the entrance.

Dr. Watry is wroth and hints professional jealousy is back of the bedaubings. Dr. Watry's clinic is in the shadow of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, in which Dr. Watry was a member of the faculty till last June, when he resigned, starting an institution of his own embarrassingly near.

Dr. Watry held a clinic on last Tuesday afternoon and left for his home at 1:30 o'clock. The outward signs of his business were in evidence at that hour, for Dr. Watry remarked on their appearance. There was much rejoicing at the college next door that night, for an opening reception was held. This shows the deed couldn't have been perpetrated early, for when the last guests departed the clinic and its visible marks were still in their places.

The janitor, too, strayed from his quarters at midnight to inspect his charges, and the windows were unvarnished at that hour. Thus the miscreants were without fear of discovery when they stole on the defenseless clinic and all it contained in the wee sma' hours.

A generous pot of varnish of a peculiarly aggravating stickiness was the principal weapon. A huge brush did the streaking. The effect was like that of a window washer who makes wild circles and crosses in the swabbing. Varnish thick and varnish thin was painted on one big window in large quantities. Wherever the sticky brush went it left its mark, and its mark ran in streams the course of the window.

In and out, and out and in, the brush painted, guided by hands determined on a thorough piece of work.

From this window the brush turned its work of defacing to the second window, which suffered as greatly, and had added to the deadly varnish handfuls of mud. A rough plastering was attempted with the mud, which stuck with a vengeance to the trail left by the varnish.

The exasperating part of the mischievous work was the stream of varnish which found its way into the keyhole of the door. It was the distressing part of the work for the janitor. He found the desecration in the morning as he made his rounds, missing the large sign which had been placed over the door, ten feet from the ground.

He hurriedly sought to enter the interior of the building to see if it had been disturbed. He put the key in the lock. The key stuck, and would neither turn to the right nor left, nor come out. There it remained until liberal quantities of alcohol were poured on the varnish.

Dr. Watry resigned from the faculty of the Hahnemann College last June. He had been the head of the eye and ear clinic of the college for eight years, and his connection with the college itself had lasted eleven years. According to Dr. Watry the faculty tried to dictate to him how he should manage his department and name the men who should assist him.

According to Prof. J. P. Cobb, registrar, Dr. Watry would not defer to the wishes of the faculty, which went on the principle the whole should control the part. Be that as it may, the faculty had a memorable meeting and a still more memorable discussion of the differences, and at the end of it the resignation of Dr. Watry was laid before the body, bearing the date of June 16. It was accepted and on July 4 a free clinic was started in the building adjoining the hospital on the north.

Dr. Watry has had his clinic incorporated under the name of the Hahnemann Post-Graduate School in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, for Dr. Watry says he intends to start next spring a school which shall take up the studies where they are left by the college.

"The college will be in the place of the clinic," said Dr. Watry.

"The varnishing was probably only a student's prank," said Prof. Cobb.

LETTER CARRIERS' ANNUAL RECEPTION

Anniversary of the Big Fire Will Be Observed by a Ball at First Regiment Armory.

The Chicago Letter Carriers' Benevolent Association will give its ninth annual reception and ball at the First Regiment Armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, on Thursday evening, Oct. 8. The event will be commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the big fire, in 1871.

The proceeds of this reception and ball are to be used for benevolent purposes exclusively—for caring for sick and disabled members of the association.

The Committee of Arrangements is working hard to make this affair a success socially as well as financially.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISH TODAY:

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ANOTHER WHEAT RALLY.

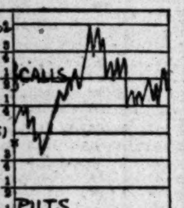
DECEMBER DELIVERY ADVANCES TO 62 CENTS TWICE.

Bullish Sentiment on Foreign Buying and Berlin Strength—Fear That Export Buying Will Be Checked—Northwestern Receipts Are Falling Off—Corn May Be Influenced by Changes in Western Rail Rates—South Water Street Markets.

December wheat got to 62c yesterday on continuation of the bull movement started by the evident change in sentiment abroad. All the early announcements were favorable to higher prices. Cables were strong, particularly on the continent. Berlin, after a temporary halt, has started upward again. Yesterday's advance was equivalent to 2c a bushel for September and 1¾c for October. This action of Berlin is interpreted as meaning restricted Russian offerings and higher prices. It is claimed that tonnage from Black Sea ports has been advanced and that in consequence Black Sea contributions to this week's shipments to the importing countries of Europe will be reduced. Paris and Antwerp did not advance with Berlin. Early Liverpool cables were uniformly higher, but closing advices were somewhat conflicting. Public advices quoted spot wheat in Liverpool ½d higher, with California futures up the same amount, and red American futures steady. Mark Lane was up 6d, but the board cable stated that buyers were unwilling to pay the advance. New York dispatches quoted bids by exporters up the equivalent of ⅝c, making the advance for two days equal to 2½c. Foreigners were said to be buying, and the market here opened at an advance. Northwestern receipts were 1,043 cars, against 1,143 a week ago, and 1,135 a year ago. With this showing there were reports of good flour business in Minneapolis.

Wet Weather a Factor.

Rains and promise of more wet weather in the Northwest were something of a factor. Outside of the two Northwestern markets the primary receipts were not large. In the aggregate primary receipts were 921,000 bu and shipments 892,000 bu. Receipts were much smaller and shipments nearly 500,000 bu greater than for the same day last year. Clearances were equivalent to 421,000 bu, of which 189,000 bu was in the form of flour. Baltimore cleared 117,000 bu of wheat and New Orleans 66,000 bu. Newport News, which has not been reporting for weeks, turned up with 23,000 brls of flour. With all these bullish factors there were suggestions of local manipulation. Holders of calls sold against them early, and bought back at much higher prices. Covering by shorts contributed to the advance of December wheat from 60¾c to 62c. There was conspicuous buying by a St. Louis commission concern. On the advance there was a feeling that the foreign buying news might have been overworked, and the edge went off the market. Late cables did not follow the advance here, and reports were circulated that vessel-room to Liverpool was freely offered at 4d. The people with a profit in wheat were inclined to realize on apprehension that the upturn here will check the export movement. The situation statistically could not be much more favorable. The only territory of abundance seems to be the Northwest, and there the abundance is only comparative, as the yield is far below that of last year. Just what effect the almost inevitable low range of corn prices will have on wheat is still a debatable question. Local receipts of wheat were 167 cars and 11,000 bu by canal, against 46,000 bu inspected out of store. The cash market was firm and fairly active for carlots. There were no cargo engagements. By sample: No grade winter wheat sold at 37@53c, No. 4 red at 45@47c for ordinary to 52@56c for choice; No. 3 red at 58¼@59c, and choice at 61c; No. 3 hard at 57@59c, No. 2 hard at 59¾@60c. Billed through: No. 4 red sold at 53c, and No. 3 red at 62c for choice; No. 4 spring wheat sold at 48@54c, and No. 3 at 58@59c, local, and at 50@54c and 55@59½c through billed.



December Wheat Range

Bullish Turn in Flaxseed.

Quite a liberal business was transacted in flaxseed, and December advanced 2½c, but reacted and closed with a gain of 1½. The bullish factor was the rainy weather which interferes with the movement and does the late seed no good. Covering by December shorts was even more marked than on Thursday, with good buying through Milmine-Bodman, Logan, and the Weare Commission company. There was some investment buying on the theory that flax is cheap. Logan sent out a bullish letter stating that flax is very low considering the cost of production. The surplus carried over from last year was said to be exported, and the new crop alone remained to be considered. Good authorities, it was stated, say the consumptive demand of this country equals 12,000,000 bu, while the present crop is in the vicinity of 15,000,000 bu, and the amount which can be spared without materially advancing prices will soon be reached. The unusually narrow difference between this market and Duluth was also pointed out. The export inquiry yesterday was practically nil, as the advance placed the market out of line. December ranged at 68@70c, closing at 69c sellers. January sold from 71c to 70½c. May was traded in for the first time this season at 76c. Cash seed kept pace with December. A round lot Northwestern to arrive sold at 67½c, and spot ranged at 66@67c, closing at 67c, a net advance of 1½c. Receipts were 45,820 bu; shipments, 53,900 bu.

Corn was stronger and an advance of ¼@⅜c held at the close. Trade was a trifle more active, but offerings were slow in coming out. The wet weather was against the movement, and that, with the advance in wheat, scared shorts. The outmovement from this market was heavy at 490,000 bu, swelling the total withdrawals so far this week to the big amount of 2,000,000 bu, while the total inspected in this week is less than for the same time last year, with 391 cars in yesterday. Today 560 cars are expected. Liverpool was firm and ⅜d higher, which also helped prices. Primary point receipts were 353,000 bu, shipments 424,000 bu. Vessel-room was taken for 425,000 bu. Shippers' bids were under holders' views, which made the actual cash business small. Samples were firm, however, and ⅞c higher.

Sharp Gain in Sample Oats.

The oats market was strong, but moderately active. Shorts were covering and shippers took near-by futures. The strength came from wheat and the cash situation. Samples made another advance of ½c, and all the cash offerings were quickly taken. The stuff is wanted mostly for export and Eastern consumptive demand. Vessel-room was taken for 100,000 bu. Receipts were 391 cars, and the estimate for today is 300 cars. The out-inspection was 57,613 bu. Edwards took about 100,000 bu May. Closing prices were at the top and showed ¼c gain, with October 15¾@16c, and May 19¼@19⅜.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 20¼@20¾c, No. 3 at 21¼@21⅜c, No. 3 yellow at 22c, No. 2 at 22c, No. 2 yellow at 22¼c, No. 3 white at 21½@21¾c, and No. 2 white at 22c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow at 20½c, No. 2 at 20½@21⅝c, No. 2 yellow at 21@22⅛c, and No. 2 white at 20½c. Oats—No grade at 12@14½c, No. 3 at 12@18¼c, No. 3 white at 17½@21¾, No. 2 at 16¼@17c, No. 2 white at 20¾@21¾. Billed through: No grade at 12½@20½c, No. 3 at 13½@17¼c, No. 3 white at 16@20½c, No. 2 at 16@17c, and No. 2 white at 20@20¾c.

Provisions sympathized with the other produce markets, but principally on buying by shorts. The most conspicuous buying was by the Cudahy Packing company. It was noticeable that the advance was much more pronounced in the January delivery than in near-by futures. Packers all sold on the upturn, and the close showed a great part of the advance lost. The cash demand was fair, but not such as to cause much inspiration in the pit market.

Rye ruled firm. No. 2 store sold at 31½c, and No. 3 at 30½c. September was 32c bid and 32½c sellers. December ranged at 32¾@33c, closing with 33c bid.

Barley was firm and in moderate supply. Feed grades to medium malting ranged at 21@25c, fair to good malting at 24@29c, and choice to fancy at 30@35c.

Timothy seed was steadier. October was $2.50 and September $2.55. High grade cloverseed was scarce and held at a good premium. September sold in settlement at $6.50. The feeling was steady, and little was done. Poor to good ranged at $2.00@5.00. Bran sold at $5.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Real Estate committee of the Board of Trade contemplate an addition to the elevator service among the improvements of the Exchange Building now under way. Of the four elevators in the office portion of the building two have been and two are to be equipped with electrical appliances. This service would be ample for the office building, but during part of the day the cars are overloaded with traders going to and from the exchange floor. A great many of the Rialto tenants use the Board of Trade elevators to go up one story and then cross over to the Rialto on the connecting bridge. The plan is to relieve the office building elevators by adding an elevator or "lift" to run between the main floor and the exchange floor. It will be built in place of the east stairway in the office portion. The ground floor landing will be where the news stand is now located and the upper landing will be at the landing of the present stairway.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission served subpœnas on a number of elevator men and grain dealers yesterday, citing them to appear before the commission at the investigation of the relations existing between the railroads and public warehousemen. The people subpœnaed claim not to know what is wanted of them. Most of the elevator men insist that they are willing to exhibit their leases with the railroad companies where their houses are held under lease. In many cases the elevators are owned outright by the warehousemen. Just what is needed of so many witnesses is not clear unless the whole question of the right of warehousemen to deal in grain is reopened and evidence similar to that offered before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is brought in.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 275 cars; corn, 560 cars; oats, 800 cars; hogs, 14,000.

Bradstreet's reports the exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the last week at 3,566,000 bu, against 3,799,000 bu for the previous week, and 2,538,000 bu for the corresponding week last year.

Hunter of the Albert Dickinson Seed company had the following to say relative to cloverseed: "To say anybody here is trying to corner cloverseed is ridiculous. We have a lot of October coming to us and we simply want it delivered when the time comes. Receipts are increasing daily, and while the early clover was unquestionably damaged and so falls to grade, the late clover is all right, and it will begin to move soon. By Oct. 1 there will be plenty of clover grading here."

The advance of 7c per hundred lbs yesterday on corn to gulf ports to coincide with a similar advance from points west of the river to Chicago is not expected to change the situation materially, unless it be to lessen the entire movement both ways and check exports. For over a week the bulk of the corn exports have cleared New Orleans.

The Chicago price of the leading brands of Northwestern flour was advanced 10c per brl yesterday, making Washburn's Superlative $3.65 and Pillsbury's Best $3.65.

It is estimated that stocks of wheat at Minneapolis will show an increase for the week of 400,000 bu and that Duluth stocks will decrease 250,000 bu.

One Minneapolis milling concern reported sales of flour aggregating 47,000 brls.

Kansas City wired Logan: "There is said to be a million bu of wheat in Galveston elevators and over a million in cars in railroad yards, all waiting for vessels."

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 20, 1895.
WHEAT.				
September	59⅞	60 @ 61¼	60¾	58¼
December	60⅞	60⅜@ 62	61⅜	58⅞
May	65	64⅞@ 66	65⅛	62⅝
CORN.				
September	21	21⅛@ 21⅜	21⅜	32¼
December	21⅜	21⅜@ 22⅛	22	28¼
May	24⅝	24⅝@ 25⅛	24⅞	29¼
OATS.				
September	15½	15⅜@ 15⅞	15⅞	19⅝
October	15⅝	15⅝@ 16	16	19
May	19	19 @ 19⅝	19¼	20⅞
MESS PORK.				
October	5.72½	5.75 @6.00	5.85	8.07½
January	6.72½	6.77½@7.07½	6.92½	9.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
October	3.37½	3.40 @3.50	3.45	5.85
January	3.75	3.72½@3.87½	3.82½	5.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
October	3.10	3.10 @3.17½	3.12½	5.10
January	3.37½	3.37½@3.50	3.42½	4.87½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	13	55	36	104
Spring wheat	2	47	14	63
Corn	279	79	33	391
Oats	22	207	10	239
Rye	5	5	2	12
Barley	..	17	17	34
Totals	321	410	112	843

By canal—10,580 bu wheat.
Inspected out—46,000 bu wheat, 489,544 bu corn, and 57,613 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Prices on Leading Lines of Staples and Street Produce.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 15c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 11@13c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 11@13c.

Berries—Blueberries, 75c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; whortleberries, 75c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; cranberries, $5.00@5.50 per brl.

Broomcorn—Choice green hurl, 3¼@3¾c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 2¾@3c; self-working, fine green parlor, 3¼@3¾c; fair to good do, 2½@3c; smooth, pale or red tip, 2¼@2¾c; common growth, off color, 2@2½c; inside and covers, 2¼@2½c; crooked green, 1¾@2c; red or pale tip, 1@2c; brush corn, fine, 3¼@3¾c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7¾@8½c; twins, 6@7½c; cheddars, 6¾@7¼c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 5@5½c; brick, 6@6½c.

Coal—Anthracite: Grate, per net ton in carlots, $5.60; egg, stove, and nut, $5.85; retail price, grate, $6.75; egg, stove, and nut, $7.00. Bituminous: Carlots—Briar Hill, $4.25; Indiana block, $2.05; Hocking Valley, $2.50; Blossburg, $3.75; Piedmont, $3.25; Wilmington, at the mines, $1.50.

Dried fruits—Evaporated apples, 4¼@6c; blackberries, 4½@5½c; raspberries, 15@16½c; California peaches, 4@7½c; apricots, 8@11c; prunes, 50 to 60 to the pound, 5¼c per lb; raisins, 4¼@6c.

Drugs and chemicals—Borax, 6@8c; citric acid, 37@42c; tartaric, powdered, 33¼@36c; carbolic acid, 26@37c; castor oil, cold pressed, 78@85c; balsam tolu, 62@65c; Tonka beans, $2.20@2.35; cubeb berries, 15@18c; calomel, 68@73c; camphor, 47@49c; cantharides, 75@80c; cassia buds, 22@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 33@38c; glycerine, 19@24c; gum arabic, 28@65c; morphine, sulph., $1.75@2.00; gum opium, $2.38@2.40; quinine, 24@36c; refined alcohol, in barrels, $2.32 per gal.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 14c; Southern, loss off, 13½c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 50c@$1.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@7.50 per box; oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; plums, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; peaches, 9@15c per 1-5 bu basket; grapes, 9@18c per 8-lb basket; pears, $1.00@1.25 per bu; crab apples, 40@50c per bu.

Game—Jack snipe, $1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz.

Groceries—Sugar, cut loaf, 5.57c; cubes, 5.20c; powdered, 5.20@5.45c; granulated, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.82c; extra C, 4.70c; yellow, 4.07c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 24½c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy California, 6¼@7c per lb; choice, 5@6c; fair do, 3@5c; Japan, 4@5c. Sirups—Corn, 13@25c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18c; fancy, 22@28c. Molasses—New Orleans O. K., 28@35c; centrifugal, 15@25c.

Hay—Receipts, 474 tons; shipments, 172 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $7.50@8.00; No. 2 at $6.00@7.00; No. 3 at $5.00@6.00; choice prairie at $7.00@8.00; No. 1 at $6.00@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@5.50; No. 3 at $4.00@5.00; No. 4 at $3.00@4.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 5c; No 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2½c; No. 2 do, 2c.

Melons—Osage, 15@25c per crate; gems, 15@20c per crate; watermelons, $1.00@2.50 per doz.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white, 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¼c; headlight, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 9¾c; Kenegene, 13½c; Elaine, 15¼c; benzine, 7¾c; stove gasoline, 9c; 87 deg. gasoline, 13c; linseed, raw, 26c, and boiled, 28c; turpentine, 30½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 38c; cooking oil, 29c; salad oil, 40c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 12c; black summer, 6¾c; do zero, 9¼c.

Potatoes—New: Rose, 28@30c per bu; Early Ohios, 25@27c; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.25 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; spring ducks, 8@9c; chickens, dry picked, 6@7c; spring chickens, 7¼@8c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 7½@8c; spring ducks, 8½@9½c.

Vegetables—Celery, 20@60c per box; cucumbers, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per case; squash, 60@75c per doz; turnips, 18@20c per bu sack; egg plant, 50@75c per brl; green corn, 15@20c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 25@30c per 1¼-bu sack; rutabagas, 25@30c per bu; string beans, 75c per bu; tomatoes, 20@25c per bu; watercress, 15@20c per doz bunches; cabbage, $1.00@1.50 per 100.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for highwines.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 16@20c per lb; good medium tub, 18@20c; fine unwashed fleeces, 8@11c; medium unwashed, 11@13c; coarse unwashed, 10@12c; cotted and rough unwashed, 8@9c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 15@18c per lb; coarse, 9@11c. North and South Dakota: Fine heavy, 6@8c; do light, 8@9c; do medium, 8@10c; coarse, 8¾@10c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The total sales of stocks today were 172,130 shares, including the following: American Tobacco, 5,600; American Sugar, 55,300; Burlington and Quincy, 15,800; Chicago Gas, 4,200; General Electric, 3,200; Manhattan, 13,900; Reading, 7,300; Rock Island, 4,300; St. Paul, 26,400; W. and L. E., 1,300.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 65,700 bu. Spot firmer; No. 1 hard, 69⅞c. Options opened firmer, sold off under large sales for short account, later turned strong and advanced actively on higher cables, foreign buying, and local covering, with a final reaction under realizing, and closed ¼@½c net higher. No. 2 red, May, 70⅞@71⅝c, closed 71¼c; December, 67 1-16@68⅝c, closed 68¼c. Corn—Receipts, 199,000 bu; exports, 451,300 bu. Spot quiet and steady; No. 2, 26@26⅝c. Options at first firm and higher on covering, due to wet weather west and prospects of lighter receipts, later easing off and closing at a partial advance of ⅛c. May, 30¼@30½c, closed 30½c; December, 27⅞@28⅛c, closed 28c. Oats—Receipts, 97,200 bu; exports, 25 bu. Spot firmer; No. 2, 20¼@20½c. Options quiet but stronger on covering and closed at ¼@⅜c net advance. May, 23⅜@23⅝c, closed 23⅝c; December, 21¼@21½c, closed 21½c. Hay quiet; shipping, 55@60c. Hops quiet.

Hides firm. Leather steady.

Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard firmer; Western steamed, $3.77½@3.80; September, $3.75, nominal; refined higher. Pork firmer; short clear, $7.75@9.50; family, $9.50@11.00. Cotton-seed oil quiet.

Petroleum firm; United closed $1.12½ bid. Resin steady. Turpentine steady, 24¼@24¾c.

Rice firm. Molasses steady.

Pig iron steady; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper steady; brokers', $10.62½; exchange, $10.60@10.80. Lead quiet; brokers', $2.60; exchange, $2.77½@2.82½. Tin steady; straits, $13.00@13.15; plates quiet. Spelter dull; domestic, $3.50@3.60.

Coffee—Options opened quiet with prices 5@10 points lower; ruled quiet and generally weak under unfavorable European advices, large Brazilian receipts, and improved crop advices; closed steady, unchanged to 5 points decline. Sales, 7,000 bags, including December, 8.65@8.70c; March, 8.70c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 jobbing, 10⅝c; invoice, 10¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@17c.

Sugar—Raw dull; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96-test, 3¼c; refined quiet.

Butter—Arrivals continue heavy, and with buyers operating only to the extent of imperative needs the market shows further weakness. Extra Western creamery declined to 15@15½c. The depression in top grades affected all other sorts, and it was difficult to get any class of buyers interested in them.

Cheese—Supplies of fancy large full cream not large, but with buyers holding off the tone is rather weak at 9½c. Small size full cream quiet, but fancy lots held firmly.

Eggs—Supplies of fresh stock are comparatively moderate, and strictly fancy promptly salable at 16c. Prime refrigerator stock works out fairly at steady prices.

Cotton—As the short prices were reduced 5 to 9 points, followed by a recovery to last night's figures, later the market turned downward, December selling at 807 and January at 815, which was 10 points below the opening prices; later most of this was recovered again, closing at 1 to 3 points decline from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton easier; sales, 7,000; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,000. Receipts, 4,000; American, 4,000. Middling uplands, 4 21-32d. Futures steady, sellers at 4-64d decline. Close quiet, 4 to 4½ points net decline. Manchester—Yarns in buyers' favor. Cloths irregular.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	400	8.00	7.97	8.00@8.01
October	10,800	8.04	7.95	8.02@8.03
November	14,200	8.06	7.96	8.04@8.05
December	43,800	8.17	8.07	8.14@8.15
January	99,300	8.26	8.15	8.23@....
February	3,400	8.28	8.20	8.27@8.28
March	14,600	8.33	8.24	8.31@8.32
April	1,300	8.37	8.29	8.35@8.36
May	2,100	8.40	8.32	8.39@8.40

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—A further advance of over 1c for wheat this morning gave the bulls a good leverage on hope. The Minneapolis millers wanted liberal amounts of December wheat today, and the shorts in futures were compelled to make hasty retreat by covering sales. The advance came near the close of the first hour, and it was sharp. The fact that Liverpool closed lower caused reaction from the top of about ⅜c. The strong cash situation is becoming more of a factor in the market. December opened unchanged, but early started out for a high level, reaching in the first hour 59⅝c, and then dropping about ⅜c, which position was held to the close at 58⅝c, against 58⅛@58¼c yesterday. Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.30@3.50; second patents, $3.20@3.25; first clears, $2.40@2.50; second clears, $2.10@2.20.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Wheat strong; spot and month, 84¼@84½c; December, 67@67¼c; receipts, 64,933 bu; exports, 115,025 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 63@65½c. Corn steady; spot and month, 26⅛@26⅜c; November and December, new and old, 27@27¼c; receipts, 117,375 bu; exports, 239,151 bu; Southern white corn, 27@28c. Oats fairly steady; No. 2 white, 24@25c; receipts, 72,049 bu; exports, none. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 37½@38c; receipts, 2,036 bu; exports, none. Hay easier; choice timothy, $12.50@13.00; grain freights firm, steamers Liverpool, per bu, 4d, November. Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s 9d@3s 10½d, September and October. Sugar steady, unchanged. Butter steady, unchanged. Eggs steady; fresh, 14@14½c. Cheese firmer, active, unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 18.—Close—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅝c; September, 61⅝c; December, 62⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60⅝c; September, 60½c bid; December, 61⅛c asked; May, 65⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅝c; No. 3, 55½@56⅛c; rejected, 49⅛@55⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 61⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c. Rye—32c. Oats—No. 2, 17½@19c; No. 3, 17@18c. Flax—66c. Car inspection—Wheat, 592; oats, 14; rye, 22; barley, 49; flax, 55. Receipts—Wheat, 320,484 bu; oats, 1,250 bu; rye, 9,804 bu; barley, 16,220 bu; flax, 43,993 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 493,990 bu; rye, 8,500 bu; flax, 23,340 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Wheat—Active; 1@2c higher; No. 2 hard, 57c; No. 3, 53@54½c; No. 2 red, 60c; No. 3, 53@58c; No. 2 spring, 54c; No. 2, 52c; rejected, nominally 45@48c. Corn—Dull but firm; very little on sale; No. 2 mixed, 21@21½c; No. 2 white, 21c. Oats—Steady; about unchanged; No. 2 mixed, nominally 15@16c; No. 2 white, old, 22½@23c; new, 16c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 26c. Hay—Weak, unchanged. Butter—Unchanged; creamery, 12@13c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs—Steady; receipts not so heavy; 10½c. Receipts—Wheat, 53,400 bu; corn, 24,700 bu; oats, 23,000 bu. Shipments—None.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 18.—Wheat—Market firm but demand limited. Corn—Steady; demand holding the market up firm; No. 2, 21c; No. 3, 20½c. Oats—Market firm; higher; No. 2 new white, 16¾c; No. 3, 15c. Rye—Light receipts; prices nominal. Barley—Dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.19 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 31,200 bu; oats, 47,900 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu; whisky, none. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 27,250 bu; oats, 46,350 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu; whisky, 1,410.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 62¼@62¾c; track, 62¼@63c; No. 2 hard, cash, 55¼c; September, 62¼c asked; December, 65⅜c bid. Corn—Better; No. 2 cash, 19½c; September, 19⅝c asked; December, 20@20¼c bid; May, 23¼@23⅛c bid. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 16c bid; September, 17c; May, 16⅞c. Rye—29c elevator. Flax seed—61¼c. Pork—Easy; standard mess, jobbing, $6.25@6.50. Lard—Easy; prime steam, $3.25; choice, $3.82½. Lead—$2.57½@2.60 asked. Spelter—$3.35 asked.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40. Spirits—Steady; 21¾@22¼c. Tar—Steady; $1.05. Turpentine—Firm; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, stock exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 8½d. Futures opened firm with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet with near and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; September, 5s 4¼d; October, 5s 4¼d; November, 5s 4¾d; December, 5s 5d; January, 5s 5¼d; February, 5s 5½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 10¾d. Futures opened firm and unchanged; closed steady with near and distant positions ¼@⅜d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 2s 10½d; October, 2s 10¼d; November, 2s 10½d; December, 2s 10½d. Flour—Firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon—Steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s; long clear, heavy, 30 to 45 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 25s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 21s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s. Tallow—Fine North American, 17s 9d. Beef—India mess, 46s 2d; prime mess, 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 18s 6d; refined, in pails, 19s 9d. Cheese—Firm; demand fair; finest American white, 42s; finest American, colored, 44s. Butter—Finest United States, 80s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 19s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 10d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil—17s. Petroleum—Refined, 6@8s. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 3d; hindquarters, 5¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7 2s 7d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £1 15s.

Receipts of wheat during the last three days were 20,000 centals, including 15,500 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 109,800 centals. The weather is dull.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	40	Ontario	900
Chollar	210	Ophir	95
Crown Point	35	*Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. and Va.	170	Quicksilver	150
Deadwood	110	Do pfd	1500
Gould & Curry	50	Sierra Nevada	71
Hale & Norcross	140	Standard	110
Homestake	2900	Union Con	40
Iron Silver	50	Yellow Jacket	30
Mexican	53		

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Kearsarge	10¼
Atlantic	16	Osceola	24¼
Boston and Mont.	81¾	Quincy	107
Butte and Boston	1¾	Tamarack	70
Cal. and Hecla	305	Wolverine	6¼
Franklin	8½		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	7	Hale & Norcross	150
Alpha Con	16	Justice	4
Andes	10	Kentuck Con	6
Belcher	52	Lady Wash'ton Con	2
Best & Belcher	98	Mexican	54
Bullion	18	Mono	17
Bulwer Con	40	Occidental Con	48
Caledonia	11	Ophir	97
Challenge Con	43	Overman	15
Chollar	225	Potosi	98
Confidence	130	Savage	64
Con. Cal. & Va.	175	Sierra Nevada	73
Con. Imperial	2	Silver Hill	2
Crown Point	50	Utah Con	8
Exchequer	4	Yellow Jacket	32
Gould & Currie	53		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 14	20,123	217	41,743	20,886
Tuesday, Sept. 15	10,057	559	14,304	4,743
Wednesday, Sept. 16	18,782	1,143	26,260	22,406
Thursday, Sept. 17	9,549	323	32,612	12,386
Friday, Sept. 18	2,000	400	22,000	11,000
Total	61,011	2,342	136,928	80,421
Same period last w'k	58,983	2,233	128,201	74,988
Same period 1895	62,148	2,613	103,952	82,636
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 14	3,074	52	12,369	2,518
Tuesday, Sept. 15	2,764	.....	2,879	3,541
Wednesday, Sept. 16	5,432	80	2,113	5,589
Thursday, Sept. 17	4,149	138	7,784	3,592
Friday, Sept. 18	2,000	.....	8,000	3,000
Total	17,419	270	33,145	18,240
Same period last w'k	18,028	117	38,489	14,300
Same period 1895	16,024	157	33,675	11,643

Today's receipts are estimated at 400 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep.

Cattle—Native steers were scarce and stronger, while Westerns were dull at the recent decline. Native steers averaging 1,020@1,904 lbs sold at $3.25@4.75. Some 1,904-lb cattle sold at $4.55; poor to best cattle offered sold at $3.00@4.75. A lot of 90 head of 1,798-lb steers sold at $4.65, with 809-lb yearlings at $3.95; rough fed Western, 1,362 lbs, $3.00; 1,282-lb Kansas fed Texans, $3.25; other fed Texans, 1,056@1,069 lbs, $2.85@3.00; grass Texans sold at $2.50@3.00 for 850@1,198-lb steers; Western rangers sold at $2.60@3.50 for steers and $2.25@3.00 for cows and heifers; native butcher stock sold at $1.40@3.75 for cows and heifers, $1.50@2.90 for bulls.

Hogs—Light grades weak to 5c lower, and others generally 5c higher. Trade was active. Heavy sold at $2.50@3.20, bulk at $2.80@3.05; mixed and butchers', $2.80@3.25, bulk $3.00@3.15; light, $2.80@3.30, bulk, $3.00@3.20; pigs, $1.50@3.20, bulk, $2.50@2.90.

Sheep—A good demand prevailed and values ruled steady. Lambs sold at $2.85@3.90; native sheep, $1.50@3.00, and 75@118-lb Westerns at $1.70@2.80. Exporters bought 118-lb Westerns at $2.80. Feeders paid $2.25@2.60 for Western sheep and $2.85@3.25 for lambs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,485; slow and lower for steers; others steady; native steers, $3.60@4.35; Colorados, $3.35; stags and oxen, $3.15@3.80; bulls, $1.85@2.40; dry cows, $1.45@2.10. Cables quote American steers at 9¼@10¼c dressed weight; sheep at 8¼@9¼c; refrigerator beef at 7¼@8½c. Exports today, 39 beeves; tomorrow, 1,018 beeves, 600 sheep, and 4,436 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 254; steady; veals, $4.00@7.50; grassers, $2.75@3.00; Western calves, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,817; quiet but steady; sheep, $2.00@3.37½; lambs, $3.50@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,525; firm at $3.60@4.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 4,400 head; best grades steady to a shade higher; other grades steady; Texas steers, $1.50@2.65; Texas cows, $1.30@2.20; beef steers, $3.00@4.60; native cows, $1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.65; bulls, $1.50@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market strong; 10c higher; bulk of sales, $2.70@2.95; heavies, $2.60@2.90; packers, $2.70@2.95; mixed, $2.75@3.00; lights, $2.85@3.05; yorkers, $2.90@3.00; pigs, $2.50@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market about steady; lambs, $2.00@3.55; muttons, $1.60@2.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; native shipping steers, $3.40@4.60; Texas steers, $2.40@3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market strong; light, $3.00@3.25; mixed, $2.75@3.10; heavy, $2.90@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong.

SUIT TO CANCEL NOTES.

DIAMOND MATCH STOCKHOLDERS ARE ASKED TO COMBINE.

Alf F. Baldwin of New York Asks Coöperation to Fight the Notes Given for Margins—President Barber to Arrive Today—Directors to Meet on Monday and Reorganize—Alley "L" Contract with Union Loop Is Abrogated by the Foreclosure Sale.

Stockholders of the Diamond Match company are being invited by Alf F. Baldwin of New York to join with him in resisting the payment of the notes for $790,000 given by the Diamond Match company as margins on the 14,000 shares of stock bought for the account of the company. Mr. Baldwin recently advertised in newspapers in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and in other cities for Match stock. There were a number of persons in Chicago who answered his advertisement and asked for bids on Match stock. No answers were received by these, but in reply to letters from holders of stock in other cities Mr. Baldwin asked for their coöperation in seeking through the courts to cancel the notes which have been given by the company in the recently failed speculation in this security.

The notes were given by the Diamond Match company under the authority of the Executive committee as margins on the stock of the company, which had been bought in the name of J. K. Robinson, trustee. The claim will be made by the stockholders, who are to be represented by Mr. Baldwin, that the members of the Executive committee had no authority to issue the notes and that the company should not be bound by them. In his letter to the persons who answered his advertisement Mr. Baldwin has explained his version of the manner in which the members of the Executive committee had been informed by telephone of the intended action in the purchase of the stock on margin and, according to Mr. Baldwin, they were not given a full understanding of the matter. Mr. Baldwin writes that he has had the opinion of some of the best informed lawyers in New York and that they agree there is no doubt of the court canceling the notes which have been given by the Diamond Match company.

Chicago Stockholders Not Interested.

None of the stockholders of the company in Chicago seem to have become parties to the projected suit. A number of bankers who are holders of Diamond Match stock as collateral for loans said they had not been solicited to join with the stockholders in New York in the suit to declare the notes illegal. Mr. Baldwin in a letter to a stockholder in St. Louis made a bid of 75 for Match stock.

O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match company, will be in Chicago this morning. He landed in New York Wednesday and was expected in Chicago yesterday, but stopped at Akron, his home, where one of the largest of the Diamond Match company factories is located. The story that Mr. Barber was accompanied by a representative of Bryant & May is not true. Upon his arrival this morning Mr. Barber will hold a conference with some of those interested in Diamond Match affairs, and it is probable a slate will be prepared for new directors, to take the place of those who will resign. The Board of Directors holds a meeting Monday, and it is expected at this time the resignation of W. H. Moore as Vice-President and director will be received. There are one or two other resignations which are also slated. Representatives of P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman are expected to be named to succeed retiring directors. Mr. Barber expects to return to Europe shortly and to spend some time in furthering negotiations now under way for the use of Diamond Match machinery by European match manufacturers. No contracts have been closed by the Diamond Match company except the one with France, which President Barber is authority for saying is a good and valid contract, which will be carried out. Mr. Barber has written to people interested in Diamond Match in this country that he expects to do a considerable amount of business in Europe, and that the Diamond Match company will profit largely as a result of contracts now under way which he believes will be closed shortly.

Alley "L" Cancels Contract.

The sale at public auction of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company, known as the Alley "L," abrogated the contract between that company and the Union Loop company. The Union Loop company, or as it is officially known, the Union Elevated railroad company, had contracts with each of the four elevated railroads, the Alley "L," the Metropolitan "L," the Lake street "L," and the Northwestern "L," under which the interest on the $5,000,000 of bonds of the Union Loop company was guaranteed. The contracts, which were alike in each case, were for each company to pay to the Union Loop one-half cent for each passenger it carried, and each company guaranteed a minimum of $62,500 a year. This made for the four companies $250,000, or 5 per cent upon the outstanding bond issue. In addition the companies guaranteed their proportion of the operating expenses of the loop, so the Union Loop company had from the outset all fixed charges guaranteed in the minimum to be paid by the four companies, with profits to be derived from the payments made in excess of the $62,500 by each company.

The abrogation of the contract by the Alley "L" leaves the Union Loop company with only three-fourths of this interest guaranteed. In other words, the Metropolitan, the Lake Street, and the Northwestern "L" guarantee a minimum of $187,500 a year, or $62,500 less than the total interest. There have been placed in New York $3,000,000 of the Union Loop bonds under the guarantee of the four roads. Unless present traffic of the Metropolitan and the Lake Street and the prospective traffic of the Northwestern Elevated is largely increased the Union Loop company will not earn interest on its bonds when it is first operated.

New Contract Is Probable.

It is altogether probable a new contract will be made between the reorganized Alley "L" and the Union Loop company. A member of one of the committees of the Alley "L" bondholders said yesterday it was the intention to make a new arrangement with the Union Loop company for connection, to build feeder lines, and to equip the road with electricity. There is no doubt expressed of the willingness of the Union Loop company to make a new contract with the reorganized Alley "L" on the same terms as that made with the old company. It is also argued the purchasers of the property at the master's sale make the old contract binding, though the purchasers are not bound by it unless they see fit to accept its terms.

John C. King & Co., in their monthly review, say: "Considering the present hard times, the statements of Chicago State banks, dated Sept. 1, are very satisfactory. As compared with June 3 last, the surplus increased in seven cases, decreased in sixteen cases, the total net increase being $493,428. In view of the fact that most of the banks paid their dividends in July the decreases are merely nominal. Total deposits increased only in two cases, decreased in twenty-one cases, the total decrease being $5,066,632. Savings deposits decreased only $1,208,374. Loans increased in five cases, decreased in eighteen cases, the total decrease being $3,660,296. Cash increased in ten cases, decreased in thirteen cases, the total increase being $2,577,530."

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
New York	$79,227,575	$86,118,225
Chicago	11,968,892	11,765,007
Boston	11,440,788	12,206,739
Philadelphia	9,961,918	8,931,426
St. Louis	3,279,173	3,895,865
Baltimore	2,172,621	3,085,197
New Orleans	1,107,469	1,378,517

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.10 discount; St. Louis, $1.50 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Improvement Checked in Last Hour by Realizing Sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The stock market today improved in point of activity, but no increase in outside interest in the speculation was discernible. The motive power was furnished by a few operators, one who has been long associated with the Gould properties being the most actively engaged. A firm tone prevailed owing to the well defined prospect of continued heavy imports of gold to this country. The improvement was chiefly due to the covering of short contracts aside from effective manipulation in some of the industrials. There was little or no news bearing upon the market excepting a further arrival of about $3,000,000 in gold, bringing the grand total of arrivals since the movement began to $26,774,050. The dealings were indifferently distributed, four stocks monopolizing the bulk of the trading. The opening was dull but firm with prices showing but little change. Animation soon developed, however, and substantial gains were made on liberal purchasing orders, the industrials being most prominent. The market relapsed into dullness after the first hour and prices yielded fractionally on realizing. Manhattan was foremost in the reaction. The recent strength of this specialty was attributed to improving earnings and prospective reductions in interest charges, together with expectation of important economies in operation as a result of experiments in electric and air motors that are shortly to be made on parts of the system. About 1 o'clock the insiders in Sugar were heard from and on heavy dealings the stock was marked up to 113¾. The general market was sympathetically effected.

Foreign dealings included offerings of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. Sales of the last named being induced by the heavy decreases in the earnings of other Southern lines for the second week. The formal notice of its withdrawal of reduced rates by the seaboard air line today in compliance with the recent mandatory order of Judge Speer is expected to exert a favorable influence. The advances in the general list at the high level extended to 2¼ per cent in Sugar, a number of less material gains being noted. The improvement was checked in the last hour by realizing sales. Manhattan and Burlington reacted a point and fractional declines occurred in other shares. The closing was heavy at slight general net gains.

Railroad bonds were quiet, but decidedly strong for the active issues, gains of a point or thereabouts being generally established. Among the inactive mortgages Kentucky Central 4s were conspicuous by a rise of 6 per cent, while on the other hand Tennessee Coal firsts, Tennessee division, lost 3½ per cent. The sales were $503,000. Governments were moderately active and slightly higher on sales of $34,500.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Spt. 18.	Closing Spt. 17.
Amer. Sugar	53,500	114	111⅛	112⅞	111⅝
Amer. Tobacco	5,600	62⅛	61	61⅜	61
Do pfd	20	97	97	97	.....
Amer. Cot. Oil	400	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
Do pfd	130	46	46	46	44
Adams Express	10	142	142	142	143
Atchison	500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
Do pfd	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
Amer. Spirits Co.	700	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
Do pfd	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
Bay State Gas	100	17	17	17	.....
Balt. & Ohio	800	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
Brooklyn U. Gas	25	87	87	87	.....
C., B. & Q.	19,100	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝
C. & N. W.	700	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
C., M. & St. P.	26,800	70⅞	70⅛	70⅝	70¼
Do pfd	200	127¼	127	127¼	126½
C., R. I. & P.	4,200	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	59⅞
Can. Southern	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞
Ches. & Ohio	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	5500	25	25	25	25
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	900	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100
Con. Gas [N.Y.]	200	145	144⅛	145	143
Chicago Gas	4,100	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	59
C., H. V. & Tol.	100	13	13	13	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	200	18	18	18	18
Den. & R. G. pfd	300	42	41⅜	41⅜	.....
Gen. Electric	3,100	28	27	27⅛	27
Illinois Steel	100	37	36⅝	37	37
Ill. Central	200	89	89	89	88
Lake Shore	200	144	144	144	144¼
Louis. & Nash	4,000	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
L., N. A. & C.	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Do pfd	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
Laclede Gas	800	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
Met. Traction	40	92	92	92	91⅞
M., K. & T.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	.....
Do pfd	1,000	23⅞	22	22⅞	21⅞
Manhattan	14,800	86⅝	85⅛	85⅛	85⅞
Mex. Central	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
Missouri Pacific	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Northern Pacific	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd	50	20	20	20	19⅞
New York Central	100	92	92	92	91⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	8	8	8	8
Do pfd	700	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
North Amer. Co.	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
N. Y., O. & W.	10	13	13	13	.....
Nat. Lead	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Oregon S. Line	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
Phila. & Read.	7,200	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Pac. Mail	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅝
Pullman	800	143	142½	142½	143
Southern Ry.	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
Do pfd	700	21⅛	21	21⅛	21¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	.....
Do pfd	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	.....
Tenn. Coal	2,800	20⅝	20	20	20⅛
U. S. Rubber	60	18	18	18	17⅛
Do pfd	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	.....
U. S. Cordage pfd	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
U. S. Leather pfd	2,300	51⅜	50⅛	50⅞	49⅞
W. & L. E.	3,300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Wabash	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
*West. Union	2,400	81	80⅛	80⅞	81⅛

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	United States	35
American	107	Fargo	80

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

New 4s, reg	115¼	U. S. 4s, reg	106
New 4s, coup	115¼	U. S. 4s, coup	107¼
U. S. 5s, reg	110¼	U. S. 2s, reg	92½
U. S. 5s, coup	110¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

6000 Atch 4s ... 75⅛	5000 NYO-W 5s ... 106@⅛
33000 do adjmt 4s ... 33¼@33⅜	1000 NY-H 1st ... 111
5000 A-P inc ... ¾	1000 NYC 1st cp ... 115⅛
10000 A-NW 1st ... 83⅛	3000 NY NH-H 4s con deb ... 128@128⅛
1000 B-7th Av con 5s ... 114⅛	35000 NP con 5s tr ... 44⅛@44⅛
5000 CL-W 1st ... 103⅛	1000 do 1st cp ... 114
5000 C-O 6s 1911 ... 117	5000 do 1st reg ... 113
10000 do con 5s ... 105	2000 Ohio So 1st ... 33⅛
3000 C-NW sf 5s ... 109⅛	11000 OSL-N con 5s tr ... 59⅞@60
3000 do deb 1933 ... 108	3000 do 6s ... 105⅛@⅛
11000 CB-Q con 7s ... 113⅛	2000 do 6s tr ...
4000 do con 5s ... 95⅛	1000 P-E 1st ... 71⅛
4000 do deb 5s ... 95⅛	20000 P-RG gm 4s tr ... 74
10000 C-O gen 4½s ... 68	45000 do 1st inc tr ... 32⅛@33⅛
6000 C P 6s '98 ... 99⅛@⅞	15000 do 2d inc tr ... 19⅛
5000 C-E 1st ... 105⅛	5000 StL-IM 5s ... 79
5000 C-NP 1st tr ... 39@¼	1000 So Ry 1st 5s ... 83⅛
2000 CRI-P ex 5s ... 98⅛@98⅜	1000 StJ-GI 1st tr ... 39⅛
4000 CHV-T 5s ... 81⅛	1000 SV-NE 1st ... 78
8000 D-RG 4s ... 87	2000 Tex P 1st 5s ... 79
6000 ETV-G dv 5s ... 111	33000 do 2d inc ... 15⅛@16⅛
1000 H-StJ con ... 112	13000 T-NO 5s ... 94⅛@⅛
2000 do 1st ... 111⅛	3000 TC-I 1st Tenn div ... 75@76
2000 Ky Cent 1st ... 90	15000 US 4s new rg ... 115
3000 K-DM 1st ... 104	20000 US 4s ... 107⅛
2000 Lac Gas 5s ... 89@¼	2000 Utah So ex tr 55⅝
2000 LS-MS 1st cp ... 109⅛	3000 UPD-G 1st ... 29⅛@30
3000 LNA-C 1st ... 102⅛	5000 WNY-P ... 37⅛
5000 MK-E 1st ... 87⅛	13000 Wab 1st 5s ... 103⅛@103⅛
1000 Man R R con 4s ... 89⅛	27000 do 2d ... 66⅛@67
1000 M-St P H-D div ... 101⅛	2000 WU Colo tr 5s 102
3000 M-StP 1st 8s ... 103⅛	3000 Wis C 1st tr ... 30⅛@31
5000 MK-T 1st 4s ... 70⅛	1000 WS gtd 4s ... 102⅛
60000 do 2d ... 53⅛@⅛	
6000 MP 1st con ... 80	
11000 N Ry Cal 5s ... 92⅛@92⅝	
2000 NYS-W gm 5s 67	

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Displays Increased Breadth and Remains Firm All Day.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—In Boston a further rise of 1⅜ to 82⅜ in Montana was the feature, dealings being active; in the afternoon prices reacted to 81⅜. It was noted in this market that commission buying of stocks was the best in a long time, and continued scarcity of good stocks offering was observed. Buying for long account was noticeable in Montana, and Old Dominion rose ⅝ more to 16¼. A bid of ¼ of 1 per cent was made to call 1,000 shares of the last named at 18 for ten days; ¾ of 1 per cent was bid to call 1,000 shares of Bay State Gas at 10 for two weeks. The latter sold up ⅝ to 8⅝, with recession to 8¼. Gas seconds were up to 65¼. The market as a whole displayed more breadth than heretofore this week and was firm all day with local specialties showing increased activity. Money is easier, at least in Boston and vicinity. The clearing-house rate was down to a uniform 6 per cent basis today, and the outside market showed some signs of softening. Usual quotations follow: Call loans, 6 per cent upward; time loans, 6 per cent upward. Clearing-house rate, 6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	7,500	112⅝	114	111¼	112⅞
Do pfd	50	100	100	100	100
Atchison	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Bay State Gas	7,500	8⅛	8⅝	8	8
C., B. & Q.	4,500	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67
Chicago Junct. Ry.	75	93	94	93	94
Do pfd	50	98	98	98	98
General Electric	700	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛
Lamson	25	18	18	18	18
Mex. Central	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Oregon Short Line	200	13	13	13	13
West End R. R.	75	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

BONDS.

1000 Atch adj 4s ... 33¼ | 14000 Gas 2ds .64¼@65¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Tend Upward Despite Uneasiness Over Political Situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"Notwithstanding some uneasiness over the political situation the stock markets tended upward today on the whole. Consols opened at 109⅝ and closed without change. The other markets were a trifle better. Kaffirs and other mines were a trifle better, but neglected. Americans opened dull and half dollar under the parity, but soon rallied and became distinctly firm, the market closing at the best. Today's efflux of gold had no effect, because it was anticipated. It is believed that, although a considerable amount of gold may yet go to America, individual shipments will be small. The American line steamer St. Paul, to sail tomorrow, will take £77,000. The Paris and Berlin markets were steady."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Clifford—5072—Joseph Anderson vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,000.

Judge Tuthill—130900—Uriah B. Ferris vs. Samuel P. Parmly; judgt., $378.46, and appld.

Judge Ball—2066—Maanloose V. Spiegel et al. vs. The Sugh Troyford Co.; on findg., $100 and sat.—3752—Hyalman Boedtker vs. Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Co.; same, $316 and sat.—153808—Peter Dudley vs. Marks Swarts; by dflt., $6,180.46.

Decrees.

Judge Clifford—9339—Hibernian Banking Association vs. Blackall; dec. sale.—B. R. 1066—Chambers vs. French; dec.—150830—Head vs. Cobb; def. dec.—150831—Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Ball—4382—Greenebaum vs. Peltzer; dec. sale.—4352—Pfirshing vs. Emerick; same.—4429—Hiner vs. Naber; same.—177279—Mallory vs. Clarke; dec.—3904—Porter vs. Conyne; def. dec.—3865—Tuttle vs. Snowhook; same.—176522—August from Augusta Bartz; div.

Judge Gibbons—145879—Lieberman et al. vs. Lieberman et al.; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Clifford—Emergency business.
Judge Ball—Emergency business.
Judge Stein—9:30 a. m., first call, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive.
Judge Carter—County Court, 10 a. m.—Motions.
Judge Johnson—County Court, 10 a. m.—Motions of course, motions for new trials, and contested motions.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Drowns Before Taking.

A seagull was recently seen to seize a sparrow in St. James' Park, London, which it quickly took to the water. The bird then deliberately drowned the sparrow, dipping it in, over and over again, till the poor little body hung limply down with every vestige of life fled, and then with one gulp it was swallowed, while a companion gull screamed and flapped its wings, probably wishing it had been equally lucky.

People Who Ride.

The railways of the world carry over 40,000,000 passengers weekly.

COMPLAIN OF TWO ROADS

SHIPPERS FILE CHARGES OF UNJUST RULING IN GRAIN TRADE.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears Evidence Against Indiana, Decatur and Western, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Companies—Rates Levied Said to Hinge on Essentially Unfair and Injurious Arbitrary Requirements.

Nothing of a sensational character has developed thus far in the hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission now in progress at the United States Circuit Court room in this city. The three or four cases heard in the last two days are naturally of considerable importance to the parties immediately concerned, but have little interest for others. In consequence the attendance at the court-room so far has been exceedingly slim.

Yesterday morning the commission took up the complaints of grain shippers against the Indiana, Decatur and Western and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads. In both cases the complainants were Sufferin, Hunt & Co. of Decatur. These roads are charged with discriminating against that firm in rates on corn. Attorney Weber of Decatur stated the case for the complaining shippers. He said the railroad companies were enforcing rules which are unjust and injurious to shippers. These rules require that grain cars must be loaded to within 200 pounds of the maximum capacity as marked on the car.

Sufferin, Hunt & Co. shipped in November last a carload of grain containing 31,500 pounds of shelled corn. The marked capacity of the car was 50,000 pounds. When the grain reached its destination the shipper was charged an excess rate for the reason that the car had not been loaded to its full capacity. The rate charged was on the number of pounds between the actual amount of the grain in the car and 2,000 pounds less than the capacity marked. This charge caused the shipper a loss of $2 a car.

Penalty for Overloading.

Mr. Weber said the same railroads have also a rule by which they charge a penalty for the overloading of a car. If more than the marked capacity is loaded on the car the excess is charged for at the rate of 18 cents a 100 pounds. In one case of this kind the complainants had lost $8 on a car of corn. These rates, the attorney said, are not in force on other roads, and in consequence the complainants are put at a disadvantage.

F. Rush of Indianapolis, a grain shipper who said he had been in the business for forty years, was called to the witness stand and testified that it was impracticable for grain shippers on the line of the Indiana, Decatur and Western to comply with the rules in question. He said the corn raised by the farmers in that part of the country is more varying than in other districts, and it is impossible to mix the various kinds without loss to the dealer, who is compelled to put into a car what quantity the farmer sells him of a certain kind of grain. The witness said no other road in the country enforces such arbitrary rules as are enforced by the defendants.

Testimony to the same effect was given by other shippers, who said grain dealers could not comply with the rules of the defendant roads in regard to the loading of cars.

H. E. Felton, General Freight Agent of the Eastern Illinois, and George H. Graves, Superintendent of the Indiana, Decatur and Western, testified on behalf of the defendants that the rules complained of were made necessary to prevent grain shippers from overloading cars and thereby creating danger of accidents or wrecks.

Taken Under Advisement.

After some argument by the attorneys the commission took the matter under advisement.

Towards the end of the session the commission began the investigation of the rates for export charged by the Illinois Central and the Northwestern roads on packing-house products from Omaha and Chicago to Europe via New Orleans. The object of this investigation is to determine whether the roads charge less for the transportation of those products to New Orleans for export than shippers who send similar products to that city for consumption in the Southern States are compelled to pay. Both the roads, through their attorneys, admitted that a lower rate is given for export than for home consumption.

The railroads made the defense that an export rate by way of New Orleans cannot be maintained on an equality with the domestic rate to that city, in the way that domestic and export rates by way of New York and other North Atlantic ports are kept equal.

Edward Baxter, attorney for the Illinois Central, made a statement in which he denied that any discrimination was made against shippers to New Orleans for domestic use, and said all tariff had been sent regularly to the commission as the law requires.

Commercial Agent Young of the Illinois Central explained the nature of the export business to New Orleans. He said the exportation of packing-house products via New Orleans was a new thing. It was impossible to make a fixed rate for foreign export from the Southern port. It was necessary to compete with cheaper ocean rates from New York, Boston, and other Eastern ports. It was necessary to make the rate to Europe from Chicago four or five cents less than the rate via New York in order to get any business by way of New Orleans.

The investigation will be resumed this morning.

CORN RATES FROM KANSAS HIGHER.

Fear of Investigation of Kansas City Complaint Causes Action.

After two weeks of determined efforts Commissioner Midgley of the Western Freight Association succeeded yesterday in inducing all the roads west of the Missouri River to accede to an advance in rates on cars from trans-Missouri territory to the Mississippi River and Chicago, and also to New Orleans and Galveston. The advance from Wichita and Southern Kansas points to the Mississippi River and to the gulf ports will be seven cents per 100 pounds, but from other points, where the reduction has not been so great, the advance will vary from three cents to five cents per 100 pounds. The present rate from Wichita to St. Louis is seven cents, and therefore, with the seven cents advance, the new rate will be 14 cents. This is still six cents per 100 pounds less than the tariff which was in effect before the gulf roads forced the low rates on the Western roads. Wheat and provision rates, it is understood, will be advanced sufficiently to maintain the relative difference above the corn rates.

The foregoing advance in rates applies only from trans-Missouri points and Kansas on through business and does not apply on grain from Missouri River points proper to Chicago locally. An effort was made to secure an advance in these rates also, but the roads east of the Missouri River were unable to agree, and therefore the rates between the Missouri River and Chicago will remain as at present.

The real reason for the efforts lately made by Commissioner Midgley to bring about this advance is claimed to be the anxiety felt by the managers of the Western roads regarding the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Kansas City next week of the complaint of the Kansas City Board of Trade charging the trans-Missouri roads with discrimination against that city by making rates from Kansas points to St. Louis and Chicago about the same as are made from those points to Kansas City.

SOUTHERN RATES ARE RESTORED.

War Suspended Until After Hearing of Judge Speer's Injunction.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Seaboard Air line has filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a notice of the restoration of all its rates, not only within the jurisdiction of Judge Speer, but outside of it, to take effect on the 28th inst. It is probable that the roads competing with the Seaboard Air line will restore their rates outside of Judge Speer's jurisdiction and that the rate war will remain suspended until after the hearing on Judge Speer's injunction.

Reduced Flour Rates to the East.

The two and one-half cent reduction in flour rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Eastern seaboard will be put in effect Sept. 22. A meeting of the executive officers of all the lines interested will be held at St. Paul next Tuesday with a view of bringing about a restoration of rates. The Soo line's refusal to maintain agreed rates forced the Chicago roads to make the reduction.

New Receiver for Ohio Southern.

Lima, O., Sept. 18.—F. P. Graf was today appointed receiver of the Ohio Southern road, vice J. R. Megrue, resigned.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1896.

TOM WATSON seems to be destined to serve as the choler-bearer of the campaign.

NOW THAT Li Hung Chang has departed the questionable people are breathing easier.

IN other words, Bryan offers to the workingmen an era of unobstructed strikes and unobstructed starvation.

THERE was no particular reason why Nansen should have come back merely to announce that he wanted to go again.

AS FAR as discovered up to date, the Hill dinner at Wolfert's Roost has brought forth nothing more impressive than dyspepsia.

ONE of the fascinating spectacles of the campaign is Tillman biting his forked-tongue with chagrin because he is not a standard-bearer.

IT appears that the Prince of Wales was not shot after all; not even half shot. There is no evidence, in fact, except by inference that he was "loaded."

IT is not surprising that bombs have been found in the house of an Armenian by Constantinople police. The marvel is that the Armenian was yet alive.

IT is reported again that Senator Hill is on the point of proving that politics makes strange bedfellows. It appears he has made up his mind to be one of the fellows.

IT is not improbable that the taxpayers of Spain will finally win the war for the Cuban insurgents. When they stop paying the soldiers will stop giving their imitations of warriors.

IF the people would hold a mass-meeting and pass resolutions unanimously to "boil the water" and then stick to the resolutions they would take a mighty fall out of the death rate.

IF Bryan should be elected President and John Boyd Thacher Governor of New York State and the Sultan President of a missionary society, three equally probable events will have transpired.

THERE is one consolation to be derived from the speeches of Bryan, and one that suggests the hope that he make them as numerous as possibly. Every time he talks now another mill starts up.

NOW THAT Maine refuses to join in saving the "common people" Mr. Bryan will give orders doubtless to redouble the energy in calling Hanna names. The education of the masses must not be allowed to drag.

THE official crowd estimator of the Bryan show will be about the only one of the outfit not out of a job when the crash comes in November. He can go to some New York newspaper and swear to circulations.

ANDREE is about the only man on record to get all the renown of an arctic explorer without taking the trouble to leave home. This is an improvement on the old style and saves the bother of a relief expedition.

SENATOR HILL is now waiting to get assurances that if he gets aboard he will not be forced to hold on to a strap. Having been trying to hold himself up by the boot straps for some time he is tired naturally of the job.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened fairly strong and active. There was an advance averaging one point in both railroad shares and industrials. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at $1.10 discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were strong and active, but with concessions in prices during the latter part of the session. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed ½@⅝ cent higher, May corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛@¼ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley 1 cent higher, flaxseed 1 cent higher, January pork 20 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THE official returns have at last been received from Maine and Arkansas, and it is possible now to make an accurate comparison of them. Maine gives a Republican plurality in 1896 of 48,732, as compared with 12,508 in 1892, a gain of 36,229. Arkansas gives a Democratic plurality in 1896 of 55,-288, as compared with 58,998 in 1892, a loss of 3,710. The loss in majority is 14,487. The Republican vote in 1892 in Arkansas was 8,644; in 1894, 26,085; in 1896, 35,836. Maine trebled her plurality of 1892, while Arkansas, with all the election machinery in the hands of the Democrats, with twice the population and a hundred thousand more voters, falls far behind Maine, and Vermont likewise.

JOHN BOYD THACHER declares he will conduct his campaign for Governor in New York on State issues only, and will make a formal announcement to that effect in a few days. This is his naïve method for dodging the silver issue. He has sense enough to realize that it is something of an absurdity for him to be running on a platform that unqualifiedly indorses Bryanism when these words, uttered by him in the Saratoga gold convention in June, are recorded against him:

> The stamp of the government on a piece of silver can never make it worth more than the world is willing to give for it.

Thacher has proved himself an artful dodger in the past. But it won't work this time. He might as well succumb and submit to burial gracefully.

A NEW YORK State couple has made a last stand for the dignity of the horse, but the bicycle has secured so firm a hold that the equine supporters cannot be said to have scored any more than an artistic success. They had read of the numerous elopements on wheels and determined to celebrate their own wedding on horseback. The event came off in accordance with this plan, and the couple, remaining mounted while the fateful questions were put and answered, cantered away when the ceremony was ended. They scored a point over bicyclists undoubtedly in not being obliged to dismount, and they set a fashion that may be imitated in peaceful romances, but the wheel will continue to rule in favor when love's young dream is troubled and the roads are level and hard and an irate parent is on the trail.

IN a speech at Ottumwa, Ia., Judge William Kerr of Pueblo, Colo., brought forward some strong arguments for the cause of repudiation. In the course of his speech he said the Republicans were "scoundrels, thieves, traitors, poisoners, liars, bribers, Anarchists, manufacturers of paupers, beggars, suicides, hobos, and dirty yellow jaundice whelps who want to ruin the country." Some exception might be taken to his arrangement of epithets, but as this is the Judge's first appearance on the stump east of his home, allowance will be made for the lack of sequence. From a Popocratic standpoint the Judge presents the issue in the words quoted logically and forcibly. Bryan himself has not succeeded in bringing together a more picturesque array of words. If the careless reader is inclined to think them somewhat extravagant he must remember that the Bryan campaign talkers must use arguments that fit their cause.

BRYAN AND THE CLERGY.

It has been noticeable from the day of Bryan's nomination to the present, in almost every one of the hundreds of harangues he has made, how little respect the Popocratic candidate has had for the holy scriptures. This has been shown by the dense ignorance of their contents he has manifested, by his perversions of texts, by his willful misstatements, and in general by the distortions, sometimes approaching dangerously near to disrespect, with which he has sought to bolster up the dishonest cause of which he is the recognized leader.

It is not remarkable that such a man should assail ministers of the church, and this is what we find him at in his Raleigh speech delivered on Thursday last. In his effort to array classes against each other he is now seeking to enlist popular prejudices against the clergy because some of them have spoken out boldly for the cause of public morality and honesty. Mr. Bryan says:

> My friends, when certain ministers of the gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers have denounced those advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth, I remind them that when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard him gladly—the very people whom these ministers today call Anarchists and Socialists.

Mr. Bryan never uttered a sentence containing more untruths and misstatements than the above. The ministers of the gospel have not denounced "the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage." Their denunciations have been hurled against such men as Bryan, Tillman, Altgeld, and others who are seeking to delude the people by sophistries and falsehoods into voting for an issue which means Robbery, Ruin, and Repudiation. These are the three R's in this school of rascality. The teachers in the school of morals and religion would be false to their duty if they did not denounce them. They would be false to the teachings of Christ. They would be neglectful to the solemn warning of the eighth commandment—"Thou shalt not steal." They have not "taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth," but upon the side of the intelligent, honest, law-abiding, liberty-loving, patriotic citizens of this country—upon the side of all that makes for private and public honor, for common honesty, for the benefit of the toiling masses, and for the general prosperity of their country. At this time when Bryan and his gang are appealing to class prejudices and sectional hatreds, and threatening to involve this country in repudiation, disorder, and mob rule, and to disgrace it in the eyes of the world, when they are seeking to precipitate a crisis as dangerous as that which the government had to meet in 1861, the ministers have risen, like the best men of all parties, and spoken words of warning as was their duty.

Mr. Bryan says: "I remind them that when the Savior was here it was the common people who heard him gladly—the very people whom these ministers call Anarchists and Socialists." Again this perverter of scriptures strikes a false note either through ignorance or malignity. It was not the "common people" in the sense implied by Bryan who heard the Savior gladly. The verse has no such meaning. It was the "general" people or "all the people" who heard him gladly. And at no time have the ministers stigmatized all the people as Anarchists and Socialists. Nor have they so characterized any of the people. They have the right, however, to stigmatize the Popocratic leaders who would plunge this country into financial ruin as such.

The ministers who have spoken for sound money, for an honest currency, for the prosperity of the country, and for the best interests of the working people have done so because they believe in morality, in honesty, in honor, in loyalty, and in patriotism. They could not do otherwise than to denounce the money scheme which Bryan represents and which violates the commandment "Thou shalt not steal."

SEWALL DEALS IN "GOLD CONTRACTS."

The evidences are multiplying daily that the Lone Fisherman of Bath knows a thing or two and distinctly "winks the other eye" with each fervent appeal for the elevation of the white metal. As a Popocrat by abduction or adoption, he longs for silver with a Pecksniffian pathos, but as a citizen with a family and a few monopolies to support he joins his esteemed contemporary in hypocrisy, Altgeld, in unswerving devotion to the "gold clause" when affairs narrow down to contracts.

A recent illustration of the triumph of Mr. Sewall's prudence over his forced professions of faith has been furnished by a little transaction in lumber. He took a contract to carry four shiploads of timber from Maine to Long Island City for a certain large firm. As a candidate for Vice-President on a platform that promises to make silver equal to gold as the standard money of the country, that lauds silver as the money of "the people," whom Sewall and Bryan dearly love, one would suppose that Sewall might go so far even as to demand that this shipment of lumber must not be paid for with the hated yellow metal, but with silver alone. But this is not politics, but "business." Mr. Sewall knows too well what will happen to silver if the coinage is made free in this country. He wants none of the cheap 50-cent dollars for himself. That will do very well to preach to "the people," but when it becomes a personal matter he will accept nothing but dollars worth 100 cents, and therefore presents this form of contract for the firm to sign:

> The party of the second part agrees to pay to said party of the first part, or agent, for the transportation of said timber —— dollars and —— cents, United States gold or its equivalent.

This is explicit and convincing. Altgeld preaches silver to "the people" and forces "gold leases" on his tenants. Sewall stands as a standard-bearer for all the silver horde, but is too wise to be deceived himself by any of the poppycock of the silver creed. How many more object lessons will "the people" require before they recognize the full scope of the Popocrat program of misrepresentation?

THE LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Not only the West Side but all Chicago and the whole West have reason to feel a just pride in the fine new institution of learning just beginning its career at West Madison and Robey streets. The Lewis Institute is a good example of the noblest characteristic of American wealth. In Europe men pile up riches to found a titled family, to fence themselves off from the common people, to keep their grip on their money long after they are dead. In America men who gain wealth are more and more given to putting it into public monuments of learning like the University of Chicago, or the Field Museum, or the Armour Institute, or the Newberry Library, or the Lewis Institute.

Is it exaggeration to call this tendency the noblest characteristic of American wealth? When Allen C. Lewis at his death twenty years ago left the elaborated plan and the growing financial nucleus that were to give us the Lewis Institute he performed an act of the highest practical philanthropy and patriotism. That popular education is the very marrow of our national existence no man can doubt who has once understood the Constitution. The man who contributes $1,600,000 to this cause in the shape of a Lewis Institute and the faithful trustees who nurture the original fund through twenty years until it has grown to this amount are made of the truest fiber of American patriotism. Beside such acts the selfish enterprise of endowing a baronetcy is sordid.

Mr. Godkin is right in urging wealthy Americans to make their lavish displays in the shape of public institutions bearing their names rather than in the shape of palatial private residences. There is more in it. This growing fashion is born of the best genius of the age. That Chicago has become preëminently the location for the display of so noble a fashion but points anew to the fact that the red arterial blood of the Nation is found in the West today and that Chicago is the heart through which it pulses. The educational as well as the commercial center of the Nation is rapidl forming at Chicago.

The man who said he sent his son and his gold to an Eastern college and got back a calf might have reached more desirable results if he had utilized one of the numerous Western institutions of learning around or in Chicago. The spirit of these schools is different, as the Western people are different. There is more of the soil, more rude but effective earnestness, more independence and initiative in the West. The genius of the region is at once practical and artistic. The Lewis Institute is typical in this regard, combining, as it will, the technological branches with the humanities—the trades with belles lettres. This is an effective and most desirable combination, avoiding both the dreamy impracticability of the bookworm and the hard and narrow materialism of a purely mechanical and technical education.

The boys and girls who will attend the Lewis Institute, from an age antedating the high school to a period well along in a regular college course, will be well equipped not only to be good mechanics and business men and women but good citizens as well. There is every reason to hope and to believe that its rooms will soon be as crowded as are those of its sister school, the Armour Institute. Chicago can never have too many of such broad-gauge institutions.

GEN. SICKLES' LETTER TO THE VETERANS.

The Chicago convention had hardly completed its work by the nomination of Bryan and Sewall on a free coinage of silver platform before that veteran Democratic soldier, Gen. Sickles, wrote a general letter to the members of the corps which he commanded in the war appealing to them to follow him and the old flag again in a crusade against the Popocratic enemy of the country.

Gen. Sickles has now followed up this letter with another ringing one addressed to all his old comrades in the Union army, pointing out the dangers which lie in Bryan's candidacy and urging them to lay all party feeling aside and "unite for national honor and for law and order as you did in '61 to '65 against treason and rebellion." He boldly charges Bryan with seeking to revive sectional hatred:

> Mr. Bryan and many of his supporters are trying to combine the South and West against the North and East. This is sectionalism—of which the rebellion was the offspring. Will you follow these guides into dangerous paths, or will you not rather follow Washington in "frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts"? Sectionalism has become hateful to most of our old adversaries in the South, who have outgrown the asperities of the war, and are now as loyal to their united country as any of us. Union veterans who fought for one union, one constitution, and one destiny can never favor any candidate or party seeking to array one section of our common country against another.

Gen. Sickles does not mince his words in dealing with the policy which Bryan advocates. Free silver means repudiation. His comrades are creditors of the government, and if they consent to pay the bondholders in debased silver they at the same time consent to a reduction of one-half of the pensions awarded to veterans and to the widows and orphans of those now living. "Mr. Bryan would despoil the citizen of his right to recover what is due to him from his neighbor, according to the tenor of an obligation lawfully made. This would destroy confidence between man and man. Public credit and national honor are inseparable. When our people cease to feel a patriotic pride in the honor of their country they will surely lose a just sense of personal honor—and when both these sentiments are lost the Nation is lost."

Gen. Sickles further characterizes Bryan's menace to the Supreme Court as "revolution," and his denial of the authority of the President and the courts of the United States to interfere with mobs as "anarchy." "It really overshadows all others because it touches the foundations of social order and civilization. This new doctrine is worse than the old secession heresy you put down with your bayonets. Let us silence the new heresy by our ballots."

Gen. Sickles leaves no doubt as to the candidate for whom the veterans should cast their votes:

> You and I can do no better than give our votes to our comrade, who manifested his love for his country by shouldering his musket and serving for nearly two years as a private soldier. His promotions were fairly earned by his courage and his faithful performance of the duties of an enlisted man in the ranks. His comrades may well trust him. He will see to it that the principles for which you and he have suffered and sacrificed so much, and for which so many of our comrades gave their lives, are preserved and perpetuated. A few days ago I met many thousands of our comrades at St. Paul during the national encampment. Among that vast multitude I only heard one voice, and that was for "McKinley and national honor." Once only did I hear the name of Bryan, and then the cry was: "No use for Bryan!" This will be echoed by the American people in November. "No use for Bryan."

Gen. Sickles' ringing and eloquent letter to his old comrades of the Union army will rouse the old spirit of devotion to the country's honor. No one need doubt they will be found marching in solid column to the polls in November to vote for Comrade McKinley.

MORE OF BRYAN'S SLUSH.

William J. Bryan reached Raleigh, the State capital of North Carolina, and delivered another of his whang-doodle harangues containing no facts on finance and no information worth listening to. These are samples of what he said to the "tar-heeled" crowd:

> I am informed that the Republican National committee has sent circulars to various religious papers and organizations calling attention to a danger which they say threatens these religious organizations if we have the free coinage of silver.

After talking about several things he neglected to disprove the statements in the circulars sent to the religious papers, and wound up with the assertion that he would rather risk his chances with Lazarus, the beggar covered with sores which the dogs licked, than with the rich man Dives, who lived well and had a good time in this world.

It is doubtful if a man in the crowd who knew anything about this prince of charlatan believed him. They all know that he is out for the biggest salaried office in the gift of the American people, and he has made no promise in his long-winded New York acceptance speech that he is going to distribute $49,000 of the salary each year among the Lazaruses and live like the "common people," whom he pretends to adore, on the remaining thousand of 16 to 1 silver dollars worth 50 cents apiece. Bryan did not attempt to show the religious organizations that they could carry on their ministerial work on a money basis of half the value per dollar as under the existing gold standard of money. He hopped, skipped, and jumped over that important point.

The next place he turned at he let himself loose in this way:

> I want you to remember that the Republican party and the Republican speakers and the Republican candidates, most all of these, have denounced the Democrats for trying to array class against class. I want to say to you that the Republican party is doing more in this country today to array class against class than any party that ever existed in the United States.

Bryan himself is the first user or inventor of the demagogue phrase, "The classes are arrayed against the masses"; and "the masses—the horny-handed sons of toil—must unite in solid phalanx to put down those goldbugs who are crucifying the toiling masses on crosses of gold and crushing down on their heads crowns of thorns"—the wild and inapplicable metaphor being stolen bodily from a Massachusetts Congressman whom Bryan listened to.

And THE TRIBUNE "wants to say" to Mr. Bryan that the Republicans are acting on the defensive against the vagaries and mischievous schemes of his Populist coparceners and his own. The Republicans have pointed out to the masses the destructive effect of a 16 to 1 legal tender on the interests of the masses. It has called the attention of the wage-earning depositors to the cruel, universal blow that Bryanism would strike them. THE TRIBUNE has earnestly called on Bryan to justify striking a blow at five millions of the masses which would deprive them of 900 millions of their savings. Bryan remains dumb when asked for his justification for the perfidious blow. When hard pressed by interviewers for his explanation he simply replies that "he has nothing to say."

When asked why he wants to knock a billion dollars out of the stockholders—all "common people"—of the loan and trust companies he answers that "he has nothing to say." When asked about repaying a million of men and women in 50-cent silver dollars who had loaned their neighbors 100-cent money he has the effrontery to stare at the reporter and reply that "he has nothing to say to such questions."

When asked about the disastrous effect of his "cheap John" dollars when paid to old veteran pensioners he returns the same stereotyped reply. He would be voluble and quick enough to make answer to those important questions if he could possibly think of any explanation that would "wash," but he cannot without giving himself away. He knows that he would have to confess that his infamous scheme for the benefit of insolvents at the expense of their creditors will deprive millions of men and families of half their money and credits and loans and investments, and if he confessed to those facts he would be forced off the ticket and would have to escape to China to hide from the public wrath.

The sooner all the wage-working masses get their eyes open to the dishonest scheme of Bryan, so they will all be ready to march to the polls en masse on the 3d of next November, the better it will be for them and their bread and butter.

SULTAN IS SAFE ON HIS THRONE.

The semi-official notes issued by the Foreig Office of Great Britain supplemented by similar semi-official utterances from other European governments are convincing evidence that civilization must continue to endure indefinitely the revolting reign of the Turkish Sultan. England especially leaves no room for hope that this unspeakable brute is to be deprived of his inhuman entertainment.

"The outburst of the continental press," says this remarkable English document, "against Great Britain, which is accused of selfish designs in the East, has astonished official circles. Nothing that is being done or contemplated by the government could give the slightest color to such assertions."

The United States has been too ready to seize on the slightest rumor as a pretext for believing that England at last was aroused from its lethargy, and was prepared to insist on the cessation of the Turkish atrocities. It appears, also, that "nothing could give the slightest color" to such a belief. But the English "note" continues:

> The government cannot hold itself responsible for the natural horror inevitably inspired in the mind of the public by the atrocities at Constantinople.

England cannot escape its responsibility as one of the leading Christian nations so lightly. In the judgment of the enlightened world it stands convicted of sacrificing human lives by the thousand to the expedients of political intrigue. The next sentence in the "note" forces this conclusion apart from all the other corroborative evidence:

> The policy of Great Britain has, however, undergone no change whatever, and the government is acting in complete accordance with the other powers, as it has hitherto done.

The document, as if in appreciation of the weakness of the government's position, concludes with this sop to humanity:

> Nevertheless, it is becoming obvious that the public feeling in Great Britain has been so outraged by the shocking events in Constantinople that the government would never be supported in again siding with the Porte. If the powers cannot see their way to adopt means to coöperate to end the carnage, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and to hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs.

Simultaneously with this utterance come dispatches from Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg reproducing semi-official articles given out at those capitals of the same tenor as the English "note," and showing that the powers are not disposed to assist in any coercion of Turkey.

Nothing could be more explicit than these "notes." They serve notice on the Sultan that he can go on with his reign of terror without fear of molestation, and they inform the rest of the world that all hope of reforms for the immediate future must be abandoned.

DRINK NO WATER THAT IS NOT BOILED

It would be almost criminal to minimize the danger to public health in the water now supplied to Chicago when the remedy is at hand in every family and so easily applied. The water must be boiled for thirty minutes at least. That is the only safeguard against the germs of disease that have become impregnated in the entire supply. Even filtration cannot be trusted to remove the more dangerous impurities. The recent heavy rains and the accompanying winds worked an immense volume of sewage into the Chicago River, and this, with former accumulations, has been carried out into the lake and has reached the cribs. The sewers that empty into the lake direct have added an increased supply of disease germs to the river supply, and these also have found their way to the cribs. The result is a supply of water to the city that threatens a fever epidemic unless the utmost precautions are taken to remove or nullify the impurities. The Health Board has issued a warning to the citizens to this effect in the strongest terms. It will be extremely hazardous to ignore it.

The gravity of the situation, however, centers chiefly about the condition of the public schools. These at present are furnishing the pupils with water neither boiled nor filtered. These children therefore are being subjected, without a single safeguard, for half of their time when not asleep, to all the dangers the Health Board so specifically points out. There are approximately 225,000 children in the public schools, and, if the health authorities have not exaggerated the danger of the situation, all are being forced to drink in fever germs and not a hand is raised in their protection. It is inconceivable that the Health Department could arouse a scare on fictitious or even questionable grounds, and, granting the sincerity of its reports and the accuracy of its investigations, immediate protective action seems imperative.

But it is absurd to think of closing the schools when boiling the water will remove every possible danger. Surely it will not be a task of any gigantic size to devise some plan within the financial limits of the School Board for bridging this crisis. But in any event the members of the School Board at the present time cannot possibly unearth a subject more important and more worthy the exercise of their intellectual attainments than this question of pure water. The problem as it reaches them, shorn of all confusing side issues, is: "How can we boil the water for the 225,000 children in our schools?" We would suggest that the immediate answer is, "Heat it," so that the board can skip the first stage of the problem and devote its entire attention to ascertaining some plan of raising the "heat." It must be apparent to every person who has read the reports of the health officials that every school in Chicago must be supplied with boiled water at once, and the Board of Education must find the means.

CHARGES AGAINST THE COUNTY BOARD.

The charge made by President Birkhoff of the Real Estate Board that an organized effort is being made to bribe County Commissioners to defeat the plan of abolishing townships demands a most thorough investigation. Mr. Birkhoff declares his information comes from one of the County Commissioners and the details are specific with the exception that no names have been mentioned. This Commissioner is quoted as saying that a combination had been effected by the township officeholders and others benefited financially by the township system; that a fund had been raised, ostensibly to be used in honest efforts to preserve the system, but in reality to be used in the bribing of Commissioners; and that "from present indications the plot would have to be checked at once or the ring would succeed in its purpose," which, being interpreted in the only possible way, would indicate the Commissioners are accepting the bribes. It is also declared the Commissioner who betrayed the plot furnished Mr. Birkhoff with the names of the ringleaders and the amount offered each Commissioner for his vote.

This is an extraordinary charge, filled with extraordinary and specific allegations, and, having made it, Mr. Birkhoff and the Commissioner who gave him the details are bound to push it to the most extreme investigation. If any man has offered a bribe to a County Commissioner, or if any County Commissioner has accepted a bribe, the public will demand to know the names and all the facts. As the charge now stands, every township official and beneficiary and every County Commissioner is included in the allegation, and the good repute of those who are guiltless calls for the punishment of those who are guilty. If, on the other hand, a mistake so grave as a false charge has been made, only the fullest investigation can return justice to those now placed under suspicion.

This is not the first suggestion of corruption that has crept into the fight to save the township system, but this is the most serious. The board must take the matter up at its meeting on Monday in a way that will leave no question as to its honest intentions, and it must invite the most thorough inquiry as to every detail of this charge brought against its members.

HOW HE TRIED TO HUMBUG THEM.

In his Raleigh harangue Bryan got off this stuff:

> The Republican party is appealing to every class, or nearly every class, and attempting to array that class against others. They appeal to the laboring-man and tell him that the gold standard gives him a higher-priced dollar for his wages without telling him that it also makes it impossible for a very large number of men who want to labor to get a chance to earn one of those high-priced dollars.

How was it Mr. Bryan, up to the spring of 1893, when your party came into power? Everybody had plenty of work at good wages, if he really desired. There is a certain percentage of hobos, loafers, and scum who evade working at any wages. But leaving these worthless elements out of the count, all the rest of the community could have employment at good wages in gold standard money if they sought for it.

The Republican party is appealing to all the industrial classes to protect themselves against the diabolical consequences of Bryanism and bad money on their interests.

The gold standard does unquestionably give the laboring man a dollar of higher value and greater purchasing power in providing the necessaries and comforts of life than a 50-cent free silver dollar would give to him.

But why should paying wage-workers in good 100-cent money "render it impossible for a very large number of men who want to labor to get a chance to earn one of those high priced dollars?" What does Bryan mean by making so silly an assertion? What more absurd statement could he possibly utter in public?

From 1878 to 1893 work was abundant at rising wages during all those fifteen years; and the wages were paid in gold or money as good as gold. The wage-workers had splendid "chances to earn those high priced dollars," and when they got those dollars they had some power to buy things for their families. Between 1877 and 1893 the pay of the American wage-workers rose in gold fully 30 per cent on a general average. In scores of trades the rise exceeded 40 per cent, and in some 50 per cent in gold.

Bryan and Altgeld call the kind of money paid to the toilers 200-cent dollars. Was that a bad kind of money for workmen and laborers, artisans, clerks, and house servants to receive their pay in?

Bryan and Altgeld pledge themselves to have those high value dollars cut down one-half by substituting free silver 16 to 1 50-cent dollars. And Bryan has actually the impudence to tell his "common people" audiences that when he and his Populist party come into power they intend to cut down the value of the money to be paid to the wage-earning masses for their compensation one-half—that where they get gold value money now for their work they will be compensated with free silver worth 50 cents on the dollar. That is Bryanism, that is Altgeldism, that's Populism and rascality.

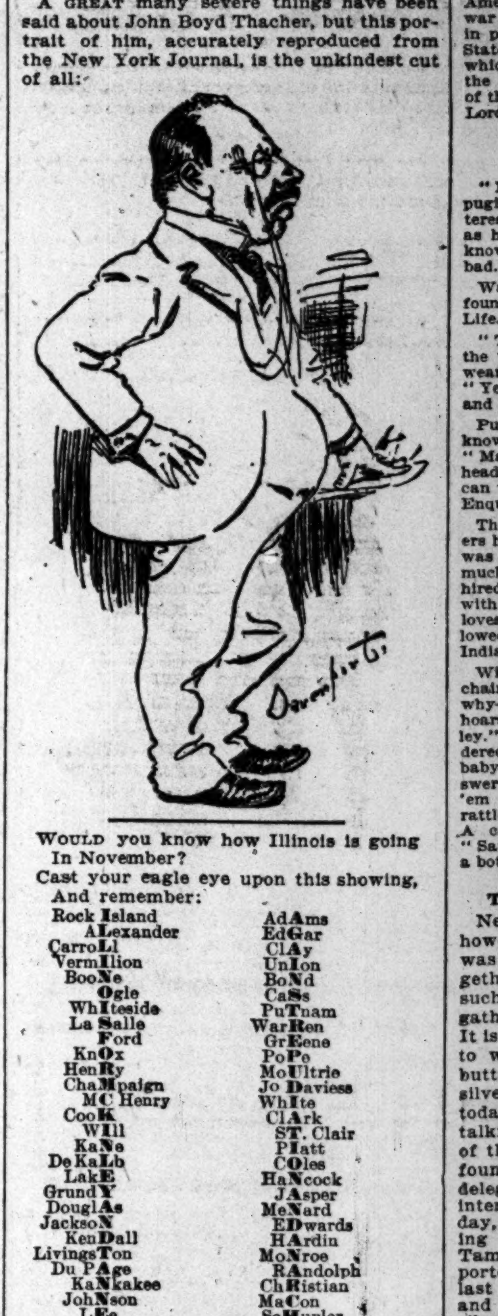
MARYLAND has been claimed for Bryan by the now reckless Popocrats and placed in the doubtful column, at least by the more conservative, but Gov. Lloyd Lowndes declares McKinley's majority in November will be fully 25,000. The Governor was elected by 19,000 majority, and is known to be a keen observer. He reports that the City of Baltimore and the entire northern section of the State are stanch for honest money, and will be swept by the Republican ticket. Free silver sentiment is confined to the southern part of the State, and instead of spreading is being confined to narrower limits daily. The purport of his prophecy, based on a careful survey of the situation at close range, is that Maryland will be a rival for the honors of largest Republican majorities this year.

IT was announced a few days ago that the employés of the Crane company were to vote on their preferences in the matter of a national policy as to money. The silver people hailed the report with delight, and with a portentious wag of the head said: "Wait till the Crane men get though voting." Well, the public has waited, the men have voted, and this is the result:

For gold..........1,099 | For silver.......... 60

It will be observed that the ratio is about 18 to 1. This ballot, conducted secretly, without any suggestion of coercion, is mightily significant. This is the utterance of workingmen, 1,099 in one company declaring for an honest dollar, while only 60 have been deluded into seeing any advantage in a dollar whose value has been cut in half. It is a most impressive indication of what Bryan is to expect in November.

A GREAT many severe things have been said about John Boyd Thacher, but this portrait of him, accurately reproduced from the New York Journal, is the unkindest cut of all:



WOULD you know how Illinois is going In November?
Cast your eagle eye upon this showing,
And remember:

Rock Island	AdAms
ALexander	EdGar
CarroLl	ClAy
VermIlion	UnIon
BooNe	BoNd
Ogle	CaSs
WhIteside	PuTnam
La Salle	WarRen
Ford	GrEene
KnOx	PoPe
HenRy	MoUltrie
ChaMpaign	Jo Daviess
MC Henry	WhIte
CooK	ClArk
WIll	ST. Clair
KaNe	PIatt
DeKaLb	COles
LakE	HaNcock
GrundY	JAsper
DouglAs	MeNard
JacksoN	EDwards
KenDall	HArdin
LivingsTon	MoNroe
Du PAge	RAndolph
KaNkakee	ChRistian
JohNson	MaCon
LEe	ScHuyler
IRoquois	FaYette

Jefferson	McDonough
BrOwn	MacOupin
CalHoun	Wabash
HeNderson	CliNton
Perry	Wayne
SAline	HamIlton
SheLby	MonTgomery
Tazewell	RicHland
MorGan	ScoTt
McLEan	WasHington
Lawrence	BurEau
MaDison	Peoria
De WItt	SangamOn
MaSon	Pike
FraNklin	StephensOn
LOgan	MassaC
STark	MaRion
CraWford	PulAski
WilliAmson	GallaTin
EffIngham	Cumberland
FulTon	MaRshall
MErcer	JersEy
WooDford	Winnebago

ONE of the handsomest souvenirs of the season is the Springfield Journal's 100-page pamphlet entitled "Springfield in Eighteen Ninety-six." It is splendidly illustrated and sets forth the attractions and resources of Illinois' capital city in most captivating style.

THE silverites have been quoting with much gusto an editorial that appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal some time in the year 1886 in which the paper apparently committed itself to the doctrine of free coinage. The Courier-Journal explains with evident reluctance that the article was written during the absence of Col. Watterson and printed without his knowledge. The author "was Col. W. H. Chilton, the commercial editor," who, "very soon after he wrote the now noted editorial, died in an asylum for the insane." This reply is complete and crushing. The Bryanites have thrown a boomerang and it has come back and hit them squarely between the eyes.

THE Spenlow who owns the Unity Building is not to blame for the gold clause in the leases exacted from his tenants. It is all the fault of the wicked Jorkinses who are his partners.

HAVING had their attention drawn to the drinking water of the city the members of the grand jury promptly indicted it.

I AM a ——crat.—D. B. Hill.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Warned by Experience.

"What is the weather prediction this morning?" inquired Mr. Chugwater.

"'Fair and warmer,'" replied Mrs. C.

Mr. Chugwater hobbled to the back door as fast as his rheumatism would permit and called to the carpenter who was waiting on the outside:

"Put the shingles back in the woodshed, Hiram. We can't put that new roof on the kitchen today."

Acquainted with Slyker.

"What does Slyker think about this silver question?"

"There's no telling. All we know is what he says."

And She Only Shivered.

Park policeman to the Kneippist,
Wading in the dew:
"Mornin', madam! Is it—is it
Cool enough for you?"

Bound to Consider It.

Mr. Sewall (solus)—"Suppose I withdraw . . . and Bryan and Watson are elected . . . and President Bryan dies . . . then Tom Watson would become . . . I think I'll stick."

Where He Drew the Line.

"Can you warrant the horse to be perfectly gentle?"

"Gentle? He wouldn't bat his eye if he met a procession of bloomer girls in red."

"He wouldn't? Then I don't want him. I like to see even a horse have some sense!"

PERSONALS.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin thinks that since the days of Lincoln no public man in this country has made such effective short speeches as Maj. McKinley.

Miss Eliza Talcott, who has been a missionary in Japan for twenty-five years and acted as a nurse in the Japanese army during the war with China, is visiting her old home in Rockville, Conn.

Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins University has just returned home after a tour through Greece. "I found," he says, "that with my knowledge of ancient Greek it was no trouble for me to read the newspapers and the signs along the streets, but the case was different with regard to the spoken language, which is also the language of poetry."

"Labby" woke up in the Engadine the other day to find himself famous, but in a left-handed way. A Swiss paper announced the arrival of "Sir Labouchere, member of the Chamber of Lords of Great Britain and Vice-President of the Honorable Company of the South African India." "Poor Labby!" comments an English paper, "to think that all his efforts to sit upon the Chartered company should end in this!"

London is aghast over the fact that the cinematoscope is exhibiting a series of pictures which represent the Prince of Wales scratching his head. It is explained that "the movement is simply a momentary placing of the hand to the ear, probably to brush away an obtrusive fly." Of course it must be so. Under no circumstances would the heir-apparent to the British throne descend to such a plebeian action as scratching his head.

Mgr. Bartolomeos, the locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarchate, who has been obliging enough to excommunicate all those connected with the recent riots in Stamboul, is not very popular with the Armenians generally. On the resignation of Mgr. Ismirtian he was the Porte's candidate for the Patriarchate at the election in December, 1894, when he got but few votes, and he was formerly Gregorian Bishop of Brusa. His attitude towards the Sultan is one of extreme humbleness, not to say crawling servility, and this is the cause of much exasperation among the Armenian population.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the Lord Chief Justice in the United States, says the New York Times, recalls the fact that one of the greatest Lord Chancellors of England was born in New England. Copley, the painter, was resident in America with his family during the War of the American Independence. At the conclusion of the war Copley decided to continue a British subject in preference to becoming a citizen of the United States and returned to England with his family, which included a son, born in America, afterward the celebrated Sir John Copley, who was Master of the Rolls, and subsequently, as Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Do you really think Fitz Corbins is a great pugilist?" asked the man who takes a casual interest in the prize ring. "Well," said the critic as he thoughtfully thrust out his lower jaw, "he knows something about it. But his punctuation's bad."—Washington Star.

Waiter—"Soup, sir?" Thespian—"No, confound your impudence! I'm a star."—Harlem Life.

"The essential difference between the man and the woman," said the cheerful idiot, "is one of wear and tear." "Eh?" said the new boarder. "Yes. Man spends his money foolishly on a tear and woman on wear."—Indianapolis Journal.

Puzzled.—"Paw," said the little boy, "did you know that the housefly lays mor'n a million eggs?" "Maybe she does, Willy," answered his bald-headed parent, "but I'll be eternally dinged if I can tell when she takes the time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Hireling's Position.—"How are the farmers hereabouts—on the fence?" asked the man who was gathering political statistics. "It ain't so much the farmers that is on the fence as the hired hands, goldarn 'em," answered Mr. Halcede, with vigor. "Ef they is one thing a hired man loves more'n to eat two dinners in the time allowed fer one, it is to set hisself on the fence."—Indianapolis Journal.

With a wild bound the editor sprang from his chair and turned the key in the lock. "Why—why—" stammered the surprised caller. "Hush!" hoarsely whispered the editor; "it's young Talley." "What ails him?" the caller mildly wondered. The editor mopped off his forehead. "His baby's just beginning to say things," he answered, with a shudder; "we printed one of 'em last month, and now——" Rattle—rattle—rattle! went the latch, and then silence followed. A cold light glittered in the editor's eye. "Saved!" he muttered, pouring something out of a bottle.—Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

Tammany Hypocrites at Buffalo.

New York Sun: Speaking of hypocrites, however, it is proper to say here that there was probably never before gathered together in any part of these American States such a congregation of hypocrites as are gathered right here now at this convention. It is not the exception, it is the rule for men to wear free silver badges and free silver buttons, and talk about the idiocy of free silver fanaticism. It was said a dozen times today by men who knew what they were talking about that if a poll, an honest poll, of this convention could be had, it would be found that more than three-fifths of the delegates were sound money men; that they intended to vote for sound money on election day, and that they were simply masquerading here in obedience to orders. Take the Tammany men, for instance. The Sun reporter was around half the night with them last night. They all wore Bryan badges, and to all appearances they were for free silver, but they never spoke of the Chicago ticket and of the Boy Orator without grinning, and every few minutes somebody would declare that of all the damn fool conventions that was ever gathered this was probably the damnedest fool. If you ask them how they stand on the money question they respond: "How do you suppose? What do you think I am, an idiot?" And then if you say, "How about the badge?" they say, "O, that's business," and laugh. It is the same way with delegations from other counties. Take Erie County, for instance, where the convention is being held. There is not any honest free silver sentiment among the delegates. The men who are behind these are not honest free silver men. These delegates differ only in the degree of their hypocrisy; they seem to have lost sight of the fact that a hypocrite is about the meanest man on earth, and when you tell them they are hypocrites they just laugh.

Had Better Jobs.

Peter Riley, a mechanic of Sioux City, Ia., who believes in a gold standard, was forced into discussion the other day by some silverites while on his way to his work. Of course, a crowd soon gathered, and Riley, who isn't much of a speaker, was speedily worsted by the silver men. But a bright thought came to him and he asked:

"How many of you are silverites?"

"We all are," yelled the crowd.

"Ain't any of you gold men?" queried Riley anxiously.

Not a voice.

"Ha! ha! ha!" hooted the crowd. "Where's yer goldbugs?"

"All at work," rejoined Riley, and he hastened down the street, swinging his dinner pail.—New York Tribune.

DAY OF NOVELTY GOODS.

NEW TEXTURES AND TINTS TO DELIGHT THE AUTUMN GIRL.

Era of Smooth Weaves Practically Over for the Present—Wonders in Plaids, Little Figures and Narrow Stripes, and All Sorts of Fancy Cloths—Green the Favorite Color—Special Browns and Blues—Queer Names for Fabrics.

When the autumn maid of '96 has purchased her fall coat of smooth surfaced cloth she hies herself to the dress goods counter and buys of the most roughly woven material she can find for her early fall gown. The day of the cashmere and Henrietta and like smooth weaves is practically over for the present, and while a few pieces of finely finished broadcloth, and a few more of covert cloth are seen, it is novelty goods with which the counters are piled high and the windows filled.

The term novelty goods covers a multitude of materials. It may mean one of the hundreds of designs in Scotch mixtures, diagonals, camel's hairs, etamines, etc., or it may be applied to the new weave of canvas cloth, which is a prototype in wool of the linen crash used so extensively for outing gowns during the summer.

In fact, to use the street vernacular, novelty goods are nearly the "hull 'ting" as far as fall dress materials go.

Shoppers Defy the Rain.

A new consignment was opened yesterday and displayed on the counters of a big store in State street. The array presented was bewildering, and, notwithstanding the drizzling rain in the afternoon, crowds of women "low-bridged" under each other's umbrellas in the street and elbowed their way to this particular store.

They flitted from plaids to mixtures and from mixtures to stripes, and they said, "O, dear, it is so hard to make up one's mind with all this variety to choose from."

There are large Scotch plaids for her of the Juno-like form and little figures and narrow stripes for the tiny woman. And for her who cares for neither stripes nor plaids there are hundreds of other fancy weaves, and they all go under the name of "novelty goods."

In colors green is an easy favorite, though Havana brown and a shade of blue called "Napoleon blue," both sell well. The old cadet blue is having an early run in the autumn maid's favor, for she likes it in her tailor-made dresses.

Bright tones of green, brown, red, and blue are used in each of the colors, and combinations of almost any two of them are frequently seen.

Names of the Novelites.

Each separate piece of novelty goods has a name—usually a French one—but the wise woman does not tax her brain with trying to learn them all.

While she is waiting for her change she usually asks the clerk at least three times the name of the particular weave she has just purchased, and then straightway goes home and forgets it, and when her dearest friend asks her what she bought for her new frock she says "novelty goods."

Among this season's novelties the French manufacturers of silk have sent over what is called moire velour. The new fabric is wool-filled, and is especially desirable for the new mousquetaire sleeves, for it will stand any amount of wrinkling and crushing, and will still retain its freshness. It comes in cream, and the softest of shades will be used, of course, for evening gowns.

Bright colors are seldom seen in silks, except those used for linings, and the newest shades have been copied from old tapestries.

Dresden designs are not altogether passé, notwithstanding their tremendous run during the summer. There are jeweled brocades which sell for $10 a yard, and are too gorgeous for anything more than yokes, collars, belts, which will be seen occasionally made into evening wraps. Plain black satin is seldom called for, except by a few elderly women, but the new moire velour faconnee, which is simply a trade name for a satin-figured moire, is bought in its stead.

JACKET COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRL.

Full Under Front Is Becoming to Either Stout or Slender Figures.

Jacket effects are always extremely becoming to little girls, and the one shown today is an unusually graceful cut. The



NO. 7,921—JACKET COSTUME.

full under front is becoming alike to stout or slender figures. A stylish addition is the narrow belt, which may be of leather, gilt braid, or ribbon. The skirt is simply gathered into the band, a five-inch band of haircloth or some stiff interlining being set on the bottom to give the proper flare. Wash dresses are simply hemmed at the foot and worn over very full petticoats.

A dress of cadet blue had a full vest of blue and green shot silk. The revers and collar were likewise of the silk, with green spangles set on. The round yoke at the top of front had rows of green braid. A dress of dark blue novelty goods had a vest of batiste, crossbarred with stripes of many bright colors. The sailor collar was of the same fabric, the revers being of the mohair.

All woolen goods make up well after this model. One of a blue and white broken check had a vest of blue and white silk.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. A medium size requires four and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,921. Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

TOLLED HER OWN FUNERAL BELL.

Miss Dora Whipple, an Indiana Young Woman, Is Instantly Killed in a Peculiar Manner.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—This noon Miss Dora Whipple, a young woman of Parkersburg, went out to ring the dinner bell to call the hands in from the field. She had only begun to pull the rope when the beam to which the bell was fastened gave way and the bell, weighing seventy-five pounds, was precipitated upon her. She was crushed to the earth and mangled almost beyond recognition.

SOCIETY.

A reception was given by President Harper and the faculties of the University of Chicago last night in Haskell Museum to the students who are candidates for degrees at the October convocation. Among those present were:

Miss Carrie S. Moore,	Mr. R. C. Garver,
Miss Cora B. Jackson,	Mr. F. K. Jenson,
Miss Charlotte Cipriani,	Mr. H. H. Hewitt,
Mr. R. B. Moore,	Mr. E. E. Escott,
Mr. Leon Alschuler,	Mr. W. G. Carlson,
Mr. E. H. McNeal,	Mr. A. E. Goodman.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Strauss of Calumet avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Strauss, to Mr. S. Rosenbaum of New York.

* * *

Mrs. Emil Liebling and the Misses Liebling will sail for Europe on Sept. 26. They will spend the winter in Nice.

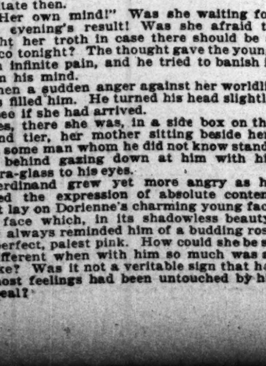
* * *

Mr. Edward S. Isham, Mr. Frank M. Fargo, Mr. F. E. Fernald are among the Chicagoans registered at the Murray Hill, New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Smith of Lake avenue have returned from Oconomowoc.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.



Sister—"Why don't you marry her?"
Brother—"I'd like to, but unfortunately she has an impediment in her speech."
Sister—"What is it?"
Brother—"She can't say 'yes.'"

BAN IS OFF HER TONGUE.

MRS. DAHLBERG HAS A SETTLEMENT WITH CONTRACTOR GRACE.

Injunction Restraining Her from Converse with the Builder Is Dissolved and She Gets the Much Desired Hot Water Plant Which Caused All the Vocal Bickerings—Story of the Troubles Involved in a Three-Story Flat Building.

After having been restrained therefrom for several weeks by an order of the court Mrs. Augusta Dahlberg, No. 4546 Evans avenue, again possesses the privilege of talking to Contractor William Grace of the Grace & Hyde company. Not that she has any intention of making use of her privilege. Nothing is further from her thoughts.

As a matter of fact, the same order of court which dissolved the injunction hanging over Mrs. Dahlberg and effectually tying her tongue also destroyed the bone of contention which has been the cause of cavil between herself and Contractor Grace for the last nine months. With the complacency characteristic of those who laugh last Mrs. Dahlberg now draws a deep breath of contentment when the matter is referred to and declares that through patience and perseverance she has finally come out ahead in the controversy.

It was all about a house—or, rather, a three-story flat building—that Mrs. Dahlberg employed Contractor Grace to erect for her some years ago on a lot she had purchased in Forrestville, where she now resides. She had intended to employ another contractor, but Mr. Grace, who had been an acquaintance of the family for many years, volunteered, she says, to do the work at a small margin of profit.

In the end, however, the flat cost Mrs.



MRS. AUGUSTA DAHLBERG.
[Whose lips were sealed by injunction, but now are free.]

Dahlberg more than she had figured on, and she gave Contractor Grace a second mortgage on the property to secure an unpaid balance.

All this would have caused no trouble, however, had it not been that the hot water plant in the flat failed to please its owner. In accordance with the terms of her contract with Mr. Grace, which, Mrs. Dahlberg asserts, stipulated that the heating apparatus should be made satisfactory for a period of five years, she called on the contractor to make it good. According to Mrs. Dahlberg it would be necessary to tear out the old plant and put in a new one at a cost of $8,000 or more.

Then began a series of conferences, agreements, and twists and turns on the part of the contractor, Mrs. Dahlberg says, all intended to kill time until the five years should expire. The last in the series was the injunction which forbade Mrs. Dahlberg the right to visit the office or residence of the contractor, to speak to him where she might see him by any chance, to send him letters or telegrams, or even to call him up by telephone, or in any other manner communicate with him.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Dahlberg's lawyers kept their wits at work. They had a suit for damages for $50,000 pending against Mr. Grace in which Mrs. Dahlberg charged that the defendant had publicly slandered her and maligned her character. Upon the date set for the hearing on the restraining order there was a general squaring of accounts.

As a result there is now no suit for damages pending against Contractor Grace, no injunction tying the tongue of Mrs. Dahlberg, no mortgage on the building at No. 4546 Evans avenue, and an increase in the personal assets of Mrs. Dahlberg. It is not $50,000 by a wide margin, but Mrs. Dahlberg says it will be put in a new heating plant and leave a snug balance.

As Mrs. Dahlberg looked over the formidable legal documents on her writing desk yesterday afternoon and several newspaper clippings making reference to her troubles, now things of the past, she smiled.

Meanwhile she enjoys the unique distinction of being a woman who has one more chance to talk than she cares to improve.

ANXIOUS TO DESERVE PROMOTION.



"I can't help admiring your endurance Lieutenant, dancing so long with the General's fat wife."
"Yes, but you see I don't want to be overlooked at the next promotions!"—Das Kleine Wilsblatt.

TO SUPPLY THE TABLE ON SUNDAY.

Suggestions for Tempting Dishes and the Best Way to Prepare Them for the Family.

BREAKFAST.
Grapes.
Crab omelet.
Broiled fresh mackerel.
Fried squab.
Breakfast salad.
French rolls.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Clams.
Purée of game.
Celery. Radishes.
Salmon à la Creole.
Veal cutlets, Salpicon sauce.
Cauliflower. Bechamel.
Fricasseed chicken.
Lima beans.
Punch à la Francaise.
Roast turkey.
Chicory salad.
Macedoine glace à la cavour.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Oysters à la Poulette.
Cold turkey. Cold ham.
Cucumbers. Brown bread.

Purée of game—Pound well the bones and remains of any kind of game with a cupful of purée of chestnuts; cover with three pints of any kind of white broth (that made from veal or chicken, or both); season and simmer three-quarters of an hour. Then rub through a sieve, return to the fire, stir in an ounce of butter, cut in bits, and rolled in flour, and add three tablespoonfuls of boiled rice. Boil up once and send to table.

Salmon à la Creole—Brown in a stewpan, with butter or oil, a finely minced onion and one pepper, the seeds extracted from the pepper; add a tomato cut small, a gill of sliced mushrooms, a clove of garlic and a bouquet; season with salt and pepper and cover with half a pint of brown sauce; lay in three pounds of sliced salmon, with a gill of mushroom liquor, and simmer for an hour on a slow fire. Dish the fish alternately with croutons and pour the sauce in the middle.

Veal cutlets, Salpicon sauce—The manner of cooking veal cutlets and the sauces with which they may be served may be varied indefinitely. Lard and cutlets with strips of cooked beef tongue, larding pork, and, if you have them, truffles; brown in a saucepan, with a sliced carrot and onion, using butter, dripping, or oil; fry for ten minutes, keeping the lid on the pan; moisten with half a pint of broth, and finish the cooking in the oven. It will take about fifteen minutes. Truffles, mushrooms, cooked beef tongue, and forcemeat balls made from chicken, together with dice of chicken, heated in a Madeira sauce, form a Salpicon sauce.

Macedoine glace à la cavour—It is not easy to prepare this in a private household unless you buy the creams. Have ready, then, two ounces each of candied cherries, apricots, pineapple, and angelica, the three latter cut small, together with twelve walnuts shelled and divided. Order also a pint each of lemon and coffee ice cream. In a three-pint square mold place first half the lemon ice cream, arrange a third of the fruits nicely over, cover with half the coffee ice cream, and so continue alternating the fruits and the two creams, letting the last layer be of coffee ice cream. Imbed in ice and salt for two hours.

A CRUSHER.

Miss Watson—"Didn't Mr. Sark say to you as I entered the drawing-room last night, Clara, 'Is that the beautiful Miss Watson?'"

Clara—"Yes, dear, with the accent on 'that.'"—Tit-Bits.

SIZED HIM UP.

"I'm always willing to work, no matter how easy the job is."

"Yes, you are one of those fellows who are always looking for a chance to teach the deaf and dumb alphabet in a blind asylum!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DESERTS ARMY FOR BRIDE

HARRY THOMAS OF LINCOLN ENLISTS TO WIN FAME.

Mabel Sevistorms, His Sweetheart, Becomes Tired of Waiting for Him and Summons Him Home—He Leaves the Post of Duty, Marries Her, Is Betrayed by a Rival, and Now Languishes in Jefferson Barracks—Palmer Promises to Intercede.

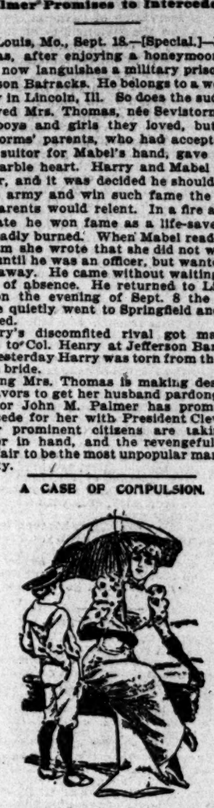
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—Harry Thomas, after enjoying a honeymoon of a week, now languishes a military prisoner in Jefferson Barracks. He belongs to a wealthy family in Lincoln, Ill. So does the suddenly bereaved Mrs. Thomas, née Sevistorms.

As boys and girls they loved, but Miss Sevistorms' parents, who had accepted another suitor for Mabel's hand, gave Harry the marble heart. Harry and Mabel talked it over, and it was decided he should enlist in the army and win such fame the heartless parents would relent. In a fire at Fort Wingate he won fame as a life-saver, but was badly burned. When Mabel read of his heroism she wrote that she did not want to wait until he was an officer, but wanted him right away. He came without waiting for a leave of absence. He returned to Lincoln, and on the evening of Sept. 8 the young couple quietly went to Springfield and were married.

Harry's discomfited rival got mad and wrote to Col. Henry at Jefferson Barracks, and yesterday Harry was torn from the arms of his bride.

Young Mrs. Thomas is making desperate endeavors to get her husband pardoned, and Senator John M. Palmer has promised to intercede for her with President Cleveland. Other prominent citizens are taking the matter in hand, and the revengeful suitor bids fair to be the most unpopular man in the county.

A CASE OF COMPULSION.



"Do you think, Harry, you could induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?"
"I could bring one," he replied, "but all the other boys in our road can lick me!"

INSULT TO INJURY.



Gentleman—"Look here, I can't stand your playing outside my house."
Italian Count—"All right, sah. Sall we comes inside to play?"



Visitor—"My dear, why did you not tell me you had all this beautiful china? I should have come to see you long ago if I had known!"—Moonshine.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Fortunate Fiasco.

BY CLARICE N. KLEIN.

He was very anxious; he was exceedingly nervous. All night he lay awake with throbbing brain and palpitating heart, and he would have broken down entirely but for the one idea which pervaded and sustained his being. The next day his fate would be decided. On the morrow he would know whether the world recognized in him a musician worthy to enter its foremost ranks of composers; on the morrow, moreover, he would learn the secret of Dorienne's heart—Dorienne, whose love seemed to him a finer gift than all the adulation that fame could bring.

And now the morrow had dawned, Dorienne's answer had come; and, although he never quite remembered how he arrived there, he was already in his seat at the conductor's desk waiting for the signal to commence the opera upon which he had spent many weary months of zealous brain toil.

It was for Dorienne he had labored all those months, to lay at her feet a name ringing with the people's praises, a position worthy of her and of the brilliant loveliness which had made her a Queen ere she had passed her 19th year.

Then, unable to wait, and fearing that a failure might affect his chance of winning her, he had written, entreating her to put his doubts at an end and at once make him either the happiest or the most miserable man in the world.

The reply had come as he was leaving his chambers for the theater on the evening of the first performance of his opera. "The Land of Venus"; and, though it could not be termed a refusal, it was about as unsatisfactory as anything but an acceptance could be:

Let things be as they are (the young lady wrote). We have been so content. Why consider a new state just yet awhile? To tell you the truth, Ferdinand, I scarcely know my own mind. Give me time to consider this all-important question. You would not wish me to decide hastily. Only a few weeks, that is all I ask, and in the meantime let us be the same good friends we have always been. In any case, please believe that I am very sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to become your wife. Yours ever sincerely, DORIENNE.

P. S.—I shall be at the Opera with mamma tonight, and, of course, we both wish for your success.

Ferdinand Lingard thought of this letter as he sat waiting in the orchestra; its bold, characteristic handwriting stood out clearly before his vision, its calm, cold words swam across his eyes—"I scarcely know my own mind. Give me time. . . . Let us be the same good friends we have always been. . . . Only a few weeks."

"A few weeks!" An eternity! O, for patience, for forbearance! No! more than either of these he wanted success—success and fame, and a name! Dorienne would not hesitate then.

"Her own mind!" Was she waiting for this evening's result! Was she afraid to plight her troth in case there should be a fiasco tonight? The thought gave the young man infinite pain, and he tried to banish it from his mind.

Then a sudden anger against her worldliness filled him. He turned his head slightly to see if she had arrived.

Yes, there she was, in a side box on the grand tier, her mother sitting beside her, and some man whom he did not know standing behind gazing down at him with his opera-glass to his eyes.

Ferdinand grew yet more angry as he noted the expression of absolute content that lay on Dorienne's charming young face—a face which, in its shadowless beauty, had always reminded him of a budding rose of perfect, palest pink. How could she be so indifferent when with him so much was at stake? Was it not a veritable sign that her inmost feelings had been untouched by his appeal?

Yet, if he could only have known how, under that mask of carelessness, the heart of Dorienne was beating almost to suffocation in her anxiety for her lover's success, and that the flush on her cheeks was wholly due to suppressed excitement, Ferdinand would have been a less troubled man at this moment.

As it was, he was conscious solely of a vague sense of apprehension, and the nervousness he felt nearly overwhelmed him.

The drawbacks to a favorable interpretation of the young composer's work were numerous. The most he had been able to do was to obtain for it a first hearing during an autumn season at the National Opera-House, when none but second-rate artists were taking part in the performances; and he knew only too well that, unless the prima donna who was singing for him improved vastly upon the final rehearsal, most of his music would fail to be understood by the critical public.

His fears redoubled when at last—the prelude being over and the curtain drawn up—his diva stepped forward and sang her opening phrases distinctly out of tune and with all the errors against which he had taken such pains to warn her.

The first act was received with good-tempered spirit by the crowded house, but the second with mere toleration. Ferdinand sat conducting as in a dream, his face, usually full of youthful brightness, now ashen-pale and drawn with anxiety.

Everything from beginning to end seemed against him; the principals one and all were out of voice; the chorus went wrong; the orchestra played in a half-hearted manner that was sufficiently damning in itself; and his music, robbed of all its intrinsic beauty and poetic grace, fell flat and sounded dull and meaningless. When the curtain dropped upon the last act, Ferdinand was forced to pass through an ordeal such as he hoped never to undergo a second time during his life.

Loud and ironical cries rang through the house, but for some time the distracted composer refused to obey the summons. Determined, however, to exact its bitter penalty, the audience continued to call, and at length Ferdinand bowed to his fate. He met the storm of derision with which he was received bravely and without flinching, and there were few among that merciless crowd who understood by the look of pain on his deathly face what he was really suffering in that moment of cruel and agonizing disappointment.

Ferdinand went home at once to his rooms in Westminster, and, throwing himself down into an easy chair, began to think over the events of the evening.

A stern resentment rose in him against the fate that had proved so unkind. He had toiled so earnestly over his first opera, and he knew, without conceit, that it contained much beauty of idea and conception. Given proper treatment and produced under more favorable conditions, it might have proved a success; whereas, it had been the direst failure. London was laughing at him, deriding his lack of talent, his want of musicianly skill; and, worst of all, no doubt, Dorienne was joining in the laugh.

Dorienne! Ah! of course, he had lost her now forever. How sensible she had been to wait before giving her answer!

Full of scorn, he cast from him the thought of the girl he had loved. To his distorted imagination she appeared a being he no longer cared for, but hated with all his soul. No woman should spoil his career, much less a woman so unworthy as the one to whom he had laid bare his heart and offered the devotion of a life. And, if he had failed in his first effort, very soon would he give the world cause to sing praises of him and his work. He would rise from the ordinary, commonplace position which he now occupied to one of fame and renown; no coward was he that he should sink under the burden of a disappointment such as had been his tonight.

Suddenly he started. A shadow fell across the lamplight in the room; a hand touched him; some one had entered noiselessly; he was no longer in solitude with thought.

He sprang from his seat, gazing at the graceful form which, in its snowy draperies of flower-decked hair, seemed to him like some beautiful dream, far too exquisite and sweet to be real.

"Dorienne!" he gasped. "You here—alone?"

The girl's eyes drooped and a wave of crimson color swept over her face as she spoke.

"I have come to give you your answer," she said shyly. "Mamma wanted me to write, but I knew what you must be feeling after what you went through tonight, and so I persuaded her to call here on the way home. Mamma is waiting below in the carriage—"

She paused, and Ferdinand understood vaguely that she was waiting for him to speak. After a moment he did so, but his voice was so harsh and bitter that he scarcely recognized it as his own.

"Were you so cruel," he cried, "that you could not put off even until tomorrow the news of your decision? You might have spared yourself the trouble of coming here tonight. I know already that which you would tell me. You waited for my failure, and now you would add to my suffering."

"Ferdinand!"

The girl's clear young voice rang out in the room with a passionate cry, and the color left her cheeks as she turned upon him with flashing eyes.

"Ferdinand, you are wrong—unjust. It is true that yesterday I did not wholly know my own mind, but tonight, when you came upon the stage and faced those howling wretches alone, and with such courage, my heart went out to you. The world's depreciation of your great talent wounded me to the core, and in that moment I understood that I loved you, that I could be no man's wife but yours. This is what I came to tell you, Ferdinand, and I hoped that it might in some measure prevent your brooding too much over your ill luck. But as I am not welcome—"

She turned to go, but the man caught her hand and detained it in his.

"O, my love, my Dorienne," he murmured, "forgive me! I have been mad. I knew not what I was thinking. Come close to my heart and put your head near mine, so that I may realize it is not a dream. I love you! All I have lived for and worked for since I first saw you has been for you, and you alone, and I thought I had lost you—I never imagined that you could be mine after—"

Dorienne interrupted him with a little humorous laugh. "The point of most importance at this moment is that we are keeping mamma waiting. Don't you think you had better come and have supper with us, Ferdinand? Come!"

He bent and kissed her rosy, laughing face, then, hand in hand, the two walked down-stairs out to the carriage, where, doubtless dreaming of the time when she, too, had basked in the sunshine of "love's young dream," sat, patiently waiting, Ferdinand's future mother-in-law.—London Sketch.

SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors.
COMPLETE
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BUSINESS IS HELD BACK.

AWAITS THE DECISION OF THE BALLOTS IN NOVEMBER.

Although Conditions Favor Improvement None Is Shown—Speculative Confidence Keeps Prices Fair, but Actual Business Is Stagnant—The Maine Election Does Not Have Expected Influence, as There Is Fear of the West.

New York, Sept. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease, and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear.

Maine's great majority had no such influence as many anticipated from a verdict less emphatic. To many minds, nothing an Eastern State can do in a contest represented as sectional gives sufficient assurance how the Western and Southern States may decide.

In cotton, hides, wool, and pig iron buying openly speculative in character marks the current business. Resumption of work by a good part of the Fall River cotton mills and advances in some kinds of cotton goods helped to raise the price of middling uplands to 8⅝ cents again, although realizing sent it down to 8½. The favorite speculative estimate, which was about 400,000 bales in error a year ago, alarmed many by naming 7,800,000 bales as the minimum and 9,000,000 as the maximum, a range wide enough in itself to suggest doubt, and either quantity with stocks carried over is more than the world has ever consumed.

Wheat has also risen 1⅜ cents, although Western receipts of 6,626,830 bushels exceed last year's, and in three weeks have been 17,855,868 bushels against 16,791,660 bushels last year. Helped by purchases at present low prices, Atlantic exports were 1,821,000 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks 5,794,184, against 3,837,129 last year. Corn has scarcely advanced, as Western receipts are still as large as a year ago, with exports smaller.

The one industry showing increase of working force is the cotton manufacture, restriction of output having secured more healthy demand for some goods. Most of the mills have started or are about to start, though the uncertainty of the cotton market embarrasses. Prices of staple goods have advanced so generally that the average of representative quotations is 6.7 per cent higher than in the first week in August.

No such improvement is seen in woolens, but the speculative buying of wool, nearly all at Boston, has raised sales to 17,715,300 pounds for the last three weeks, against 17,133,470 last year and 24,572,400 in 1892. The maturity of large wool notes is said to be the cause of selling and prices do not rise, though quotations are more nearly maintained. There has been a fair week in dress goods and better demand for cloakings, but the heavy failure of a Philadelphia firm tends to restrict operations.

The iron and steel manufacture is still waiting for business, with nearly half its producing capacity idle, but hopefulness and the speculative buying of pig iron sustain prices. Sales said to amount to 25,000 tons have been made of Alabama iron for shipment to England, but the home demand does not enlarge at all, and the various associations still hold combination prices, though the demand is remarkably slender. The coke output is less than 50,000 tons weekly.

Failures for the last week have been 317 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 32 last yer.

WHEAT EXPORTS ARE STILL LARGE.

Week's Record Is 3,560,326 Bushels, Against 2,538,000 a Year Ago.

New York, Sept. 18.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The moderate improvement in trade the last few weeks continues, and is emphasized by further speculative purchases of wool, renewed buying by wool manufacturers, the reduction of surplus stocks of cotton goods, increased demand for seasonable fabrics, continued confidence among manufacturers of iron and steel that there will be an early revival in demand, and improvement in request for staple goods in the South Atlantic and gulf States.

The volume of sales of general merchandise shows a small gain over last week, and the feeling among wholesale merchants is one of more confidence in a comparatively early improvement. Unexpectedly large sales of dry goods are reported from Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, with indications they may continue throughout the month. At the more important Northwestern centers larger sales of hats, shoes, hardware, and drugs are reported, although the total is less than in the like portion of last year. Much of the gain at the South is due to the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being gathered and marketed.

At San Francisco general business is somewhat more active, particularly exports of barley. Trade has been stimulated at leading Washington business centers, in which State rains have damaged the grain crops. Willamette Valley, Ore., wheat raisers are selling wheat freely at current quotations.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,560,326 bushels, against 3,709,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,538,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,537,000 bushels two years ago, and with 4,727,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. There has been a heavy increase in wheat exports from the Pacific coast this week, as compared with last, but a falling-off in shipments from Atlantic ports.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week is 315, which is seven more than last week, 97 more than in the corresponding week last year, 97 more than in the like week of 1894, 31 fewer than in the corresponding period of 1893, and not quite twice as many as in the like period of 1892.

STOCK MOVEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Speculative Interests Force a Decline, Which Is Followed by Recovery.

New York, Sept. 18.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

Speculative interests of the professional kind, which at present furnish all the activity the market possesses, were inclined at the beginning of the week to realize profits on the long side, and in some degree to act on the short side. A matter on which stress was laid with some effect on prices was the expected advance in the Bank of England rate, the unsettled condition of the London market under the combination of an advance in money and the dubious outlook in Turkey, together with the belief that steps were likely calculated to check the flow of gold to this country.

The fact that money rates here do not relax under the large inflow of gold, and that some important mercantile failures occurred, were also bearish factors, while current railroad earnings began to show plainly the effect of the combination of light traffic and rate cutting in some sections. Under these influences there was a pretty general decline in stock market prices, accompanied by some liquidation of speculative holdings, and apparently by still more selling for the short account.

This increase in the outstanding volume of bear contracts bore fruit later in the week, when the Bank of England failed to advance its discount rate from 2½, and the London market improved decidedly on this and in the absence of apprehended unfavorable developments in the situation at Constantinople. Additional gold shipments from Europe, mainly from Paris, completed the change of sentiment, and when the bear interest turned to cover it was found that stocks were scarce, and a general recovery extending throughout the list was the result.

The feeling on American securities in London has improved to a marked extent, though the troubles in the Levant and the fear of some further outbreaks at Turkey's capital tend to keep bullish activity in abeyance on the part of the foreign public. Bonds have been quite active, but declines in the early part of the week were succeeded by notable recoveries in many cases, both in speculative and investment issues.

The market on Friday was very dull but firm at further advances on covering by shorts, closing at concessions from the highest prices.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Percentages of Increase and Decrease at Principal Cities.

New York, Sept. 18.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$507,377,856	....	19.2
Chicago	78,821,827	....	9.1
Boston	76,985,215	....	18.7
Philadelphia	60,158,106	....	18.6
St. Louis	21,925,997	....	7.6
San Francisco	15,418,925	....	31.0
Baltimore	13,798,589	....	11.0
Pittsburg	12,255,067	....	29.5
Cincinnati	9,888,650	....	14.0
Kansas City	9,767,415	....	5.2
New Orleans	8,209,967	10.5	....
Buffalo	4,225,747	....	3.8
Milwaukee	4,667,507	....	20.5
Detroit	5,165,697	....	18.9
Louisville	4,982,428	....	12.4
Minneapolis	7,187,436	....	22.4
Omaha	3,218,601	....	16.6
Providence	4,030,300	....	18.0
Cleveland	5,543,057	....	13.5
Houston	7,762,199	47.6	....
St. Paul	4,088,400	....	....
Denver	2,037,630	....	25.3
Indianapolis	3,651,058	30.7	....
Columbus, O.	3,304,100	....	19.7
Hartford	2,179,194	12.4	....
Richmond	1,984,679	....	7.4
Washington	1,662,119	....	2.9
Salt Lake	1,053,908	....	25.5
Dallas	2,196,783	....	13.0
St. Joseph	1,070,000	....	29.7
Peoria	1,484,058	....	27.8
Memphis	1,774,559	63.8	....
Portland, Ore.	996,656	....	5.6
Rochester	1,377,546	....	5.5
New Haven	1,847,228	....	18.2
Savannah	8,580,018	59.1	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,194,646	....	19.5
Worcester	1,455,483	2.1	....
Portland, Me.	1,286,930	....	8.8
Atlanta	1,411,997	16.5	....
Fort Worth	1,168,162	5.4	....
Waco	2,026,957	53.0	....
Syracuse	891,490	....	14.6
Des Moines	807,223	....	12.3
Grand Rapids	728,343	....	35.0
Seattle	492,481	14.9	....
Knoxville	388,007	....	....
Lowell	528,569	....	22.0
Wilmington, Del.	606,000	....	15.9
Norfolk	943,466	9.6	....
Sioux City	349,505	....	29.7
Los Angeles	878,533	....	23.4
Tacoma	486,340	....	12.1
Scranton	750,191	5.9	....
Spokane	410,172	14.8	....
Jacksonville	215,028	....	12.1
Lincoln	190,636	....	3.9
New Bedford	486,264	74.0	....
Wichita	285,747	....	15.5
Birmingham	324,022	....	15.8
Topeka	416,044	....	9.8
Lexington, Ky.	309,503	....	46.6
Binghamton	265,700	....	19.7
Helena	516,473	....	31.9
Bay City, Mich.	209,401	....	48.1
Fall River	731,316	....	9.4
Akron, O.	278,100	1.8	....
Springfield, O.	133,431	....	8.2
Canton, O.	155,800	....	33.1
Sioux Falls	50,622	....	20.6
Fremont, Neb.	54,477	12.5	....
Hastings, Neb.	68,463	....	....
Chattanooga	241,855	....	5.4
Fargo	254,488	11.0	....
Nashville	761,043	....	4.1
Galveston	6,824,200	14.6	....
Augusta	1,234,726	91.6	....
Kalamazoo	258,703	....	5.1
Rockford	198,016	6.4	....
Toledo	1,184,332	....	9.9
Davenport	566,965	....	75.5
Dayton	558,555	....	....
Totals United States	$906,208,528	....	16.5
Exclusive of New York	898,831,172	....	14.0
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$10,681,993	....	8.6
Toronto	6,326,945	15.5	....
Halifax	1,207,130	8.1	....
Hamilton	750,811	....	8.9
Winnipeg	1,142,568	14.5	....
St. John	595,777	....	....

FEATURES OF THE NEXT SEA FIGHT.

To Be Fought Under New Conditions Made by Smokeless Powder—Government Has a New Formula.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—[Baltimore Sun.]—The next great sea fight will be fought under conditions impossible but for the discovery of smokeless powder. Fleet commanders will be enabled to maneuver in sight of one another, execute dangerous tactical movements, and be kept at all times under perfect control by the Admiral commanding, through the system of flag signals. The advent of smokeless powder therefore promises to revolutionize the evolutions of modern warships when in action. The entire fleet drill book will probably be overhauled and allowance made for the ease with which signals can be used.

It has been only in the last few years that the authorities of the War and Navy Departments have turned their attention toward perfecting a brand of powder capable of high velocities, quick burning, and at the same time producing little or no smoke. In the last few months both departments have found a formula, which, they declare, will give this government the strongest and best powder known to the military powers of the world.

In a few weeks the navy will purchase upwards of 1,000,000 pounds of the new powder for the vessels in service, and this will be followed later by still larger orders, until there is a good stock on hand for all emergencies. At present the factory at Newport cannot furnish the powder as fast as the ships require it, so that it will become necessary for the department to send its formula to some private powder manufactory in order to facilitate deliveries and increase the supply.

The last war shows that during some of the great fleet evolutions in the South ships frequently ran foul of one another through their inability to navigate properly when obscured in smoke, and that many a mistake was made because the signals could not be seen from the flagship. There were instances also when one vessel fired on a ship of her own squadron, believing her to be a ship of the enemy. With the new powder twenty vessels might engage an equal number, but every ship would be able to read the orders of the Admiral accurately. The same number of vessels in an engagement where the present black, slow-burning powder was used would develop a smoke cloud which, in five minutes after the action began, would practically shut out of sight each vessel from the other. The confusion on board when the men are not able to see those at the next gun is said also to have led to mistakes resulting in some instances to the loss of the vessel.

The adoption of the new powder by the army will necessitate alterations in the tactics applying to operations on the field of battle. The infantryman who fires with this powder at once obtains the advantage of having a clear field of fire. But, on the other hand, if he is unprovided with cover, either natural or artificial, there will be no protecting cloud of smoke to conceal him, and should the enemy have found cover he, on his side, is more vulnerable than when the smoke showed his position. The supposition that troops can be exposed to fire without knowing whence it comes is more or less fanciful, in the opinion of Gen. Miles and the best military tacticians in Washington.

It is admitted that with the suppression of smoke the advance against a position will no doubt be somewhat more difficult than formerly, but the danger will not be greater until within 500 or 600 yards of the enemy. Beyond this point, when distances can be judged with less difficulty, when the errors of aiming are small, and where the trajectory of the bullets of the new army gun will be altogether dangerous, it will make little difference, the experts say, whether smokeless or non-smokeless powder is used. With high-powdered guns capable of terrific velocities and greater accuracy than the old war-time pieces, it will be of the greatest benefit to soldiers to have a clear field, without a cloud of smoke, so that long-distance aiming can be done and a good target made of the enemy. The absence of smoke, the army says, will be of material advantage to the defender, who can occupy positions which give cover, while those attacking must very often, if not always, advance unconcealed. In some cases formation of the ground might enable them to approach under cover, but these are exceptional, and sooner or later he must disclose himself.

Whatever result smokeless powder may have when infantry is fighting, it is quite clear to the army that it will exercise considerable influence on the other two arms, the artillery and cavalry. The advantages which it will confer on the artillery are set forth by ordnance officers as follows: It leaves a clear field of fire, and will render it possible therefore, when firing upon artillery, to distinguish the guns from the intervals and to keep the fire of one's own guns directed on the former. The observation of the fire will also be simplified, while with the new powder the effect of projectiles which burst in the rear of the smoke caused by the enemy's guns could be seen. The effect of long-range fire will also be as easily observed as at short. When the artillery is employed in an open country it will be more difficult to conceal it, while the smoke formerly screened it from view. The movements of batteries, it is claimed, will be more difficult, since no advantage can be taken of the smoke.

It is possibly an exaggeration to say, as many officers have who look upon the introduction of smokeless powder as necessitating a direct change in the present tactics, that the cavalry will be rendered valueless on the battlefield. The same opinion was expressed, the army men say, when firearms were introduced, and still the cavalry remains an important factor in all military organizations. Some of the closest students of the art of war contend that the cavalry will not appear on the battlefield in the next great wars, but will be reserved solely to screen the infantry and for reconnoitering purposes. Others contend that, as men on horses are higher above the ground than infantrymen, they have better opportunities of seeing what is before them regardless of smoke clouds, and that when the time for the cavalry comes to act it makes no difference whether the enemy is concealed by waves of black smoke or standing in plain view.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Almost Parallels.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is every day becoming more and more evident that the Presidential campaigns of 1860 and 1896 are destined to be classed as almost parallels—alike in their inception, progress, and ending. When the Democratic convention split in 1860 it was on the question of loyalty to the Federal authority and indestructibility of the Union; now it is a question of loyalty to national good faith and the preservation of national credit; in both instances the inviolability of the Constitution was at stake; then, as now, all parties claimed to be contending for the maintenance of a principle.

No one expected then that Breckinridge could draw enough votes from the Douglas wing to elect him, and no one expected the latter to draw enough votes from the Republican party to elect himself. So now, no one expects the silverites or goldites to draw enough votes from each other to make either successful as against the other, while neither hopes to draw any votes from the Republicans. In the light of subsequent events it may reasonably be inferred that the Breckinridge party, if they could not themselves succeed, wished success to the Republicans rather than Douglas, in order that they might, as they did, make it an excuse to attempt withdrawal from the Union. Now, there is no concealment of the fact that the sound money Democrats prefer the success of the Republicans to that of their erratic Western friends, who still lay claim to the name Democrat. Here the parallel between the two campaigns is interrupted. The Breckinridge Democrats wished the success of the Republicans in order that the National Government might be overthrown in some of its territory; now the sound money Democrats wish Republican success in order that the Nation's honor and credit be preserved, and prosperity promoted in all its borders.

But again the parallel is resumed. The split in the Democratic party in 1860 resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln; the split in 1896 will similarly result in the election of Mr. McKinley, only with a majority overwhelmingly greater.

Standing as he will before his term expires with one foot in either century, all the portents of the times fail if President McKinley does not look down on as happy, prosperous, and united a people as ever lived and moved under a common government.

J. C. C.

Weary of Bryan.

Princeton, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue of your paper I notice a letter signed W. B. Olmsted, in which he makes an excellent suggestion. I have been a reader of The Tribune for nearly a score of years, and it seems to me that you are giving Bryan too many pages of free advertising. I like to read the news, but it is tiresome and monotonous to see whole pages, day after day, of the same gush emanating from the windbag of the Nebraska prairies. It is a fact that the business-men of Chicago pay thousands of dollars for advertising, and if they profit through that means of reaching the eye and ear of the people, then it is fair to assume that Bryan must reap advantage from the columns and pages of advertising in The Tribune, etc. When such speakers as William E. Mason and other much abler orators than Bryan get but a five or ten line notice, it seems a little strange, to say the least, that we must have the "crown of thorns" and the "cross of gold" business thrown at us by the page. There is no more effective political missionary work than that done by the great newspapers, and none of that class are for Bryan. Now that Mr. Hanna is ready to push his lieutenants out into the field, please give us their work—their opinions. They will act in the nature of tonics, while Bryan's are rather of the nature of emetics and purges. Too much of the latter is debilitating.

T. E. Evans.

Bryan's speeches are all the correspondent says they are, and if he were not the Presidential candidate of a Populist-Popocrat coalition not a paragraph would be given them. But, having been made the spokesman of his party, at least the substance of all he says, no matter how thin and sour it may be, should be printed. If this were not done his supporters would say that the papers did not dare to print his "convincing arguments," because they could not refute them. The Tribune does not believe the continued publication of Bryan's speeches will help him any. When readers see how little originality the man has, and how he is running empty, they will have a very poor opinion of him. Bryan is a sort of a necessary evil from now till November.

Ad Valorem and Specific Duties.

Prescott, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly explain the working difference between specific and ad valorem duties in a tariff, and why the Republican party prefers the former, or, vice versa, why the Democratic defends the latter; and why, in some instances, both kinds of duty are levied on the same article? X.

The working difference between an ad valorem and a specific duty is that in one case the amount of money paid per yard or pound increases or decreases as the value of the goods increases of decreases from time to time. In the other case, where there is a fixed duty of so many cents or dollars per yard or pound, the amount paid is the same whether the cost of the goods is doubled or halved. In theory the ad valorem duty is perfect, but it works badly in practice, because of the extent to which undervaluations are carried on. Goods are invoiced at much less than they are worth, and the government is cheated out of its revenues, and the protection meant to be given by the duty is lessened. That seems to be one reason why the Democrats favor ad valorems. Specific duties minimize frauds.

Woolen goods used to pay both specific and ad valorem duties when wool was not admitted free. The former was imposed as a compensatory duty to offset the higher price the American manufacturer paid for his wool because it was dutiable.

Electing a President.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly give the method for electing a President for the United States? What composes the Electoral College, and by whom chosen? Does the majority of votes cast in a State for the Republican, Democratic, or Populist tickets decide on which side the particular State stands? An answer covering the foregoing will oblige

A Scotchman.

Each State chooses by popular vote as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives. Thus Illinois has twenty-four Electoral votes. In all the States save one that Electoral ticket which receives the largest number of votes is elected. A majority of all the votes is not required. Thus if the ticket which has on it the names of the twenty-four Electors nominated by the Republicans of this State gets more votes than any other ticket the Republicans will get all those Electors, and there will be twenty-four votes for McKinley. The total number of Electoral votes is 447. A clear majority of these, or 224, is needed to elect a President. If no candidate gets that number then the House of Representatives chooses some one of the three receiving the most votes. Each State has one vote, and that vote is cast as suits a majority of the Representatives. If the election were thrown into the House and a State had twenty-five Representatives, thirteen could cast the vote of the State for any one of the three candidates they preferred.

Arkansas and the Smithson Bequest.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have an indistinct recollection that a legacy left the Smithsonian Institution by an Englishman, after whom said institution was named, was loaned to the State of Arkansas, and was repudiated by that State, which is the home of Chairman Jones of the Demo-Pop National committee. Kindly give through the columns of your valuable paper the facts regarding said legacy and loan, and state whether either principal or interest, or any part of it, has been paid, and oblige,

Many Readers.

The State did borrow the money long before the war, and spent it, and has never paid either principal or interest. At the last session a bill was introduced to enable the State to wriggle out of this indebtedness by setting off against it claims against the General Government on account of swamp lands, etc., which the State asserts it should have received, but did not.

Case Is Stated Correctly.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the Vice-Presidential candidate Sewall, nominated at the Chicago convention, withdraws, as it looks probable he will, it would be for the purpose of harmonizing or rather fusing with the Vice-Presidential candidate Watson, nominated at St. Louis, so that the Demo-Populist ticket would be unified into Bryan and Watson. But if this is done will it not release, even from the machine partisan standpoint, every one in any wise concerned with the Chicago convention from obligation to its nominees, as there would be then no ticket in the field nominated by that convention? The only regular ticket would be the Populist ticket—Bryan and Watson—nominated at St. Louis. Then surely the only regular Democratic ticket would be that nominated at Indianapolis, Palmer and Buckner.

Asa W. Waters.

In Defense of John Slade.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In The Tribune of Sept. 14 is an article from Anamosa, Ia., headed "Polk Wells' Last Words Are of Conflict." From actual knowledge I feel positive he was very conflicting in his statements, and concerning one statement made I deem it but justice to not only the living, but the dead, that a correction should be made.

John Slade was never a notorious stage robber, neither was such a charge laid to him. He was in charge of the Overland Stage company's business between Julesburg and Denver for a few years prior to 1863, and was the most strenuous prosecutor and "executor" of horse-thieves and highwaymen, and thereby gained the enmity of that class, and that hatred followed him to Virginia City, Mont., and he was mobbed and hanged through fear and hatred of a certain class. Wells could not have been anything but a boy at that time, and did not live in Virginia City; therefore he could not have been an associate. This I know to be true, as I was present when he was hanged, and personally knew him, having taken meals many times on his ranch. His widow married a prominent merchant afterward, and if she is still living I feel she would be thankful to have that assertion of Wells corrected. When on the road as a traveling man I have stopped with Wells, and had he known Slade he would have said so then, as I often talked about the West with him.

H. W. R.

Vermont and Arkansas.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a daily reader of The Tribune permit me to ask that you publish the last national report of the illiteracy of the States by ratio. I see the State of Vermont has given a very much larger Republican majority than ever before, something like 15,000 more, and Arkansas has given a greater Democratic majority than usual. Why is it? Is it not from the fact that Vermont has the lowest ratio of illiteracy and Arkansas the highest of all the States? Please enlighten your readers and oblige

S. D. Haskell.

The percentage of illiteracy in Vermont is 6.7. There are other States in which it is smaller. The percentage in Arkansas is 26.6. There are States in which it is higher. But the elections are honest in Vermont, and in Arkansas they are not.

Wants the Bryanites Called Populists.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Don't you think it itme to drop the "crat" on the Bryan ticket and allow him to be called by the name he is endeavoring to represent, "Populists"? There now is an old-line Democratic ticket in the field, and as the "crat" adds just so much dignity to the Bryan ticket that does not belong there, it's time to drop it. I only suggest that you call the respective parties by the name they are best known. By so doing there will be less confusion in the party lines.

A Reader.

Employes and Wages in 1892.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue you give as the aggregate earnings of employés in manufacturing establishments in 1890 $2,283,216,520; employés, 4,712,622; average earnings, $488. Can you give the figures for the same for the year 1892?

B. F. Havens.

As no census was taken in 1892 the figures asked for cannot be given. All that can be said is that there were more men working in 1892 than in 1890, and the average rate of compensation was a trifle higher.

Woolen Industry Leads.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state, to settle a dispute between two of your subscribers, which industry employs the most people, the woolen mills or the meat packing companies of the United States? Please give figures if possible.

James Brown.

In 1890 there were employed in slaughtering and meat packing 49,052 persons. In making woolen goods 79,351 persons were employed, and in making worsted goods 43,593.

There Will Be Only One Ticket.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly say if Bryan can avail himself of both sets of electoral votes on each of the silver and Populist tickets and how that would be accomplished.

P. H. Anderson.

All Bryan's supporters in any one State must vote for the same set of Electors for him to get the full benefit of their votes. That will be done. The only ticket voted will be Bryan and Watson.

Remedy for Overproduction.

Palo, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly give me your remedy for overproduction? That is, if too much of anything is produced what would you do to bring it back to its normal condition? R.

The most effective remedy is to produce less of that particular article and to produce something else. Thus the Southern planters by preconcert lessened their acreage of cotton and planted more corn and raised more hogs.

Enthusiastic Editor.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state who was the chief editor of the leading Democratic paper published in Albany, N. Y., in 1884, who was very enthusiastic concerning Mr. Cleveland's inauguration?

Wm. Allen Ingalls.

Possibly the correspondent is thinking of Daniel Manning, the proprietor of the Argus, who was Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury.

He Is a Citizen.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me as to whether I have to take out papers to be entitled to a vote? We came over to this country when I was 8 years old and my father has had out his papers for a few years. This will be my first vote, as I am just 21.

John S. Whyte.

No papers are needed. The correspondent is a full-fledged citizen.

Will the Iowa Farmers Vote for Bryan

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A few nights ago, as we were coming into Des Moines on the Northwestern railroad, we had a train of six cars loaded with citizens of Iowa to attend the Iowa State Fair. The train was polled and only voters were allowed to vote. The result was: McKinley, 134; Bryan, 24; Palmer, 7.

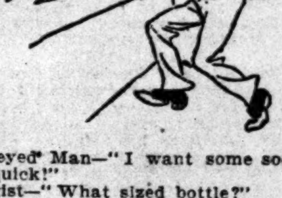
S. S. Gould.

Balance of Trade.

Geneva, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me in whose favor the balance of trade is? A Reader.

For some years the value of exports of merchandise has been greater than that of imports.

WHOLESALE.



Wild-eyed Man—"I want some soothing sirup, quick!"

Druggist—"What sized bottle?"

Wild-eyed Man—"Bottle! I want a keg! It's twins!"

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

The Workingmen Understand.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is one of the gratifying signs of the times to know that the laboring men of this country are at last beginning to study this question of free coinage from their own standpoint; that instead of accepting for "gospel" the vaporings of Mr. Bryan or the idiotic utterances of his followers they are beginning to investigate this subject for themselves. The great mass of the laboring men of this country are sincere, honest-minded men, who mean to act fairly and justly by all; men who will countenance knowingly no dishonest methods or practices; men who look with disdain upon jugglery and chicanery and who will have no double-dealing or "slot in the wall" performances, either upon the part of their government or upon the part of individuals. The mass of them are intelligent men—they are not idiots—and now that the smoke of battle has blown over they are beginning to "take observations"; they are beginning to ask how this free coinage business is going to practically affect them; whether their wages are to be advanced in the same ratio with the promised advance in food, and all other commodities; whether, with the price of flour doubled, their incomes are to be doubled, or more than doubled, and, if not, how they are to be benefited.

They realize that the only way to judge of the future is by the past, and, adopting this rule, they see that wages in this country and in all countries have ever and always made the least advancement under a debasement of a country's currency. They see that during the war between the North and the South, while the necessaries of life advanced, upon an average, 100 per cent and over under our depreciated currency, wages advanced only 25 to 35 per cent. They have also seen that in Mexico, Guatemala, the Argentine Republic, China, Japan, and India—all silver countries—wages did not advance at all, or if so a mere fraction, under a depreciation of the currency, but remained stationary, or nearly if not quite so, while all food products and other articles of living doubled and in many instances more than doubled. And they are beginning to ask what this all means and what they can reasonably expect in this country if Mr. Bryan's sophistries in the interest of the silver barons of the Rocky Mountains are to become law. They are beginning to ask how flour can be doubled in price without the currency of the country being debased, notwithstanding Mr. Bryan says the effect of free coinage will be to carry silver to the price of gold, and if the price of flour is to be doubled and their wages are to remain stationary, or to enhance only 25 or 35 per cent, they begin to want to know "where they are at," and thank God they are beginning to realize the true situation of things in this country and to see that this Bryan lunacy is rushing them to their own destruction. I take it that no laboring man in this country desires to be reduced to the condition of peons of Mexico, where skilled workmen receive but $1 per day in dollars worth but 50 cents in gold, and live upon beans and tortillas; or to the condition of the serfs of India and China, where they receive very much less and live upon rice and water.

Then, again, they are beginning to realize that Mr. Bryan's debasement of the country's currency which he is laboring to bring about can mean nothing less than national repudiation, and that national repudiation means national dishonor; and there are very few laboring men in our land who would willfully and knowingly plot their Nation's dishonor. They know that Mr. Bryan argues that free coinage will carry silver to the price of gold and in the same breath that it will debase it 50 per cent, as is shown by the prediction of these free silver advocates that wheat will sell at a dollar per bushel under free coinage—there being no way under heaven that free coinage can make wheat sell at a dollar per bushel except by debasing the currency to that extent. They are beginning to discover that Mr. Bryan's logic is all upon a par with this, and that his so-called "arguments" are no less shilly-shally and shallow than this, where he makes free silver both advance and decline at the same time, from the same cause, and, I may add, in the same speech.

A Friend of Labor.

Suggestion to the Free Silverites.

Virginia City, Mont., Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Bryan said in his New York speech that "the free coinage of silver by our government would at once raise the price of the metal to $1.29 an ounce in gold all over the world." It was a very weak and foolish remark, a rank absurdity. The government, in stamping 371¼ grains of silver with the dollar mark of the mint, guarantees nothing except that there are 371¼ grains of pure silver in the coin. It does not pay out the coin for a dollar, it says nothing about gold, and places no valuation upon it of any kind. It takes silver bullion from anybody who presents it and in return gives the coined dollar for each 371¼ grains of silver delivered at the mint, and that is all there is of the transaction. The coinage and stamping of the silver does not change its value relative to gold, which is just the same after the stamping as before. So the coinage by the United States of all the silver in the world, if that were a possible thing, would not change the relative value of silver and gold one atom, nor would it raise the price of silver per ounce in gold one cent or one-tenth of one cent.

If the coining of silver raises its price in gold why don't the coinage by the Mexican mints raise the price to $1.29 at once? They coin large amounts of silver in Mexico, twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars per year. Coinage is practically free, there being but a small mint charge, and yet no one has ever heard that the price of silver, in gold, was ever raised one point by this means. Why not? And why would the coinage by our government have any different effect from coinage by Mexico?

Again, if these silver men insist that so many benefits would result from free coinage why not ship the silver bullion direct to Mexico and have it coined into dollars there? It can't possibly make any difference what stamp is upon the coins, they all contain equal amounts of silver and must be of the same value. So long as the mints of Mexico are open to all the silver we produce, and our silver miners can ship their bullion at a small expense and have it coined into dollars which contain more silver than do ours, why raise all of this political and financial disturbance? It is plain that the whole thing is nothing but the clamor of a lot of demagogues and blatherskite politicians to get once more into power and office. Bryan neither knows nor cares anything about silver. He is simply a political demagogue seeking power and place. The American citizen who will talk about going into "the enemy's country" to talk politics and make converts is a renegade. He does not deserve to live in the country which tolerates his presence. Gov. Foraker of Ohio fitly characterized this man when he said "The Boy Orator of the Platte, like his own native river, is a thousand miles long and only six inches deep."

George A. Shufeldt.

An Idle Question.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is agreed that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would not raise its commercial value to such ratio for the reason that the demand would cease as soon as the amount possible for circulation had been coined. An amount which could not possibly exhaust the world's supply of silver, some $10,000,000,000. Is it true that the demand would be thus limited? Would it not continue until the United States Government ceased to accept a 50-cent dollar as the equivalent of 100 cents?

T. Suiz.

For what will the government accept a 50-cent dollar as the equivalent of 100 cents? For whisky and beer taxes? Then the government will simply charge the distillers and brewers half what it does now. For custom duties? Then the importer will be let off with a 50 per cent payment. For postage stamps? Then the government will get only 50 cents for what it used to charge a dollar, and will sell stamps at half-price. There is nothing in all this to make a 50-cent dollar worth 100 cents. The fact must not be lost sight of that when the government accepts a silver dollar now for 100 cents it is accepting in payment one of its own evidences of indebtedness—a coin which was not worth 100 cents, but which it put into circulation by paying it out to a creditor for 100 cents. But a free coinage silver dollar will be a dollar for which the government will have no responsibility whatever.

Free Silver in the Senate.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How is the present United States Senate divided on the silver question?

William H. Walkup.

There is a decided majority in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Silver as a Legal Tender.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly answer through your paper to what an amount silver in the standard American coin is a legal tender, and by so doing you will oblige a

Subscriber.

Silver dollars are an unlimited legal tender, precisely as the gold dollars are.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

French fire insurance companies in 1895 exhibit less favorable results than in the previous year. The general business increased, but the losses arose in a greater proportion. The receipts from the nineteen companies amounted to 107,778,418 francs, a gain of 1,713,418 francs on the year. Premium receipts advanced from 97,252,000 francs to 99,466,683 francs, and interest on investments and reserve from 6,428,294 francs to 6,5[illegible],898 francs. The expenses rose from 78,203,125 francs in 1894 to 85,740,414 francs in 1895. Indemnities paid to policy-holders increased from 44,640,570 francs to 51,496,602 francs. The losses represented 51.77 per cent of the premiums, against 45.99 per cent in the previous year. The gross profits declined from 27,861,343 francs to 22,038,000 francs. The dividends paid for the year amounted to 16,758,400 francs, and the companies added 3,300,000 francs to their reserves.

* * *

The Chicago Insurance Men's Sound Money club was organized yesterday at noon in the Underwriters' Association rooms. Edward M. Teall was made President and J. W. Nye Secretary. The President was instructed to name an Executive committee of fifteen men representative of the fire, life, and accident companies doing business in the city. Membership blanks were ordered sent to each office for the purpose of enrolling all insurance men favorable to the project. The affairs of the organization were placed in the hands of the Executive committee and another meeting was called for next Saturday at the same place.

* * *

Owing to the delay in collecting the insurance on the Spokane (Wash.) Mercantile company loss, a movement is on foot in that State to have the newly-elected members of the Legislature pledge themselves to enact the necessary laws to compel insurance companies to deposit cash or its equivalent with the Treasurer of the State in an amount sufficient to cover aggregate losses by fire in that State for the year.

* * *

Several managers returned from Niagara Falls and the union meeting yesterday. None of the early arrivals could be induced to discuss the meeting and its actions. President Smith was reported to have said in his address all rules governing the conduct of the business in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis should be either enforced or repealed.

* * *

John H. Davis of the Pennsylvania returned from the East yesterday. He says there is more confidence now in the success of the Republican ticket than there was some weeks ago. Many people in the Eastern States had begun to doubt the honesty and common sense of the Western people, he says, and were really scared for a time. Now every one expects to see the free silver adherents defeated in November.

* * *

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest will be held at the Auditorium on Sept. 29 and 30. Two topics of special interest—tornado rates and excessive taxation—will be brought before the Auditorium meeting.

* * *

Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Council last night the 2 per cent tax against insurance companies was repealed. State Board Secretary Hersch of Chicago was here looking after its repeal.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The steamer Hudson, bound down, while coming in to unload at Agent Livingstone's dock this afternoon went aground on the unheard of school, which lies 1,200 feet out from the foot of Wayne street at the Detroit and Cleveland dock. It was released after an hour's detention. Vesselmen say the shoal is caused by sewage piling up there. It will be called the Hudson shoal.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Even at a cent a bushel on corn to Buffalo boats were chartered with great difficulty yesterday, and several could not be placed. Charters—To Black Rock, H. A. Tuttle, oats; to Buffalo, Farwell, wheat; Rutter, America, Dundee, Berlin, corn.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered — Wheat — Westside, Hammond, Typo, Buffalo, 1¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—O'Neill, Green Bay; Davidson, Milwaukee, 20; Preston, Marine City, 30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered—Rye—Hanscomb, Ogdensburg, 3¼; Barkalow, Toledo, 1; Ganges, Leighton, Buffalo, 1¼; Emerald, Kingston, 3.

CLEVELAND, O.—Owners as a rule have given up hunting for cargoes and are now looking around for desirable berths to place their boats in winter quarters. Mr. Gilchrist said today that he will keep only enough tonnage in commission to move the contract ore he will get. The steamers Gilchrist and Lyon will lay up at South Chicago, the Columbia here, and the Verona at Ashtabula. The whalebacks are taking about all the grain offered at Duluth.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—coal—Vega, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Republic, Wade, Argo.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—La Salle, Buffalo.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ford, Fedora, Lake Erie ports.

MANISTEE, Mich. — Arrived—Green, Naghtin, Bock, Dan Hayes.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Ida. Cleared—Ore—Manhattan, South Chicago.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sibley, Murphy. Cleared—Wheat—Mitchell, Buffalo. Coal—Barr, Milwaukee.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Helena, Canton, Lake Erie ports; Argonaut, Chicago; Westcott, Elk Rapids.

SOUTH CHICAGO — Arrived—Sawyer. Cleared—Chicago, Buffalo; Markham, Ludington; Massachusetts, Escanaba.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Iron Duke, Bulgaria. Cleared—Gordon Campbell, Superior; Hiawatha, Duluth; Stafford, Chicago.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Arrived — Castalia. Cleared—Huron City, Lily May, Seattle, Joliet, Whitaker, Watson, Saveland, Lake Erie ports.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Iron King. Cleared—coal—Marina, Malta, Buttironi, Duluth; Runnells, King, Portage; Fenton, Sault Ste. Marie. Light—Peck, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Algonquin, Cleveland; Singapore, Toledo; Albacore, Sandusky; Arabian, Acadia, Duluth; Gov. Smith. Down—Cuba, Tecumseh and consorts, James.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Chimpan, 2 a. m.; Grand Rapids, Day, Newhouse, 10; Roanoke, 2 p. m.; Ebenezer, 2:30; Magill, 3; Stephenson, 3:30; Forrest, Petrel, 5:30. Up—Seymour, 1 a. m.; Fischer and consorts, 10.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Louisiana, Alva, Two Parkers, Goshawk, Pope. Cleared—Light—Queen of West, Cleveland. Coal—Selwyn Eddy, Superior; Sheriffs, Duncan, Milwaukee; Hall, Racine; Jeanette, Fitzpatrick, Chicago. Salt—Moravia, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Street consort, Northern Wave, Glidden, Aberdeen, Osceola, Mariposa, Yale, Portage, Gratwick. Departed—John Eddy, Sacramento, Abyssinia, Iosco, Buffalo, grain; La Salle, Two Harbors, light; Iron Chief, Ashland, light; Madden, consorts, Lake Erie, lumber; Brazil, Lake Erie, ore.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Syracuse, 11 last night; Russia, Buell and consorts, 12:10 a. m.; Lackawanna, 2:50; Prentice, 4:15; Oregon, 5:40; Marsh, 6:10; Three Brothers, 7:20; Isabella Boyce, Wells, 8; Burnham, 8:10; Shores, Middlesex, 8:50; Manchester, 11; Seneca, 11:20; Lindsay, 11:40; Owego, 3 p. m.; Clyde, 6; Amaranth, 6:20; Clarion, 8; Nebraska, 8:30. Down—Maryland, 2:10 a. m.; Colborn, 3:20; Haskell, 4:30; Flint, 5; Filer, Prentice and consort, 7; Genoa, 8; Niko, Churchill, 8:15; Tower, 10:30; Folsom and consorts, 10:40; Peerless, 11:40; Ketcham, Owen, noon; Susquehanna, 12:30 p. m.; Hurlbut, Clint, 12:40; Tuscarora, 1:40; Armour, 5; Marquette, 7:10. Sheltered—Julia Merrill. Wind southwest, fresh, cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Aurora and consort, 11:30; Jewett, 1 p. m.; Wyoming, Mohawk, 1:30; Neshoto, 2; W. B. Morley, 2:30; Mather and consorts, 3; McWilliams, China, 3:30; Boston, 4:20. Up—Northern King, 9:30 last night; Cort, Russell, Ranney, Owego, 11:20; Weed, 11:40; Thomson and consorts, midnight; Uganda, 2 a. m.; Pabst, 2:30; North Star, 3:20; Egan, 5; Curry, 7; Keystone, Masten, 8; Sparta and consort, 9:15; Averill, 10:30; Coralia, Corsica, 12:15 p. m.; John Plankinton, Samoa and consort, 12:30; Lagonda, 1:15; Glasgow, 2:30; Australasia and consorts, 4. Arrived—London.

Down—Pratt, Ash, 7; Centurion, 8; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Grover, Rhodes, 8:15; Garden City and barges, 8:30; Yukon, 8:40. Up—Pawnee and barges, 6:15; Keith, 6:30; Appomattox, 7:40; V. H. Ketcham and consort, 8:40; Brockway, Waukesha, 9. Departed—Colorado, Progress, United Empire. Wind, north, light.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Arthur Orr, 3 p. m.; Queen City, 4:15. Down—Lehigh, 10 last night; Davidson, 10:40; Bradley and consorts, 11:40; Sawyer, 12:40 a. m.; Rosemount and consort, 1; Drake, 4; Veronica, Amboy, 4:30; Ericsson, Holly, Olympia, 5; Buffalo, Pahlow, 5:40; Fayette Brown and consort, 6; Forest City and consort, 6:15; Italia, 9:40; Maricopa, Maytham, 10:15; Josephine, Gifford, 11; Cuba, Cumberland, Moonlight, 11:20; Lansing, 12:50 p. m.; St. Lawrence, Neilson, Whitworth, 1:10; Hudson, Penobscot, 1:30; Columbia, 2:155; Glengarry and consort, 3; Wenona, 4; Aurora, Auranla, 5:20.

Up—Gratwick and consorts, 6; Milwaukee, 6:50; Flower, 7; Tampa, 7:30; Pringle and consorts, 7:40. Down—Jewett, 5:40; Mohawk, 6; McWilliams, 7:40; China, 8; W. Morley, Lake Michigan, 9.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—McWilliams, 6 last night; Kearsarge, Bannockburn, Melrose, Selkirk, 11:20; Victory, 1:20 a. m.; John Mitchell and whaleback, 4:40; John Owen, J. D. Marshall, Alaska, 6; Business, New York, Grandy, 6:40; Kendall, Troy, Leader, Adams and whaleback, 9; Mariska, Marcia, 10:30; Bessemer, Nasmyth, 11; Manitoba, 11; Chili, Tilley Merritt, 11:30; Nicholas, Maritana, Magna, Aragon, 1 p. m.; Iroquois, 5:30. Down—Oades, San Diego, Redwing, 8 last night; Gladstone, Foster, 12:40 a. m.; Stevens, 2; Andaste, 2:40; Choctaw, 4; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 5:20; Pontiac, S. Mitchell, Mahoning, Gilbert, 8; Athabasca, 8; Schuck, Cort, Russell, Siberia, 10; J. B. Ketcham, 11; Ira Owen, Rappahannock, Armenia, Granda, Sicken, Spademan, Melvina, McVea, 2 p. m.; Northern Queen, 2:40; Seguin, Thrush, Lapwing, Hiawatha, 4:20; Moran, 6:20.

Up—Northern King, 7; Curtiss, Holland, Fassett, Reed, 8:20. Down—Bangor, 6:20; Waldo, 7:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—C. H. Starke, Rogers City; H. L. Worthington, T. J. Bronson, D. R. Martin, Cedar River; Joys, Garth; W. J. Carter, Ludington; I. N. Foster, Marinette; H. B. Pereue, Emma, Merchandise—Rochester, Tioga, Saranac, Buffalo; Jay Gould, Duluth. Light—Griffin, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Pueblo, Ogdensburg; Gen. America, R. Mills, Lewiston, Edwards, Buffalo; G. Sturges, Sarnia; Sachem, Midland. Merchandise—Lycoming, Erie; Chemung, Conestoga, Commodore, Harlem, Buffalo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg. Light—H. L. Worthington, Marinette; D. R. Martin, Cedar River; A. Bradley, Farrand Bay; M. Marshall, Pine Lake; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; G. C. Markham, Manistee; J. L. Hurd, Naubinway.

Nightingales Prefer London.

Sir John Sinclair lately attempted to naturalize Surrey nightingales at John o' Groat's. Young were produced, but as soon as they could fly, away they went with the oldsters, southward, it is believed. John o' Groat's was too dismal, and there was no place like London.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Sept. 18, 1896:

Sheridan-drive, 96 n of Wilson-av., e f, 100x150, June 1 [C. S. Treadwell to A. Durrie]

Kenmore-av., 100 n of Leland, e f, 50x150, Sept. 15 [F. Durrie to A. Durrie]

Waller-st., 191 s of W. 12th, w f, 25x125, Dec. 1, 1895 [M. E. Farren to S. Franklin]

Emerald-av., 143 n of 28th-st., e f, 24x124, Sept. 17 [E. Buchel to E. F. Buchel]

Hermitage-av., 120 s of Emily-st., w f, 24x128 1-3, Sept. 17 [T. D. Knight to S. S. Pope]

Cleveland-av., 75 s of Blackhawk-st., e f, 25x122, Sept. 16 [Augeste Perschke to J. Sachn]

Same property, Sept. 16 [J. Sachn to Auguste Perschke]

29th-st., 49 w of S. 44th-av., s f, 48x109 and o. p., Sept. 9 [M. in C. to Second Chicago B. L. and H. Assn.]

Spaulding-av., 209 n of Douglas-blvd., w f, 25x124, Jan. 30 [P. R. Piatt to J. Leclerc]

Thomas-st., 200 w of N. 42d-av., n f, 125, Sept. 7 [H. S. Brackett to C. G. Peterson]

W. 59th-pl., s e cor St. Louis-av., n f, 124½, Sept. 9 [M. in C. to Second Chicago B. L. and H. Assn.]

Homan-av., opp. W. 18th-st., w f, 25x125, Sept. 14 [T. Bolsch to M. H. Thomas]

N. 44th-av., 141 s of North, w f, 25x125 and o. p., Sept. 16 [M. E. Jacky to J. S. Clark]

48th-pl., 210 e of Grand-blvd., s f, 25x124, Sept. 15 [F. R. Woodruff to C. Kiper]

Lawrence-av., 50 e of Winthrop, s f, 50x100, Sept. 15 [F. Durrie to A. Durrie]

Champlain-av., 250 s of 73d-st., e f, 48x125, Aug. 27 [J. A. Hall to D. Flannery et al.]

Canal-st., 200 n of 30th, e f, 25x124, Sept. 10 [J. H. Pear to J. J. Sack]

Huron-st., 111 w of Orleans, s f, 19x100, Sept. 15 [J. Gilmour to Miss Anna Brosse]

Wood-st., n w cor Congress, e f, 24x125, April 1 [J. L. Sweet to M. E. Purdy et al.]

W. 25th-st., s w cor Hoyne-av., n w f, 48x99, Sept. 15 [J. B. Falvey to T. P. Falvey]

Ashland-av., n w cor Keenon-st., e f, 24x100, July 8 [B. Puval to J. Sikorski]

Ewing-st., 115 e of Halsted, n f, 20x125, Sept. 12 [C. R. Stave to O. R. Pabst]

Ashland-av., 80¾ s of 63d-st., e f, 25x125, Sept. 8 [G. W. Ogilvie to J. F. Jensen]

Kimbark-av., 200 s of 57th-st., e f, 50x175, Sept. 16 [M. in C. to F. Gaylord]

Hamilton-av., n e cor 64th-st., w f, 125x125, Jan. 22, 1895 [P. Hunt to D. J. Ryan]

W. 101st-pl., 328 e of Fremont-av., n f, 100x133, Sept. 15 [H. H. Reedy to M. R. Downey]

S. e. 50 ft L. 2, B. 22, Norwood Park, Aug. 29 [F. C. Haeger to L. P. Kirschner]

Sheffield-av., 150 n of Glenlake, e f, 54x125, Sept. 11 [J. C. Vansant et al. to L. O'Neill]

67th-st., 54 w of Center-av., n f, 52x100, Sept. 17 [C. W. Rose to D. J. O'Connor]

Lincoln-av., 285 s of Clybourn-pl., s f, 24x125, Sept. 17 [M. in C. to People's B. and L. A.]

La Salle-st., 359 s of 51st, e f, 25x124 1-3, Sept. 16 [C. Jouvenat to C. Marquardt]

Spaulding-av., 241¾ n of 27th-st., w f, 24x125, Sept. 5 [M. Kresmery to L. Kresmery]

Kedzie-av., 150 n of 16th-st., w f, 24x115, Sept. 16 [A. Wallenta to A. Muschinski]

Wabansia-av., 120 e of Wood-st., n f, 24x105, Sept. 3 [W. Vothel to S. Osauski]

Halsted-st., 48.27 n of 64th, e f, 25x117, Sept. 12 [O. B. Green to J. H. Lampbell]

No. 64 Florence-av., w f, 33x124, Aug. 31 [N. W. Union to P. E. G. Buchrels]

Division-st., 300 e of Washtenaw, n f, 24x120, Sept. 14 [P. Hendricks to T. F. Decker]

Belmont-av., 250 w of Hoyne-st., s f, 24x125, July 8 [A. Kanavski to C. Marquardt]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Emil Zimmer, 2-story frame dwelling, 1336 Addison-av.

Dr. Stumayel, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 4828 Champlain-av.

Adam Koralewski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 82 Lister-st.

M. Schaefer, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 3376 Lowe-av.

N. P. Cummings, 4-story and basement with store, brick, apartment building, 4357-4359 Cottage Grove-av.

I. P. Collins, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 4724 Marshfield-av.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS LICENSED the incorporation of the following corporations: Allen Paint and Putty Works; at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; manufacture paints, putty, etc.; incorporators, Walter Tucker, E. S. De Groot, and John Q. Allen.

Manito Roller Mill company; at Manito; capital stock, $7,500; operate roller mill; incorporators, J. A. Marshall, A. J. Henig, and William T. E. Beebe.

Melrose Cycling club; at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, William Boeddener, William Webber, and J. F. Waechter.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 .... E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 .... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d .... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 .... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 .... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d .... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th .... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 .... Sorrow & Kernstorf.
Cor. 66th .... E. KOMBL.

WABASH AVENUE—
515 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 20th .... G. A. WECKLER.

HALSTED STREET—
2603 .... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th .... F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 31st .... W. W. SHERMAN.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... C. W. GREEN & CO.
2200 .... L. J. WEYER.
2727 .... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st .... W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 .... H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
4259 .... A. C. MUNSELWHITE.
4700 .... JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st .... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 50th .... F. P. KENNEDY.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th .... H. C. CHRISTENSEN.
Cor. 39th .... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d .... SIDDALL DRUG CO.

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th .... W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. SIMS.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. .... MOORE'S PHAR.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Canal-st. .... A. J. MILLER.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av. .... W. H. LLOYD.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 .... WM. F. DATZ.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 .... EU. C. KENYON.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. SCHMIDT.
405 .... A. S. COOK.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av. .... JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans .... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain .... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 .... F. G. SECORD.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 .... R. R. BOWEN.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... A. C. COLE & CO.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison .... W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island .... F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Stewart-av. .... JULIEN PHARMACY.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. .... A. F. SCHROEDER.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honore .... E. H. ELLIOTT.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Drexel-av. .... C. F. SCHMERKER.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 .... M. A. CURTIS.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... McKENZIE BROS.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d .... R. H. WHEELER.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d-st .... J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
5310 .... B. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 62d .... I. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th .... J. J. HOUGHTON.

STEWART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th .... E. G. BENZ.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th .... STAIGER&FEINBERG.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison .... H. G. DRESSEL.
1157 .... W. A. ASCHMANN.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 .... WM. H. BIERMAN.
468 .... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 .... CHAS. HIRTZEL.

DIVISION STREET—
239 .... C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN.

ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble .... A. H. SCOTT.

GRAND AVENUE—
Cor. Western-av. .... W. L. FLINN & CO.
528 .... K. J. STAMM.

NORTH AVENUE—
717 .... B. A. HOELZER.
857 .... G. FERNITZ.
887 .... L. A. GELLEIN.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt .... DODDS & SULLIVAN.
771 .... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 .... W. W. THUMSER.
1200 .... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan .... F. E. McKENZIE.

MADISON STREET—
160 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 .... DELL & CO.
384 .... PASSAIC PHAR.
572 .... F. A. THAYER.
785 .... W. C. HASSE.
826 .... R. H. GILLESPIE.
1001 .... C. D. STONE.
1049 .... J. A. JOHNSON.
1249 .... B. VAN BUREN.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan .... F. O. CHRISTENSEN.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 .... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086 .... L. L. QUALES.
1218 .... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley .... F. J. BERGER.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... FRANK GRAMMER.
233 ... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 ... C. F. BROWN.
475 ... F. J. KNOWLES.
657 ... FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET—
Cor. California-av. W. A. PLICE.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis ... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 ... CHAS. C. THIEL.
Cor. Kedzie-av. ... L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center-av ... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin ... J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield-av. R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av. JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco ... F. K. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING.
750 ... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
260 ... F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley ... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ... R. H. HANKE.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Clybourn-av ... V. HOLM.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Eugenie ... F. LIESE.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ... JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Wrightwood ... H. W. WEIHE.
622 ... MAX SCHULZ.
722 ... G. M. BOALCH.
1659 ... W. KRAMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
645 ... A. N. BOE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336 ... A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 ... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av ... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
STATE STREET—
292 ... ED. HELLER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsent ... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ... W. C. SCHEDLER.
Cor. Division ... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ... E. J. FISCHER.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL ... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
633 Davis-st ... J. W. FAGAN.
1579 Maple-av ... JOHN COOPER.
S. EVANSTON, ILL ... W. B. HUSSEY & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta ... LOOMIS & NOEL.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL ... GARRISON BROS.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—RICHARD GIBSON WANTED OR information concerning him; emigrated about 1848, supposed for the States or Canada. Reward for present address or proof of death. Apply CARRICK & LEE, Brampton, Cumberland, England.

PERSONAL—SALLY LEE: PLEASE CALL ON Monday morning, Room 707, 100 Washington-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 85 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — INCREASE YOUR INCOME; send for free book, "How to Speculate in Grain and Provisions on Small Margins." L. L. KELLOGG & CO., 214 Rialto Building, Chicago, members Chicago Board of Trade; established 1880.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BEDBUGS, EXTERminated; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, 8 years' experience, highly recommended; city or country. J. H. WIMMER, 661 Jackson-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF EXperience will devote spare hours daily, or periodically, keeping books, or open, close, check, balance, etc. Address W., care Chave, 113 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and R. R. freight man, wants permanent place; good references. B 333, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS toolmaker on sheet metal dies or any other line of tool; work accurate and steady workman. Address A 653, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, STEAM fitter, carpenter, janitor, licensed. Address B 315, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPOSITOR, GOOD workingman, desires work; 25c per 1,000. Address B 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKBINDER AND finisher. Address V J 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUStom cutter. S. GRUNFELD, 570 N. Lincoln-st.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 14 YEARS in office. Address B 306, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young man in suburban private family as cook, butler, and general work; can drive and take care of horses; moderate wages. Address W. N., ARCADE, 164 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE STUDENT, plain cooking, housework, in small family; more home than wages. Address B 382, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady man, Swedish nationality, in private family as coachman and for general family work, or as porter, houseman, or janitor in store, office, or flat building; sober and reliable; best of references. Address OSCAR JOHNSON, 33 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY single Swedish man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best references. Address B 508, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, MARried man; first-class references. V J 83, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHer and typewriter; experience; with best reference; in city or country. V J 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED male stenographer; best of references. Address B 419, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO INTELLIgent and experienced young men of good character and liberal education; wish to embark for Brazil or any other country on the S. A. coast; any party or parties having business interests of any nature there, who wish to send a representative, may find the right persons in one or both of these young men. P.-O. Box 353, Elmhurst, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN FAMILIAR with buying and selling of municipal bonds and the mortgage loan business. Address B 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG man, Norwegian; is willing to do any kind of honorable work; A1 reference. JACK NORMAN, 6547 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, INTELLIgent man, 22 years of age, desires position of any kind; 3 years' business experience as stenographer. Address B 388, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN ON gent's place or farm; understands care horses, furnace, etc., and good milker; reference. Address B 473, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PLACE WITH A1 SIGNwriter to learn; salary no object. J. A. McC., 4939 Indiana-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—ALL KINDS CLERICAL work done, circulars addressed; cheap. SHENTON, 1220 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEman will do any kind of work in respectable family for his board. Address V J 82, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO understands to tend furnace; will work for room and board; ref. Address B 449, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COLORED MAN and wife as janitor; can furnish first-class references. Address B 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; ANY kind of work. Address B 456, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY D. E. bookkeeper; capable; references. B 385, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY DOZEN; plain clothes, large and small, 50c; fancy clothes extra, or charge by piece. Laundress, 440 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young lady for light second work and sewing, or wait on elderly lady. 138 Laflin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE COLored girl as nurse or chamber maid. Address 1309 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal housework in small family. Address B 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL as nurse, second place, or general housework in a small family. Apply 4226 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSECLEANing or take care of rooms. A K 420, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; best references. W., 435 E. Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS, MON. and Tues.; reference. 248 E. North-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY as housekeeper or mother's help; references. Address B 396, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE GERman lady seeks position as housekeeper and mother's help. 2157 Armitage-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker desires few more engagements; best references; $2 a day; North Side preferred. Address B 469, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER by a lady of fine English education; can do accurate and rapid work; Smith Premier and Remington operator; owns a good Smith Premier machine; references; is willing to leave the city. Address MRS. E. S. HANES, 1146 Lill-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AS GOVERNESS, nurse, or companion, lady, 25, accomplished musician; 4 years' experience teaching primary school; Christian family. Address MISS LULU KANAGY, Elburn, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED COUple, now in charge of city residence while owner is away, now ready to make similar arrangements for fall; references. Address B 457, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY COMPOSITOR; long experience. Address Compositor, 21 S. Peoria-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER— FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGH knowledge of business. A D 245, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG—FOR POSITION IN WHOLESale dry goods house, 16 or 17 years, who has a high school education. Address B 468, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN GROCERY business to travel route in Illinois, Iowa, and North Missouri for old, established wholesale grocery house; state what experience had in grocery business, age, and reference. Address B 256, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell the most effective boiler compounds on the market. Liberal terms to a good man. Giant Boiler Compound company, Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING MAN TO TAKE OUR advertising novelties as a side line; good commission; references. Address B 249, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—10—FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, any live man can make from $1.50 to $3.00 per day. Call after 9 a. m. at store, 606 West Forty-seventh-st.

SALESMEN—SIX GOOD BUSINESS-MEN FOR city and suburban work. Call 105 N. State-st., 9 to 10 a. m.

SOLICITORS — ACCUSTOMED TO WORK among people of means with high grade goods or insurance; no other need apply. Address, giving details as to qualifications, present line of work, and employer, V J 77, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st. Catalogue free.

WE FURNISH POSITIONS FOR RELIABLE, energetic people in business places and factories; call and see us. Room 1518 Masonic Temple.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—SHORT ORDER AND DINING-ROOM; night work; bring references. Apply rear of 3016 Cottage Grove-av. Fox River dairy.

MEN AND BOYS—500; SELL GREAT NOVELty "Cycle Racing." 9 to 4 p. m. ROBERTSON, 899 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE ATTORNEY AND COLLECTOR—BY wholesale grocery house; one familiar with the line of work required in commercial house transactions and collections; state experience fully, reference, and salary expected. B 502, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GIRLS—TWO, TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES AND fold circulars. LEFFINGWELL CO., 222 Michigan-av.

LADY—TO DO ADDRESSING AND COPYING in office; state salary wanted. Address B O 208, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, WITH city reference; family of two; good wages. Call at 4450 Ellis-av.

COOK—EXPERIENCED, SWEDISH, $5; CITY references. Apply at 111 E. 47th-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; FAMily of two; reference. 2974 Vernon-av., top flat.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be first-class cook and laundress; family of four adults; unless references are of highest character don't respond. Call at 280 Belden-av.

HOUSEWORK—LIGHT—AND SEWING — GIRL; good wages. Call 749 Evanston-av. P. PFEIL.

NURSE GIRL — TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEwork; small family; reference. 2931 Cottage Grove-av., store.

SECOND GIRL—GOOD WAITRESS; CITY REFerence. 4450 Ellis-av.

YOUNG GIRL—TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN; $1.50 per week and board. 1402 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; STATE SALARY. Address B 411, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—GOOD CHANCE FOR GIRLS TO LEARN a trade; only 8 weeks required. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES — TWO — YOUNG, INTELLIGENT; may hear something to their advantage. Call Room 538 Temple court Saturday afternoon.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN FOR Ball-bearing weather strip. Positive novelty; sure seller; simple, cheapest, best fuel-saver; used by U. S. Government; large profits. Sample sent by mail, 35 cents. Give size of window. Circulars free. 1331 Arch-st. March Weather-Strip Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY INTRODUCing the "Comet," the only $1 snap-shot camera made; the greatest seller of the century; general and local agents wanted all over the world. Exclusive territory. Write today for terms and samples. Aiken-Gleason Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis.

EIGHT PLATFORMS, SEVEN PRESIDENTIAL tickets, 1896; other non-partisan information; former money planks; official; agents make good money; only 10c. Political Information Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY in accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISING RULES—TRAVELING MAN TO take orders from merchants for wooden rules; good side line; commission. Address B 250, Tribune office.

CAMPAIGN PORTRAITS—McKINLEY, BRYan, Palmer, 22x28, two colors; $3.25 per 100. Buttons, badges very cheap. BARCLAY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS; $20 A WEEK SURE TO workers; new goods, new plan; it's a winner; every family needs it; it sells at sight. H. S. CO., Box 424, Cincinnati, O.

CANDIDATES' CANES, WITH PORTRAITS, 2½c; order quick; agent retailed 100 in 15 min. Nat'l Campaign Goods Co., 483 Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND elocution—Saturday class is a favorite for teachers and school children to prepare for parlor entertainments and recitals. Term is 8 weeks, from 9 to 12 a. m. only $6, from 2 to 5 p. m. $8 for the term. Evening class twice a week; 16 lessons, of two hours each, only $5; 8 in faculty. Call or send for catalogue. Best time to enter is now. Suite 1422 Masonic Temple.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 30 CONVERSAtional lessons by native professors; SPECIALLY PREPARED LESSON LECTURES; FRENCH day and evening classes start Mondays at 3 and 7:30 p. m.; GERMAN day and evening classes start Tuesdays at 4 and 7:30 p. m.; investigate. Language School, 1504 Masonic Temple.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OFfers full course in shorthand and typewriting; instruction both individual and class; students secure excellent positions; day, night; tuition, $25 per term.

KRETLOW SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND DEportment will open Thursday, Oct. 1; send for circular. 401 Webster-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF COUNTY COURT; bids will be received until Sept. 21 at 10 a. m. by undersigned for 1-5 interest in Lots 3, 4, and 5, Blk. 19, Pierce's addition, partly improved; also Lot 6, Farlin's sub. (3748 Wabash-av.), two-story flat. Full particulars on application to HANS JESSEN, Assignee, 1512 Ashland Block.
C. E. & G. D. ANTHONY, Attorneys.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the House Building and Loan Association will be held on Monday, Oct. 5, 1896, at 7:30 p. m., at the office of the association, 171 La Salle-st., Room 410, at which time an election of four directors will take place.
W. T. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THEIR BUSIness having been settled up, the copartnership of Rollin Sherman and Ben C. Marr, under the firm name of Sherman & Marr, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned.
ROLLIN SHERMAN.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR REfrigerators and ice chests for season we offer at 45 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, rubber hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 7-ROOM FLAT, carpets, rugs, curtains, hair mattresses, enamel and brass beds, sewing machine, etc., $150; call immediately. Third flat, 71 University-pl.

STOVES — CLOSING OUT LOT SAMPLE ranges, base burners; special low price. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THREE-story and basement house at a low figure. Inquire 127 Dearborn-av.; also house for rent.

STOVES FOR SALE—3 HEATING STOVES, 2 ranges, bedsteads, etc. 978 Millard-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME RAPHAEL, PARISIAN MEDIUM—Readings daily. 610 W. Madison-st., near Paulina.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE HIGH GRADE '96 bicycle for full dress suit, 36 to 38 in. chest measure. Address D S 31, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES, LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1 WOODLAND PARK—DESIRABLE FRONT room, facing park, well furnished, suitable for two adults; excellent home table; convenient to cable and I. C.

80 BOWEN, COR. BERKELEY-AV.—$6 TO $8; elevator, steam heat; bell service; overlooking lake.

2226 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; in each particular first-class. MRS. GOODRICH.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD at reasonable rates; references required.

5737 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, ONE LARGE front; board; house; near I. C.

4310 CALUMET-AV. — FINE ROOMS WITH board; $5 and upwards.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS; also board; best locations; information free.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS; also board; best location; information free.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms, with board; modern. MRS. CREWELL.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOM WITH BOARD, $5 AND $5.50 weekly; meal tickets, $4.

West Side.

669 WASHBURNE-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. AND Ogden-av., short walk from natatorium—Pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for married couple or two gents; board if desired.

1440 MONROE-ST.—BOARD FOR 2 GENTLEmen; private family; modern flat. MARTIN.

Miscellaneous.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN IN good German family; best of references required. Address Z 676, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY OCT. 15, A LARGE, WELL-FURnished room and adjoining bedroom, modern conveniences, with board for gentleman and wife, at moderate price; gentleman away four or five days each week; suburban location preferred; particulars and terms must be stated to secure attention. Address B 879, Tribune office.

BOARD — DO YOU WANT RESPECTABLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPECTABLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—SOME SPLENDID ROOMS ON CORner; nice location; neatly furnished; steam heated; at bargain; with or without board. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; steam-heated flat; no other roomers; reference required. 4226 Indiana-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 LARGE, FINELY FURnished rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping; all improvements. RUPPERT, 4245 Wabash.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, DEsirable, furnished rooms, modern house; all conveniences. 2342 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED, SMALL, MODern apartments, $12, $18. 3826 Rhodes-av. Royer.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; ALSO back parlor, on street; will board first-class parties. 2458 Indiana-av., third flat.

TO RENT—4220 CALUMET-AV., STEAM-HEATed rooms, near elevated; reasonable; home comforts.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front room; I. C. and cable. 3537 Ellis-av., 1st floor.

North Side.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., THE RUGIA and annex now open to receive guests; newly furnished, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, stationary washstands, porcelain bathtubs; first-class in all respects; European plan.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM, continuous hot water, bath. 423 Belden-av., 1st flat.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG MEN want room in Englewood or vicinity; references exchanged. Address B 395, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED UNfurnished bedroom, first floor; references. Address B 337, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—267 53D-ST., 5 MINUTES TO ILL. Cent. fast express trains, 2-story and basement 8-room cottage, with 35x100 ft. ground. Keys at 263. Or call on owner, R. H. GARRIGUE, 915, 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 103 44TH-ST., BRICK, 9 rooms; convenient to Ill. Central; rent $30; open Friday and Saturday. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 43d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 8-room modern stone front house; best repair; all modern conveniences; fine neighborhood. Apply owner, 4442 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, 120 E. 49th-st., overlooking Kenwood-av. Key at 126.

TO RENT—3230 WABASH-AV., BROWN STONE house, 12 rooms, good order; convenient L and cable trains. Inquire B. D. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, detached, modern conveniences; West Side boulevard; $25. Call at 305 Tacoma Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—1450 GRACELAND-AV., BUENA Park, new 9-room residence, shades, screens; reasonable rent to responsible tenant. CHAS. F. PERRY & CO., 1281 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BEST street, neighborhood Lake Shore drive. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—WINNETKA — MODERN HOUSE—furnished or unfurnished; long or short lease. Depot three blocks. Address B 331, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, WITH grounds and barn adjoining, in or near Kenwood, for use of strictly private family; not less than 3 years' lease; unfurnished house preferred. Address B 505, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT— REDUCED.
FLATS.
4801-03 St. Lawrence-av., 6 and 7 rooms, $27.50 up; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor, etc. 4500 Vincennes-av., "The Delavan," 6 to 8 rooms; steam heat, telephone, etc.; rent $27.50 to $40.
Cor. 46th-pl. and Vincennes, new 4, 5, and 7 room flats, steam heat, hardwood floors, open plumbing, etc.; rent $25 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Grand-blvd.
Call for printed list along Alley L.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW LUCANIA BUILDing, Greenwood-av. and 62d-st.; just completed; 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges and grates, hardwood finish and floor throughout; bicycle and storage rooms in basement; rents $24 and upwards; open today; only 2 blocks from L road station; these are positively the finest apartments in Woodlawn. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW FOLLANSbee Apartment Bldg., cor. 23d and Wabash; will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 15; these are the most convenient and lightest and brightest flats ever erected in the city; only 8 minutes to center by elevated or cable; prices to suit the times; see agent on premises or Telephone South 1,172. Open Sundays.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent, agent on premises. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST STEAM-HEATED FLATS IN city for price; one block from 63d-st., near Alley "L," Ill. Central, and electric cars; 3, 4, and 7 rooms; $15, $17, and $25 to $30. Keys with DORN & CO., 224 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—THE ASHBURTON, N. E. COR. 42D-st. and Calumet-av., choice 4 and 5 room flats; gas ranges and janitor service; one block "L" road station; see janitor. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282, E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—4827 VINCENNES-AV., 8 ROOMS and bath; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; finished in mahogany, curly birch, and bog oak; hardwood floors throughout. JAMES D. GREENEBAUM & CO., 63, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; apartments of 4, 6, and 7 rooms; every modern convenience and newly decorated; reasonable rent. Office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE NEATEST 7-ROOM apartments in Woodlawn, 6506 Myrtle-av. If you want something nice look at this. Call janitor.

TO RENT—FLAT, 3438 S. PARK-AV., 6 ROOMS, steam heat, hot water; $25.

TO RENT—TOP FLAT 2948 GROVELAND-AV., 8 rooms in good condition.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, etc.; $15 to $20 per month; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. Inquire janitor on premises.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV.
Only 2 left; 4 room modern; bright, homelike flats; $14. Agent there 8 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—SEE 226 N. SAWYER-AV., NEAR Central Park-blvd., 6 rooms and bath, $12; detached 2-story brick. Or call 305 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—4, 5, 6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, GAS range; janitor. STANLEY, 1017 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—128 S. GREEN-ST., 6 ROOMS, $12; would divide; new painted and pap. S. R. Harris.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, $16 UP; 510 TO 514 N. Clark-st. S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT —814 AND 816 WILSON-AV., RAvenswood, two blocks from electric cars, three from Northwestern trains, six 8-room flats; new stone building; south front; every room light; large halls; best oak finish, polished floors, perfectly arranged, sanitary plumbing, electric and gas lighting, gas grates and ranges, steam heat, hot water always; janitor service; equal to $60 flats; rent reduced to $35 and $38. Apply to owner, 812 Wilson-av.

TO RENT—JUST COMPLETED, EIGHT-ROOM flats; large rooms; hand decorated, steam heat, sideboards, cedar closets, hall trees, tile baths, bath for servants; every convenience; $50 to $65 per mon.; open today and every day. 1727 Wrightwood-av., near N. Clark.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 AND 7 R. HOT WATER heated flats, gas ranges, etc.; all light rooms; $33 to $35; cor. Clark and Burton-pl., one block south of Lincoln Park. Inquire 11 Burton-pl., 1st flat any time. A. G. WELGE.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN THE WEBster, 5 and 6 rooms; janitor service, steam heat, hot water; $20 to $28.50. Apply on premises, 169 and 171 Webster-av.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS IN THE Hawthorne, 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; $30 to $40. Apply on premises, 217 and 221 Belden-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Florence and Bellevue, near lake; modern improvements, including elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FOR SALE—7-ROOM STEAM-HEATed flat, great sacrifice. ALEXANDER, 1st north flat, 339 Rush-st.

TO RENT—64 WENDELL-ST.
Modern, bright 5-room flat, $15.
Rear 4 rooms; light; o. k.; $10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT FOR COUPLE or two gentlemen; North Side; walking distance. Address B 467, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

Five-story and basement building, 60x90, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Lake-sts., formerly occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—OAKLAND MUSIC HALL Bldg., 40th and Cottage Grove-av.; also corner 42d and Cottage Grove and 2922 Cottage Grove; fine locations, grocery, gents' furnishing, or jeweler; liberal inducements made for establishing first-class business. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Garden City Block, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., with all modern improvements, at low figures. Apply to JOSEPH S. MEYER, Room 208 Garden City Block.

TO RENT—HALF OR WHOLE OF TWO DESIRable commission stores on S. Water, in best locality. E. D. FRAZER, 925, 184 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—3 STORES ON CORNER; PLATEglass front; steam heat. 1017 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ADAMS EXPRESS Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; choice location; rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—ROOMS 11, 12, 13, AND 14 FOR OFfices or sample rooms, 271 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. Apply F. H. BRAMMER, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—23 ROSLYN-PL., ELEGANT 23-R. hotel and boarding-house, ½ block from Lincoln Park; steam heat, etc.; rooms all large and light; in first-class repair; rent $125 if taken at once. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, about 3,000 ft. building or floor space. Address, with full particulars, V J 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE FURNISHED light office with reception room privilege. Address B 513, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF'S

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS.

200 fine new upright pianos,

$165, $185, $200 each.

Special easy payments.

$10 cash, $5 monthly.

Rosewood, walnut, mahogany, and oak cases, natural woods, ivory keys, full metal plate, 7 1-3 octaves; every piano warranted for seven years.

Second-hand pianos, various makers; uprights, $85, $100, $125, $145 each; terms $10 cash, $5 monthly.

Organs, $15, $25, $35, $45 each.

Please take notice every piano is warranted to be as represented, and if not satisfactory may be exchanged or money refunded.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A GOOD MANY OF OUR PROSPECTIVE PIANO buyers are telling us now that they "guess they will wait until after election before purchasing." We think this a wrong idea, as goods of all kinds were NEVER CHEAPER than they are today, and they are liable to be much HIGHER after election. Our advice to piano purchasers is to BUY NOW; do not "put it off" until after election. Buy now! BUY NOW!!! BUY NOW!!!
ANTE-ELECTION BARGAINS.

Squares.		Uprights.	
Harrison	$ 35	New England	$150
Gabler	35	Estey dark	175
Emerson	50	Camp & Co. dark	200
Bannore	65	Estey dark	225
Fischer	75	Camp & Co. burl	250
Estey & Camp	100	Mathushek grand	275
Cornish	115	Decker Bros., mah.	315

We are sole agents for Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., and Arion. We will sell you a fine piano with mandolin attachment for $300. Easy payments. Tuning, moving, repairing. Rents, $2, $3, $4, $5. Second-hand organs, $15 to $50.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st.
49-51-53 Jackson-st.

ON THEIR MERITS
the
KIMBALL PIANOS
were first placed on the market.
ON THEIR MERITS
they sell today in nearly every town and hamlet, from Maine to California.
The world's famous artists and the great musical public agree that they merit the award of "SUPERLATIVE MERIT and HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE" accorded them at the COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
ONE PRICE and that in PLAIN FIGURES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
STERLING PIANOS.
Second-hand pianos in great variety.
Pianos for rent.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $245 buys a Sterling upright piano; $125 buys a Vose & Sons upright piano; $125 Knabe upright piano; fully guaranteed; payments $6 per month. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month. Rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER, MATHUSHEK, AND DECKER BROS. pianos very cheap to close out. 231 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, FACIAL BLEMISHES, skin diseases cured; no pain; book free. New York Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPard of Elgin, Ill., who, during the past six years, has cured a large number of consumptives, has an office at 1013 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

MACHINERY.

SCREW MACHINES, LATHES, DRILLS, VISES, brazing furnaces, enameling, ovens, and tools of a new bicycle plant; cheap. 201 Van Buren-st., 4th floor, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—30 OR 36-INCH LATHE, ABOUT 15-foot bed. Address B 321, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK; NEW, ELEGANT, 7½ high, silver dial, 2 sets strikes; $35; worth $150. Address B 424, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU ANY BARGAINS TO offer in Chicago vacant? We are authority on values. Established 1881. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—688 48TH-st., third house east of Grand-blvd., new 10-room stone front detached residence; best location in Hyde Park; only two blocks from 47th-st. Elevated station; open for inspection 10 to 5. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A SACRIfice, elegant new nine-room Woodlawn residence; we want the best offer we can get this week. J. E. COOK & CO., 497 E. 63d-st.; open Sunday.

FOR SALE—6837 CALUMET-AV.—$3,250, $10 month; new modern two-story brick house; furnace, bath, etc.; 8 rooms, $3,300. FADNER.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—ARCHER-av., near Deering-st., 26x174 ft., fronting on both Archer-av. and Fuller-st.; only $2,500; worth $4,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
—YOU WILL BUY IT IF YOU SEE IT—
705 W. Monroe, near Lincoln, stone front house, 11 rooms; very pleasant, in fine condition; frame barn. See it and call at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR SUBURBAN HOME—FIVE OR ten acres of beautiful hilly timbered land, creek running through it, high banks on both sides of the creek, and large shade trees; convenient to suburban trains; price $400 per acre. MONSON & SMITH, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS—Lowest rates and best service furnished passengers to California and Pacific Coast points on our select, personally conducted, through Pullman Tourist Sleeper Excursions, leaving Chicago every Thursday on Chicago and Alton 6 p. m. train, via the "Scenic Route." For particulars call on or write JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate; send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS IN SUBURB, TO IMPROVE—Will give in exchange a new South Side Chicago bicycle plant, complete; low rent; no incumbrance; value $6,000; commission paid. Address B 450, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE WORTH $25,000 to $40,000 on West Side in exchange for my residence worth $90,000, located on a South Side boulevard. Address B 454, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, A $50,000 OR $60,000 home on Grand or Drexel-blvds.; want to put in small residence in part payment, balance cash. JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—BEST FLAT BUILDING $6,500 WILL buy; South Side, east of State-st. Address V J 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 OR 20 ACRES LAND; WILL give $20 per acre if it suits. Address B 389, Tribune office.

WANTED — FOR TRADE — CITY OR FARM properties. Address B 350, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—
Modern house near Lake Shore drive, $18,000, equity $10,000; will exchange for business property, paying $5,000 cash difference. Address, giving location and value, D S 322, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM OR SUBURBAN LOTS—Will give in exchange a new South Side Chicago bicycle factory; no incumbrance; value $6,000; commission paid. Address B 451, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—100 SUBURBAN LOTS, MORE or less, on C., B. & Q. R. R., lightly incumbered; will sacrifice or exchange for clear lands. J. LOUIS PFAU & CO., 1132 Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$15,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 AT 6 per cent on improved South Side property for 3 years; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE 323-ACRE M'HENRY Co. stock farm; want improved and cash. Address B 501, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

GENERAL STOCK MERCHANDISE—WANT good real estate and cash. Box 72, Frankfort, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN MAKING staple article for wholesale grocers, desires $10,000 with which to handle a growing business; best of references and security given. Address B 474, Tribune office.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased. Established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE POLICIES; legal interest. Room 313, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

SNYDACKER & CO., BANKERS, 153 WASHington-st., loan money on real estate; low rates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AT reduced rates this year. Reference, all old patrons. FRANK A. SMITH, Itasca, Ill., or JULIUS HOMEY, 33, 170 E. Madison-st.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE; $300; FOR manufacturing campaign novelty; will clear more than tenfold until Nov. 3. Parties meaning business only can call. 1577 N. Humboldt-st.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1542.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—PRESS, ETC.; GOOD ORDER; 10X 15; state terms, particulars. B 373, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—CAPITAL FOR THE FOLLOWING:
$5,000 to purchase new complete bicycle plant; great chance for immediate returns.
$3,000 to purchase controlling interest in best bicycle lamp yet invented; large profits; big sales.
$2,000 to purchase best bicycle spring seat post of the market; big money-maker.
$3,000 to purchase half-interest in a Chicago bicycle factory; capacity 125 wheels weekly; fine opening for financier and bookkeeper. For full particulars call after 1 o'clock.
JOHN ADAMS, 1523 Marquette Bldg.

$10,000 MAY PURCHASE AN EQUAL INTERest in the stock of a Chicago corporation, office business, no speculation, whose income this year amounted to over $40,000; exclusive monopoly; the steady growth of this business requires additional executive ability in its management, and is the only reason for offering for sale a portion of this valuable stock; good salary; pleasant occupation; agreeable associations. Address B 452, Tribune office.

$2,000 CASH BUYS THE ONLY FISH AND OYSter house of its kind in the West; has and always will be a winner; known all over the city as "Larry's Oyster House"; sickness only reason for selling, including horse and delivery wagon; season just opening. Address B 436, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN Western Illinois; population 1,200; stock and fixtures, $2,500; annual cash sales, $6,000; price, $1,500, as I am in other business; this is a winner, and must sell quick. Address FRANKLIN, care Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, Ill.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO THE saloon business will consult their interests by calling O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brg. Co., Model Brewery, 39th and Wallace. Several good corners.

5 PER CENT A WEEK PROFITS IS THE AVerage return on my "fluctuation system." Send for pamphlet free. W. E. FOREST, 50 Broadway, New York.

RELIABLE MAN WITH $500 WANTED AT Chicago headquarters of Eastern manufacturer; office work required; income over $1,500 first year; duties simple; permanent business. B 343, Tribune.

FOR SALE — BICYCLE PLANT—NEW, COMplete; South Side; low rent; capacity 125 wheels weekly; cheap. 201 Van Buren-st., 4th floor, before 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A NEAT, CLEAN OFfice business; $190 net per month; other business compels me to sell. Address B 426, Tribune office.

LUNCH ROOM TO LEASE FOR PERCENTAGE of receipts. 85 Randolph-st.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

A NEW 1896 THISTLE, NOT RIDDEN 50 MILES; will sell very cheap for cash; a bargain; write or call. L. B. PALMER, 201 E. Chicago-av.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Oc. 24, 11 a. m.	†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 a. m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 a. m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a. m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd. Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph & La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. Cab., $60 and upward;	II. Cab., $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 am	Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Oct. 6, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 am Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 am
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda ... Sept. 26, 10 am | Kaiser ... Oct. 17, 10 am
Ems ... Oct. 3, 10 am |
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG.
Columbia ... Sept. 24 | A. Victoria ... Oct. 8
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I. CAB., $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4½ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Louis ... Sept. 23 | Paris ... Oct. 7
St. Paul ... Sept. 30 | St. Louis ... Oct. 14
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Belgenland ... Sept. 26 | Waesland ... Oct. 3
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Westernland ... Sept. 23 | Noordland ... Oct. 7
Southwark ... Sept. 30 | Friesland ... Oct. 14
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best accommodations at winter rates.
S. TENNY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

DE POTTER'S TOURS.
Season 1896-'97. Select parties will leave New York as follows: For a tour to JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD, Oct. 5. For tour to Spain, Algeria, and Southern France, Oct. 3. For tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, RIVIERA, ITALY, Nov. 7. Tours to the MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENT, ITALY, Etc., Etc., in January and February. Superior escort; unequaled arrangements; inclusive cost; illustrated programs free. A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Vacation parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates. "ROUND THE WORLD" party Oct. 12, program ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO., STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:
DORIC, via Honolulu ... Sept. 30th, 3 p. m.
CHINA ... Oct. 8th, 3 p. m.
BELGIC, via Honolulu ... Oct. 17th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 238 South Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av.—To Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 9 a. m. Saturday and Sunday only and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.] To Sheboygan and Manitowoc daily, except Friday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay daily, except Friday and Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Green Bay Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Menominee, Marinette, and intermediate points, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone Main 3629.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE" for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily at 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Sundays) at 7 p. m. Office and dock, 1 State-st. Telephone M. 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Mn. 4585. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast	†3:00 am / *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm / * 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	‡4:00 am / †3:00 am / *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm / *10:45 pm / * 9:45 am
Duluth and Superior	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	†3:00 am / †6:25 pm / †11:25 pm / * 6:25 pm	*10:45 pm / † 6:50 pm / † 1:10 pm / * 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	‡5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	*3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:33 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:48 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh'n.	† 5:45 am / * 6:30 pm / *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm / * 9:30 am / * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:23 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	...	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm / *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm / *8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am / † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm / †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am / † 5:00 pm	c7:30 am / *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am / *10:30 pm	†9:30 am / *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. e. Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.		
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha, St. Paul, & Colorado	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	c 8:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. dMon. only. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st. and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:20 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast L'e	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:20 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	* 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo., Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Kas. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:20 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 8:45 pm
North Shore Limited		* 9:05 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st., and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 5:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	†8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	9:30 pm	6:50 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	*1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

NEW THINGS IN JEWELS.

PRETTY CONCEITS ALWAYS DEAR TO THE FEMININE HEART.

"Russian Work" Increases in Popularity—Serpentine Designs in Gold and Silver Favored by Black-Eyed Women—New Use for Garter Buckles—Predominance of Emeralds—Side Combs Pronounced Passe—Combination Pieces in Demand.

Jewels and gems are perennially dear to the feminine heart, and whether the white or the yellow standard waves triumphant in November, neither will be deposed from its place of usefulness in adornment of the fair. Wherefore the wise tradesman, without waiting for the result of the election, even now has his most artistic craftsmen and cunning workers in gold and silver designing and producing dainty conceits in precious metals and stones, which in a fewmonths will flash and sparkle on beauty's brow or hand in drawing-room and assembly hall. Many of the new designs are most lovely, and the dealers are not lacking in confidence when they tell you this or that exquisite shape is sure to be the style in jewelry this coming winter. "Russian work," for instance, is growing more artistic, and promises to increase in popularity over last season, probably on account of the interest in the coronation ceremonies a few weeks ago. The Russian buckles are most elaborate affairs. A choice design is in dark blue enameled, with a half Moorish figure, a small dagger of silver and blue catching the buckle as fastener in the center. They are attainable in blue or red enamel, plain and colored gold. The gold and silver bullion braid for the belt is very elaborate, and worth 20 cents an inch. Quotations in Russian are inscribed upon many of the buckles, but no one has been curious enough to have found their meaning. These buckles are said to be most popular with the women of the Russian nobility, and they are unique enough to satisfy the most fastidious.

Fondness for Serpents.

Then there are serpentine designs galore. One might conceive that woman might have had enough disgraceful experiences in the old paradise days with his crawling majesty to avoid present, though jeweled, reminders of him. Why continue the association? "Some women," said a leading jeweler the other day, "simply go into wild ecstasy over any design with snakes a prominent feature. They are usually black-eyed women, as few blondes care for reptile jewels. A jeweler learns to know his customers and the peculiar drift of their characteristics in their chatter about his store. I seldom fail, after a few moments' conversation, in selecting something to their fancy at once."

The prettiest—if the word is applicable to snake designs—is a gold buckle, made round by the coiling together of two reptiles, one in spotted enamel to look like a rattler, the other in plain gold. Each head is jeweled—one with sapphires, the other diamonds. A white silk belt brings the ensemble out very effectively. There is a marked tendency toward mythological ideas just now, and they are visible everywhere from repoussé mermaids rising from the sea in a gold box cover to milady's garter buckle. But stay! That sort of jewelry should be invisible, of course. However, I'll tell you a secret. Many a dainty brooch and neck ornament worn on velvet background was once the guardian to a dainty silk elastic band. Verily, the ways of women are queer. The woman of strictly good taste wears silver buckles. They may have a turquoise design, but other jewels are scarcely permissible.

For the lover of the odd, a queer trio of brooches is shown, made by hand, and from a famous Parisian goldsmith, who never duplicates a pattern, but draws a new design each time from his clever head. A winged griffin, with a woman's face; a holly leaf, bearing berries in the center; another, with sunflowers, represents an exclusive trio, the only ones of the kind in the city. The designs are brought out with great clearness, and the shades of gold are determined by an acid. Only women purchase these designs who own a variety of costumes that such things may be worn with. A pretty woman may wear many odd styles that are hopelessly unbecoming to a homely one, and I would suggest a careful consultation with a looking-glass before the purchase of jewels.

Popularity of Certain Gems.

Just now emeralds are having a strong run in popular favor and the increased demand has caused the jewelers both in this country and England to produce new designs wherein the emerald figures more prominently than ony other gem. The prices asked and obtained for some of these jewels seem almost incredible. Among other curious designs in which the emerald predominates this season is that of a diamond and emerald brooch, which can also be used as a tiara. The design seems to be taken from a clover leaf, with a big pear-shaped emerald in the center. The leaves of the design are open work thickly set with small diamonds. Another design is something after the style of a "sunburst," with a large square-cut emerald in the center. The radiating rays are set with diamonds, each being tipped with a small emerald. This jewel is intended for a hair ornament. A new style of cutting, which originated in the Far East, the native home of the emerald, and which has but recently been introduced by Western jewelers, is that of engraving coats-of-arms on gems. This greatly increases the cost of the stone.

But do not show any of your pretty pins or other odd conceits these days until you are sure whether you are wearing an emerald or a tourmaline. The latter is also making headway in popularity and closely resembles the emerald. It is darker, as a rule, but when set with diamonds is deceptive. Fine tourmalines are valuable additions to any jeweler's stock and are very popular at present, growing more so each day. They are found in Ceylon, as well as in the State of Maine. They are comparatively inexpensive, although very brilliant. A heart-shaped watch, the back of which is one solid mass of diamonds, is suspended from a jeweled crown of the same stones, through the center of which rested seven perfect tourmalines. The face is enriched with diamonds, and the dial is marked in blue enamel. It could be worn for use, and would make as well a lovely neck decoration.

There is another craze of the season for amethysts, and all the belles whose mothers own an old-time necklace must bring them to light, have them reset, and be entirely up to date. They are so exquisite in coloring, so soft and feminine in tone, a deep, truthful-looking stone that brings comfort to the eye as you gaze into its purple depths. They will go with almost any costume and have a faculty for bringing out an exceeding whiteness of the skin.

Impressionistic Designs.

The impressionistic in art is gradually creeping into designs in jewelry, and the new hat pins prove it forcibly. On a dark blue enamel ball rests a green-bodied bumblebee with yellow wings. Red are his eyes and purple the back of his tiny head. A yellow enameled ball resting among tiny shaded leaves caught all the way around with small diamonds would gladden the heart of some maiden.

Faint rumors flit here and there as to the probable return of the earring. But only small supplies of these barbarous little things are kept, even in the largest stores, and it seems likely that they will remain in oblivion for at least another year, coming when they do into vogue in the very smallest of jeweled screws.

Combs have had a requiem sung over them, unless an exception is made to the very small steel ones, almost invisible, and that gather up refractory locks at the back of the neck. What dreadful things those gaudy gold and silver side combs were. The average woman had no need of their eternal fitness. She plastered down her hair with water until it was as slick as a skating pond, and to that offensiveness added two big combs. Naught cared she that combs were originally designed to gather in the fluffy, curly hair that so exasperates the owner on a windy day. But a very dainty head decoration is the broad, heart-shaped comb with a jeweled top, that fits attractively about the pompadoured hair. For white-haired women the silver designs are extremely effective, adding, too, an extra touch of dignity.

Combination pieces are constantly in demand. A design that may be used for belt buckle, hair ornament, or brooch is of scrolled work, studded with diamonds.

Empire wreaths remain, as do lovers' knots, for everything. Bar pins and big buckles have said adieu. Bugs of almost any description will be popular, the beetle, as usual, in the lead. Pearls are on everything. Where the surface is sufficiently large, as in tobacco jars, cigaret cases, watteau subjects, pretty directoire heads are on everything.

Fair-Haired Heroines.

Many of the most lovable heroines of history have been represented with fair hair.

FILLIPS FOR THE JADED APPETITE.

When Summer Savories Fail the Housekeeper Resorts to Culinary Cunning.

As warm weather wears on to its close there comes a trying time for the housekeeper. She catches herself wishing that the butcher might discover a new cut or the garden produce something never before tasted in the way of vegetable or fruit. When this exigency arises and there seems to be no pleasing the family's flagging appetite a savory will fit in exactly.

There are many delicious preparations of cooked cheese that may be eaten without fear of the indigestion which is by many people invariably associated with it. If a box of bicarbonate of potash, which may be bought by the ounce at the druggist's, is kept in the kitchen closet and used as much as a matter of course as salt, all will be well. For an ordinary dish of cheese, as much of the potash as will cover a 10-cent piece will remove all suspicion of indigestibility and not interfere in the least with the flavor.

One of the most popular cheese preparations is a fondu cooked in small earthenware dishes. It is made as follows:

To quarter of a pound (about a large teacupful) of grated cheese add half a small teacupful of milk, in which is dissolved as much powdered bicarbonate of potash as will cover a 10-cent piece, with mustard, pepper, and salt to taste, and, if liked, a sprinkling of thyme. Heat this until the cheese is evenly melted, then stir in three eggs, yelks well blended, and bake in a moderate oven until nearly solid; it should look like a smooth, soft-baked custard. This dish may be varied by adding a teacupful of the crumbs of a stale loaf; if the bread used is fresh the fondu will be a failure, but the dry crumbs add lightness. Many people who have found cheese like poison to them will find this recipe digestible as well as appetizing. It is a curious fact that the bicarbonate of potash restores to milk the elements that are lost by standing, therefore where, as rarely happens, new milk is obtainable, the potash may be dispensed with. It is also well worth calling to mind that in this very potash are the necessary constituents of human food, and that all kinds of wholesome fruits and vegetables and the juices of fresh meats contain it, and as it is the very essence of the much talked about brain food, the wise housekeeper will be glad to have her attention drawn to it.

Remains of any white fish make a delicious scallop with the addition of cheese, and, by the way, it is satisfactory to know that good American cheese, if not too fresh, is pronounced by the proper authorities as excellent for cooking purposes. Mash the fish with bread crumbs, grated cheese, and anchovy sauce, or any ketchup liked, bake in shells with a layer of bread crumbs, grated cheese, and wee "dabs" of butter on top.

The savory par excellence—cucumber and mushroom: Pare a cucumber, remove the seeds, cut in round slices an inch thick, let stand in very cold salted water for a few moments, drain, then dry by patting between a cloth, dip in bread crumbs and egg, cook in deep boiling fat until brown, put a baked or broiled mushroom on top of each slice and serve.

To bake mushrooms allow five or six minutes in a hot oven, basting often with gravy (which must be heated first) or with sweet oil or butter; they must be skimmed with a damp cloth and the stalks trimmed.

A very dainty and delicious savory may be made thus: Make square boxes with note paper, or they may be bought at the confectioner's, put a small lump of butter and a little chopped parsley in each, place them on a hot tin plate, break an egg in each, sprinkle over the top grated cheese and bread crumbs, with pepper and salt to taste, bake in a hot oven for three minutes or until the eggs are set. Grated cheese alone, cooked and served in this manner, is very popular and highly savory.

SHE POSED FOR MILLAIS.

MRS. WALTER WARREN THE ORIGINAL OF HIS "CINDERELLA."

Also Sat for the "Caller Herrin'" and "Sweetest Eyes Were Ever Seen"—Was with the Kendals When the Celebrated Painter First Saw Her—Gives Reminiscences and Memories of Studio Life in Sir John Millais' Home.

The late Sir John Millais chose his models either from the ranks of his personal friends or from some particular beauty or characteristic met with in a stranger. This was the case with the lady who sat to him for his popular "Cinderella." In a pretty house at Richmond Mrs. Walter Warren was kind enough to receive me and to tell me some of her experiences as a model to the late President, writes a London Sketch representative. My hostess is a sweetly pretty woman, and so free from affectation as to be positively refreshing when one remembers that the greatest British artist of modern times was glad to have her as a subject for at least three of his most popular pictures, for Mrs. Warren also sat for "Caller Herrin'," and for "Sweetest Eyes Were Ever Seen."

Very few minutes suffice to put one in possession of the facts that "Cinderella" is a daughter of the late John Buckstone and sister of the two well-known actors of that name at present on the boards, and she modestly admits to having done something in the histrionic way herself.

"Indeed, I was acting with the Kendals in a piece called 'Good Fortune' when John Millais first saw me. One of his daughters came to the theater, and on her return home she told her father that 'there was such a dear little girl at the St. James'; he must go and see her.' I was then about 12 years old and acted the part of a Welsh girl. Sir John came, and then wrote to my mother asking her to bring me to see him. We went to Palace Gate, and he told mother he would like to paint me as 'Cinderella.'"

Memories of the First Sittings.

"Have you any impressions of that first interview?"

"None whatever; but I remember the sittings. I went every day at half past 10 for about five weeks. At first mother went with me; but afterwards I went alone. It was a long way, too, for we lived at Norwood."

"Did you find it tiring sitting so long?"

"Very, sometimes; but when Sir John was painting my feet—which, you know, were bare—or my dress, he allowed me to read. He was always most kind to me, and directly I said I was tired he told me to rest. One day, I remember, I felt quite faint and ill. I think the smell of the paint and smoke upset me—for his pipe was never out of his mouth—and he rang for his daughter, who came and took me to her own room and made me lie down for an hour."

"Was Sir John very particular about the way you sat?"

"Not at all; indeed, he often said I was the best model he ever had. He used to take a great deal of trouble about the folds of my dress. You see in the picture I am slightly bending on my low, backless stool," pointing to a signed proof of "Cinderella" on the wall. "Well, that was the way I used to sit to rest my back, and Sir John said one day, 'That is exacty the position I want; nothing could be better.'"

"Did Sir John give you that proof?"

"Yes; I think it was soon after my marriage. I went to see him, and he gave it to me then. He was always nice to me, and wrote me such kind letters."

"He must have been a very hard worker?"

Sir John an Incessant Worker.

"He worked incessantly. I know, some days, after I had sat to him until late in the afternoon, he would begin upon another model when I left. Sometimes, when he was painting 'Cinderella,' he would sit for quite a long time staring at the canvas, then he would put in one tiny speck of color, and walk right away to the other end of the studio and look at it. He was, as a rule, very quiet, and did not talk much to me. Another thing which struck me very much was that he never took anything but soup for lunch. I had mine sometimes in the dining-room, sometimes in the studio; and one day I was just going to attack a delicious roly-poly pudding, and Sir John, who was standing near, looked at it quite longingly. 'It looks so nice,' he said, 'I think I really must!' and he took up the spoon and helped himself."

"Did many celebrated personages visit the studio during the time you sat to Sir John?" I asked.

"There were many visitors, but only one made any impression upon me, and that was the late Lord Beaconsfield. One day, I was sitting curled up in an arm-chair by the fire in the dining-room, with my bare feet tucked under me. A gentleman was announced, but I took no notice of him. After a few minutes' conversation with his host, he came over to where I was sitting, and, patting my head, said: 'So this is little Cinderella; but where is your pretty red cap?' For in the picture I am wearing this. My impression of him was that he was a dreadfully ugly man, and I mentally contrasted him with Sir John, whose bright blue eyes and fresh complexion I greatly admired. Another fact which filled me with astonishment—although I did not know who he was until afterwards—was the very dirty pair of lavender gloves which he wore."

Before taking leave of my sweet-looking hostess, she showed me a beautiful gold locket given to her by Sir John, which he told her to keep in memory of himself and of "Cinderella."

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

Rose Fancies.

I know a garden full of roses
 In a hollow by the sea;
Where the soft west wind reposes
 And the murmur of the lee
Lulls one to a dreamy sweetness
 Full of fancies, vague and free.

And the fancy that possesses
 All my heart, this summer hour,
Is that one fair presence blesses
 Every leaf and bud and flower,
Giving life in its completeness
 To this happy hidden bower.

If I seek her, will she vanish
 As a star that fades at dawn,
As a mist—that sunbeams banish—
 As a dream that dies with morn?
Should I win her by my fleetness?
Should I wait and sigh forlorn?
Patience! Love must learn discreetness.
 There's no rose without a thorn.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Play.

'Twas strange that Jack and I were cast
 For lovers; how I trembled!
Yet held my secret to the last,
 And smilingly dissembled.

Rehearsals came; the story sweet
 To which most maidens listen
In sheltered nooks and window seat
 I heard 'neath lamp-light's glisten;

'Mid jest and shout and merry throng,
 But yet—ah, fond deceiving!
The precious words—perchance 'twas wrong—
 I found myself believing.

The evening came; I mind me still
 The costumes' glitt'ring fashion,
The parlor crowded to the fill,
 The scenes of mirth and passion.

Our friends applauded loud and long,
 The critic's sting disarming.
Said he: "The plot was far from strong;"
 Said they: "The play was charming."

Entranced beneath the magic spell,
 I saw the villain thwarted;
Was wooed and won; the curtain fell,
 And Jack and I were parted!
—Florence Scollard Brown in New York Home Journal.

God Bless You.

When you've struggled hard and long
And the battle has gone wrong
 And the world of cares oppress you,
Like cool water from a spring,
Like the balm the south-winds bring,
 Are the simple words, "God bless you."

When you're going far away,
Far from all you love to stray
 And the parting-pangs distress you,
Like a sunbeam in the heart,
Though the choking tears may start,
 Are the words, "Good-by, God bless you."

When the bitter days are past,
When your joy is full at last,
 And the winds of heaven caress you,
Then the heart will overflow
While the happy head bends low
 And the true friends say, "God bless you."

Be his faith in James or Paul,
One God, many or none at all,
 Whose kind lips the words address you,
Nothing matters; when it needs,
Doubts, philosophies, and creeds
 Are forgotten in "God bless you."
—William Herbert Carruth.

A Vignette.

Cupid, playing blind-man's buff,
 Seized my Psyche's floating tresses.
"Here is silken clew enough
 To dispense with any guesses.
This is Psyche's golden fleece:
She's my prisoner, past release."
 But the lookers-on declare
 Love was caught in Psyche's hair.

The Old Corncake Black "Mammy" Used to Make.

Yes, there's many a fancy dish—
All, it seems, a man might wish—
That the cooks before us set,
Named so finely I forget.
There is sauce and there is spice,
And the dressing is so nice
What's beneath it hardly matters
By the time one's through the batters.

But, of all the fancy paste,
Rare-done meats and frittered waste,
There is none among them all
But below my wish will fall,
When I think of th' old corn-cake
My black "mammy" used to make.

Just a little salt and meal—
Meal that's bolted no great deal—
Meal that keeps the sweet old taste
Of the kernel now they waste;
Then a little water mixt
With the salt and meal—'twas fixt,
Then let "mammy" pat it twice,
Bake it brown—and, my, 'twas nice!

Butter it while 'twas hot and brown,
Buttermilk to wash it down.
"Go 'long 'bout your business now!"
"Mammy's" voice again, I vow.
And I close my eyes and see
What so welcome now would be—
That sweet pone of old corn-cake
My black "mammy" used to make.
—L. R. Hamberlin in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Baby Annie.

Sure, Annie's eyes came from the skies,
Else why their dream of Paradise?
Else why, in summer's softest air,
In dancing waves that wake no care,
And ev'rywhere
That life is bright, and pure and fair,
Their tender smiles and hue are there?
List! Annie's voice! Caught by the breeze,
Imprison'd by the leafy trees,
How happy these!
Hark! in the rippling waters sweet,
Where birds and flowers loved ones greet—
Whatever bids the heart rejoice
But echoes truly Annie's voice.
Ah! Annie's smile! I cannot tell
Of that, except it speaks so well,
So well! so well!
Of one who taught her heart to love,
Of Him who molds her life above,
That to my heart her smile is worth
All other treasure-gifts of earth!
—Washington Post.

CARE OF CUT FLOWERS.

HINTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CLIPPED BLOSSOMS.

Disinfectant Should Be Sprinkled in the Water Where Flowers Having Succulent Stems Are Kept—Ferns Must Be Placed Well Under Water—Hardwood Stems Have No Power of Absorption—Use of Sealing Wax Is Advised for Corsage Bouquets.

The woman who wishes to enjoy the whole of the short life of her cut flowers instead of only a small portion of it will not settle down upon any one undeviating method of preserving them, but will rather vary it according to the different causes which lead to their decay.

Take, for instance, the flowers of a succulent nature like the iris. The stems, when put into water, slough away and soon give forth an unpleasant odor. There are two remedies which may be applied in this case; either one should put a mild disinfectant in the water and frequently change it, or cut off the ends of the stalks at short intervals.

A good point to remember in gathering flowers of the iris family, and, indeed, all succulent plants like the primrose, the snowdrop, the lily and poppy, is to pick them while still in the bud, as they will often suck up enough water to quite carry out their natural life.

To Save Camelias.

Another flower whose stem most rapidly decays and corrupts the water is mignonette, and it is often best, therefore, to sacrifice it while its head is still freshly green. Heliotrope, like mignonette, should always be put in water by itself, for it not only fades and turns brown rapidly, but it will kill almost any flower put with it.

The cause of decay in hard-wooded plants like the azalea and camelia is that they do not take up enough water, not that they have any tendency to pollute it, so that to cut their stalks frequently would be of little avail. The hard, brittle wood has no power of absorption; but if when putting such flowers in a vase or bowl you make sure that the lowest leaves attached to the blossoms are under water, the effect is magical.

The tender green of the fresh leaf absorbs the water and acts as a conductor, in its turn nourishing the blossoms. Ferns, and especially maidenhair, are very short-lived when they have to look to the stem alone for nourishment, and the most effectual way to preserve them is to see that the lower part of every frond is well under water. Cut flowers require as a rule a far greater quantity of water than is given them, though the capacious bowls and vases now in vogue come much nearer meeting their wants than the slender, elegant forms that continue to adorn our cabinets and mantels.

We must be guided in our expectations of the longevity of a flower, however, by its normal life, and not expect the frail blossom of a day to rival the splendid orchid in its three weeks' duration.

Use Sealing Wax.

Flowers should always be placed in water as soon as possible after being picked; when received by post in a somewhat wilted condition an immediate plunge into hot water with a little sal volatile will accomplish wonders in the way of reviving them.

Lilac laburnum and azaleas require to have a piece of the bark stripped up and left hanging, and this, with the addition of a few leaves in the water, will often keep them in quite a fresh condition for weeks.

The bouquet which you have carried during an evening will be sure to revive again if you spray it well with water and put it under a bell glass; and if you wish to wear flowers in your hair or on your corsage, they may be made to retain their freshness for an entire evening by putting a bit of sealing-wax over the ends.

CAREFUL GROOMING AT BEDTIME.

End of the Century Women Observe Every Detail of the Night Toilet.

Few women seem to appreciate the necessity as well as the value of a night toilet, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. They reserve all their grooming methods for daylight trial, and are content to slip into bed with only a hasty attack on their teeth with the tooth brush and a few rapid strokes of the hair brush on their locks.

Now the ultra-fastidious sister would as soon think of slighting her toilet details before she goes to dreamland as she would venture into the breakfast room with uncombed locks.

She realizes that night is the time to repair whatever ravages the day has made in her looks.

In the first place, just before going to bed is the best time to take a warm bath, for the bather then has the entire night to rest if there is any fatigue attendant upon the hot tubbing.

Night is the proper time to take a facial steam bath. This pore-cleansing plan is apt to make the skin look blotchy and red for a time, and it is an advantage to be able to apply a creamy ungent and let the "parboiled" effect wear off before morning.

When there is need of a facial bath of soap and water (and there are times when the skin calls for this practical cleansing), it is better to take it just before retiring. The use of a little cold cream will remedy the drawn, stretched feeling the skin is likely to assume, but no woman can start out on her day's duties with a cream-daubed countenance. Hence the value of the night toilet. Those much-talked-about "fifty strokes of the hair brush" should be doubled at night, when the dust that has accumulated in madam's tresses needs to be removed. It is an untidy habit, this slighting the head, as well as any other part of the body. Nothing betrays lack of attention so plainly as one's hair.

No one can expect to secure a lustrous, satiny head of hair if too lazy to bring the brush into vigorous play.

Dentists' bills would be less heavy if women would appreciate the value of thorough mouth-grooming before retiring. The tooth brush should be carried into every crevice of the teeth and the mouth well rinsed out with a little water and myrrh or listerine.

One young girl whose hands are the admiration of her friends confides that she does her most careful manicuring before she goes to bead, incasing her hands, after the digits have been artfully tended, in cerate gloves. In the morning she has only to wash her hands in a lather of castile soap and warm water or use a little almond meal, and they are perfection from wrist to finger tip.

Going to bed with half-soiled hands is sure to rub the dirt in, so to speak, and the skin soon loses its fineness of texture.

ART IN FLAT FURNISHING

ORIENTAL SCHEME IN DECORATING A SUCCESS.

Six Rooms Equipped Comfortably and Artistically for Less than Two Hundred Dollars—Shopping Must Be Done Carefully and Well—Each Room and Its Possibilities Should Be Studied—Upon Taste Depends Success.

All that is necessary for artistic, economical housefurnishing is the house or flat, a little ready money and a keen color sense and appreciation of proportion.

A six-room flat can be furnished from front window to fire-escape for the sum that would ordinarily be expended on two rooms if the mistress thereof will take the time to study each room, its possibilities, and then "shop" slowly and diligently to adjust her income and space that she may obtain the artistic effects.

Before turning her steps toward the Japanese or East Indian bazaars, which are to be found in every city nowadays, and in which she will do most of her buying, she will arrange to have her floors stained to match the woodwork as nearly as possible. This will cost about $5, or if delegated to some masculine member of the family, can be accomplished for $1 and a few phosphorescent adjectives.

It is good policy to furnish the two adjoining front rooms in harmony, and do away with the bedroom effect of the second room by the style of furnishing.

If the Oriental effect is to be maintained, antique rugs must be employed, or their only possible substitute—ingrain filling. It is best always to select some one fundamental color and build up and out from that. Terra cotta, olive green, water green, and old blue are all good foundation tones. The mistress of the flat in question will use terra cotta.

For her rugs, keeping her color-scheme well in mind, she searches in Oriental shops, or if the prices there chance to be high, she will try the carpet department of big dry goods stores, where frequently a single genuine antique rug is found for sale in the midst of heaps of cheap American goods, marked down to a few dollars. She will probably after some tiresome tramps, purchase her four rugs for from $25 to $30, or if compelled to pay the former sum for three she will decide upon a terra cotta ingrain filling rug, which will only cost about $2, for the back room.

Divans Made Out of Cots.

Two cots, for which she pays $2.50 apiece, furnish the divan for the front room and the bed for the back room. Each of these is made comfortable by a thin cotton mat, costing $1.50 each. The covering and finish for the divan is a Phulcaree curtain of terracotta cotton, embroidered in maize, green, and white silk, and costing at the Indian bazaar not more than $3.

The cot in room No. 2 is covered with either a Phulcaree curtain embroidered in water green, which is in admirable harmony with terra cotta, or a Bagdad in terra cotta, green, and white stripes, or in terra cotta or water green denim. In the latter case the ingrain rug would also be water green.

Across the front of the reception-room runs a wooden bench about a foot and a half wide and two feet from the floor. Upon this is laid a cotton mat, upholstered in terra cotta India grass cloth; a second shelf under the bench, a foot wide, holds magazine files and books galore. The total expense does not exceed $3.

The drapery between the rooms is a Madras "chuddah" of soft brown cotton, with tiny bits of looking-glass embroidered and held in place with pale yellow silk. Eight dollars will meet this expense, and $8 will buy a Peshawur curtain of beautiful Moorish architectural designs in black and white to hang on the wall of the bedroom, giving height and length to it.

The window curtains for the reception-room are of black India gauze, stamped with gold, and cost $1 a pair, as do the water green grass cloth hung at the windows in the second room. A rosewood whatnot from a second-hand store, costing $2, will furnish book shelves for the flat, and the chairs for both rooms need not cost over $10, when you consider that pretty spindle back rockers can be bought for $1.50 a piece.

Heaps of Pillows Requisite.

At least a dozen sofa pillows are requisite, and these, if covered in India cotton, pongee, and grass cloth, will make a fine showing for about $4. A single Bagdad rug, costing $1.25, will cover two floor cushions and upholster a trunk in the bedroom in the style of a cosy window seat. The bureau and desk in the bedroom is a combination piece of furniture costing $6, and never in the vaguest way suggesting its identity.

The second bedroom is furnished with a white and gold bedstead, which, including spring, mattress, and pillows, can be bought for $15. The rug is a golden brown filling at $2, and the curtains are white and yellow India cotton at $1. Two colonial rush chairs at $1 each and a combination chiffonier and washstand in white at $4.98 complete the necessary furnishing.

An oak table, square, and four chairs to match can be purchased for the dining-room for $9.50. Apart from these large pieces let the furnishing throughout the dining-room be in blue and white. A Japanese blue-and-white jute rug, 7x5½ feet, will cost $10.50. Curtains in blue and white American cotton at eight cents a yard will amount to $1.50. A trunk in the window upholstered in blue and white burlaps will cost 50 cents, and a gypsy table with a blue-and-white Japanese cover will be $1 more. Odd blue-and-white china for the table, if carefully selected and supplemented with a few pieces of plain white Havelin ware, can cost from $15 to $50. Twenty-five dollars is a fair average.

For Kitchen and Bathroom.

If possible cover the kitchen and bathroom floors with blue and white oilcloth. Six dollars will meet this expense in an averaged size flat, and 50 cents will purchase blue and white tooth mugs, soap dishes, etc., for the bathroom.

A complete line of good quality of kitchen utensils can be purchased for $12.

In the list of necessary furnishings for the front rooms tables were not mentioned. Small tables should always be selected. Two Cairo tables at $2.50 each and two tabourettes at $2 each are all that would be required in the usual small flats. The Cairo tables have a second lower shelf, which renders them especially desirable where space is to be considered.

One hundred and eighty dollars will cover the expense of furnishing a flat in the foregoing manner exclusive of table and bed linens, pictures, and bric-à-brac. Twenty-five dollars will cover a moderate outlay in bed and table linens, while as for bric-à-brac no limit can be set, as its value depends so largely upon its age, association, and appropriateness.

Dishes and Dainties.

Crystallized mint leaves are a popular dainty for the luncheon table and are voted very appetizing by even those unfortunates who do not possess a sweet tooth.

* * *

Marigolds and China asters, humble forerunners of the haughty chrysanthemums, make a charming dinner table decoration, and when mixed in a big Japanese bowl, with late peaches, grapes, and pears, make as artistic and effective a centerpiece as the most critical hostess could desire.

* * *

Pretty oyster plates may be bought at a very reasonable price, and now that the season for the succulent bivalve is here, will prove a good investment for the little housekeeper who delights in an attractive dinner table.

* * *

A new breakfast dish which is an agreeable change from oatmeal or cracked wheat is called shredded wheat. Truth compels us to state that it somewhat resembles one's bath-loofah, but as it has the advantage of being ready prepared for the table, and is really delicious when eaten with cream, it will doubtless become a favorite as a cereal.

* * *

There is a veritable craze for wholesome and nutritious bread food among people who indulge in fads, and germea biscuits, whole wheat bread, and the ever popular Boston brown bread figure conspicuously on the breakfast and luncheon tables of up-to-date households.

* * *

St. Clement ware is a new kind of pottery with bold decorations, suggesting the earlier German away figures. It has the merit of being strong as well as oddly pretty, and is most suitable for nursery use and for the children's early evening meal.

* * *

A pretty method of displaying one's after-dinner coffee service or chocolate set is to range the pieces on a light bamboo book-rack, which, hung on the wall against a background of plain olive ridge paper, makes a really attractive china cabinet.

* * *

No well-appointed dining-room is without a pretty and convenient serving table. They are not only ornamental as a piece of furniture, but serve as a sort of supplement to the sideboard for the display of odd bits of china, and save the feet countless steps while waiting on the table.

SOME LATE IMPORTATIONS IN FALL HATS.



BLACK DANCING GOWNS TO BE WORN

Liked by Matrons and Debutantes, Brunettes and Blondes.

The blonde-haired girl who has been fond of an occasional evening gown of black, not alone because it set off so well her own style, but because it gave her a certain prominence in a crowded ball-room, will find next winter that the black dancing frock is no longer a novelty, for the somber color promises to be worn by matrons and débutantes, brunettes and blondes equally. If the black evening frock graces its particular wearer (and most women look well in a low-cut gown of black fluffiness), it does not add to the general effect of the room. A large proportion of the models at the leading establishments are built of black lace, net, or mousseline de soie.

In the making of these gowns economy seems to be the last thing considered. The most expensive evening frock, one suggestive of the wardrobe of a Princess straight from a fairy-book, is made of black net, but its price is many hundreds of dollars. An irregular arrangement of garniture is a feature of the new frocks. It promises to be a pleasant one, after the rather severe regularity that has been in vogue lately, but without good taste and judgment it is possible to carry it to a fantastic extent.

Decoration of the Pier Glass.

On the occasion of some social function the old-fashioned pier glass is often the most difficult object of artistic decoration. A useful hint may be found in the following direction: Bank up the lower part with palms, so that you may have a good foundation of green to work upon. Then tack four thin wires from the top of the mirror to both ends. Twine some vines in thick profusion up each wire, and on top of the glass festoon greens to the ceiling.

SHE WILL BE COATED IN SCARLET.

Young Girls Will Wear Gay-Tinted Jackets.

Every woman loves to wear a touch of brilliant color about her costume on a fall day, when all nature seems sleeping, and the whole earth dreary. Soft tones of brown are chosen always as a fall color, perhaps because it so resembles the naked branches of the trees bereft of their leaves. Dark, warm, navy blues, brightened with reds are also standard combinations.

This season there are many new colors and novel combinations; claret red, a vivid crimson, finds its way into material for handsome street frocks, while the warmer toned geranium pink and pale vermilion are liked in the millinery.

A young girl is a pretty sight in one of the jaunty little scarlet coats, made double-breasted, just short enough to cover the hips, and provided with an enormous flare at the back to set out over a small bustle. All the seams are overlapped and stitched in rows; the shoulder and sleeve tops are ornamented with rows of small smoke-pearl buttons set on in groups.

Big pearl buttons to match ornament the front of the coat. With such a jacket may be worn a smart little turban of black felt, faced along the brim with velvet, piped with a satin cord. At the back, where the broadened brim rolls up, is nestled a cluster of black violets, and at the side is a clump of nodding black ostrich feathers.

To Burn.

First Girl—"I never wear a veil, no matter how hot the sun is."

Second girl—"You must have complexion to burn."—Detroit Free-Press.

BOHEMIAN GLASS TOILET ARTICLES.

Hold High Place in "My Lady's" Favor.

Unless you have a bit of Bohemian glass on your toilet table you have no right to flatter yourself that you are up to date.

Toilet articles of this delicately colored glass are one of the present fads of the society woman. It is not the plain Bohemian glass that she favors, but the glass that is studded with imitation jewels and wrought with gilt designs.

If her room happens to be a pink boudoir the articles on her dressing table will be of pink Bohemian glass studded with mock garnets. In every case the color of the room is carried out in her toilet accessories.

The Bohemian glass puff boxes are exquisite affairs, and much less expensive than the gold or silver ones. The puff looks very pretty showing through the glass box.

There are any number of odd-shaped Bohemian glass salve boxes, pin trays, and hairpin cases, but as yet the brush with a glass back has not been seen.

Ivory toilet articles decorated with gold are much in favor with those who can afford them. Upon a highly polished mahogany table they look very beautiful.

The large pincushion, with its fluffy frills of lace and many bows of ribbon, is no longer the fashion; neither is the toilet cover of dotted Swiss made over a colored silk. The new pincushions are very small. Those most in favor are covered with velvet, and mounted to match the other toilet articles.

SOME GOSSIP ABOUT LI'S WIFE.

Does Her Hair in Fifty Ways and Bathes in Orange Oil.

A correspondent from China says that Marchioness Li, wife of Li Hung Chang, is very beautiful and learned compared with her country women. While her age is more than 50, yet she looks 30, or even less.

The wife of a very rich man, she spends royally, although not without keeping a detailed account of her expenditures. In her magnificent home on the banks of the Pei-Ho she lives in great splendor, surrounded by song birds, peacocks, aquaria, pottery, gems, and botanical collections. One thousand attendants and servants answer her beck and call.

In her wardrobe are guarded 2,000 coats, 1,200 pairs of "trouserettes," and 500 fur robes made from the finest skins. Her feet have been compressed until they are quite inefficient for the original purpose, and the Marchioness is unable to walk more than a few yards at a time. Twice a day she bathes in oil of orange and acacia blooms, and afterward takes an airing in the coolie sedan.

Finally she dresses her hair in fifty ways, each more miraculous and a more perfect example of the coiffeur's art than the one that goes before.

POPULAR AND PRETTY MODES IN COIFFURES.



is sure to be in fashion, for every style imaginable is in vogue, and coiffures taken from every era of the world's history, from the early Greeks down to the present day, are selected. Straight hair and fluffy hair are equally favored, and high and low coiffures are stylish for all times and for all faces to which they are becoming. With some types of faces rather elaborate coiffures are necessary for the purpose of adding importance to the features. On the other hand, many faces require "toning down," and if there be too much coloring in the cheeks, overfulness of the lips, or any other pronounced characteristic which might tend to rob the face of refinement, the hair can be so arranged as to modify these points.

It was the good St. Paul who said, "If a woman have long hair it is a glory to her," but he forgot to add that if it be unbecomingly arranged the glory no longer remains; for if a luxuriant mass of hair is arranged in an ugly mass, without any idea as to what the features and the shape of the face require, the effect is extremely bad, and one had far better have a small wisp of hair and know how to arrange it tastefully and becomingly.

There are so many ways of doing up the hair and such charming modes in coiffures that every face may be suited perfectly, and every woman should take pains to study her face and her features before her mirror to learn what suits her exactly. There is no vanity in such a study, only duty to one's self, for every woman should make the most of herself in every way. Because a long-faced woman masses her locks on each side of her face in tousled curls over her ears and looks well, it is no reason that a woman with a face as broad as it is long should do the same, for she will only make herself grotesque.

However one may arrange her hair, she

Fig. 1 is a style which has a softening and chastening effect upon the features. It is parted in the middle, waved at the sides, brought down on each side of the forehead, and pulled out in soft folds over the ears. At the back it is arranged in careless twisted puffs, one above another, and a fancy tortoise-shell comb is worn, as shown in the sketch, to give height to the coiffure.

Fig. 2 is a simple style, suited to a pensive face, and to hair which is of a dry, crisp, curly nature. The mode of arrangement needs no description, as it is so clearly depicted in the illustration.

Fig. 3 is a pretty mode of wearing the hair for evening dress, and would suit a tall, graceful girl with decided features. The waved hair is caught up high on the head and divided into two strands. One of these is twisted and pinned firmly in a loop, the other drawn through the loop and coiled around. A coquettish little bow of silk or satin ribbon and a jeweled aigrette makes a pretty and effective finish.

Fig. 4 shows how to arrange becomingly the coiffure of elderly or middle-aged ladies.